

国际新闻 听力教程

LISTEN TO THE
INTERNATIONAL
NEWS

李异平 编著



暨南大学出版社
JINAN UNIVERSITY PRESS

国际新闻 听力教程

LISTEN TO THE INTERNATIONAL NEWS

李异平 编著



暨南大学出版社
JINAN UNIVERSITY PRESS
中国·广州

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

国际新闻听力教程/李异平编著. —广州: 暨南大学出版社, 2010. 9
ISBN 978-7-81135-626-7

I. ①国… II. ①李… III. ①新闻—英语—听说教学—教材 IV. ①H319.9

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2010) 第 169557 号

出版发行: 暨南大学出版社

地 址: 中国广州暨南大学
电 话: 总编室 (8620) 85221601
营销部 (8620) 85225284 85228291 85228292 (邮购)
传 真: (8620) 85221583 (办公室) 85223774 (营销部)
邮 编: 510630
网 址: <http://www.jnupress.com> <http://press.jnu.edu.cn>

排 版: 广州市天河星辰文化发展部照排中心
印 刷: 佛山市浩文彩色印刷有限公司

开 本: 787mm × 1092mm 1/16
印 张: 15.625
字 数: 380 千
版 次: 2010 年 9 月第 1 版
印 次: 2010 年 9 月第 1 次
印 数: 1—1000 册

定 价: 28.00 元

(暨大版图书如有印装质量问题, 请与出版社总编室联系调换)

获得成功最容易、最迅速的方法之一就是有意识地扩大你的词汇知识。

——美国语言学家威尔福若德·芬克

导 言

传播国际化的趋势迫使我国新闻业迅速加入国际传播论坛,以提升我国政府及媒介在国际上的影响力。这股趋势加速了我国媒介对英语新闻人才的需求,新闻学院毕业生因而常常面临着使用英语采访、报道或编辑各类新闻的工作需要。然而,据业界反映,新闻专业的毕业生常因为语言问题而难以报道或翻译国际或国内新闻热点,而英语专业的毕业生却由于不懂新闻规律或因专业知识局限而难以理解经济、法律等专业性较强的英语新闻。

要解决这个问题,需要对英语新闻的教学进行全方位的改革,首先要通过更新教材来改变传统的英语新闻教学方式和教学内容,使英语新闻教学的内容与当今社会新闻业的发展进程紧密相连;其次是将学生从那种以“打钩”练习为主的学习方式中解放出来,培养他们听说英语新闻的能力。

目前高校的英语新闻教学存在一个普遍的问题,那就是将英语新闻课程当作英语专业课程来教,局限在对英语词句的理解和练习上。担任这门课的教师大都各自为政,教材散而乱,缺乏系统的英语新闻材料,造成新闻专业学生不熟悉英语新闻的结构、写作特征、词汇及发音特征,更谈不上用英语报道或编辑新闻了。新闻单位因此不得不先引进英语专业的学生,然后再进行新闻专业培训。结果是,新闻学院的国际新闻专业形同虚设。与此同时,我国高中的英语教学水平日益提高,考入高校的高中毕业生英语听说能力也随之“水涨船高”。如果英语新闻课程继续按照传统的教学内容和方式教学的话,既不能适应新闻业的发展,也无法满足新时代学生的求知欲望。

本教材以“美国之音”新闻综述节目中的各类国际新闻为切入点,将国际新闻按内容、类别编纂成层次分明的教学单元,不仅整合了当前国际社会在政治、法律、文化等方面普遍认同的新闻价值观,还将各类介绍经济常识的经济新闻纳入“听”和“说”的练习范畴。此外,本教材在编写上还进行了一大创新,即在每课前引用相关专业人士对各类新闻所涉及的事件进行的评论或综述,使学生在学本教材的过程中,不仅可以系统地了解国际新闻的发展趋势,还能够消除对政治、经济及法律等英语新闻内容和语句的陌生感,在掌握新闻背景知识的基础上,提高对新闻价值的辨识能力和理解能力。换言之,本教材在教授英语新闻知识的基础上,再辅之以各专业(如经济、科技等)的新闻知识,既可培养学生在实践中从事英语新闻编辑和报道的专业能力,又可使之熟悉各类英语新闻的写作结构和表达方法,改变过去教授学生在纯粹机械的“打钩”中“学习”语言的传统方式。

学习国际新闻,之所以要从听力入手,一是因为当今社会通过广播电视获取和传播新闻更为便捷,且其受众面非常广;二是因为当前我国英语教学主要以阅读和理解为主,学

生的英语“阅读词汇”比较丰富，而“听力词汇”相当匮乏。很典型的一个例子是，学生对英语经济新闻词汇和政治人物名字及组织名称充满了陌生感和恐惧感，这些词汇成了他们理解英语新闻的障碍，其原因就是他们没听过，更没有“说”过此类新闻。为此，教材中加入了复述所听新闻并直接进行口头翻译的练习。

在校新闻专业或英语专业的学生以及准备从事国际新闻报道的媒体从业人员均可使用本教材，以增强对国际新闻词汇和语句的理解，了解国际新闻事件报道的发展趋势，熟悉各类国际新闻的历史背景和价值判断。

编 者

目 录

导 言	1
-----------	---

第一部分 经济新闻

Lesson 1	Stock Market Investors Count Their Losses after a Bad Week Felt Near and Far	1
Lesson 2	Similarities, but Also Big Differences, between Today's Crisis and 1930s ...	8
Lesson 3	World Wealth Report	15
Lesson 4	Nobel Recognizes Research into Economic Governance	21
Lesson 5	Peter Drucker (1909 - 2005): A Thinker for Business Leaders	27
Lesson 6	Economic Conditions: Trying to Read the Future	33
Lesson 7	Work on Game Theory Wins Nobel Prize for Two Economists	39
Lesson 8	NASDAQ: An Electronic Marketplace	45
Lesson 9	Greenspan Retires and American Economy	52
Lesson 10	Americans and Their Credit Reports	59
Lesson 11	On the Job, at Minimum Wage	65
Lesson 12	Gold Prices Reach Their Highest Levels in Years	71
Lesson 13	High Oil Prices and the World Economy	77
Lesson 14	International Monetary Fund	84
Lesson 15	US States Fight Back to Protect Rights of Property Owners	91

第二部分 区域性新闻热点

Lesson 16	East Asian Leaders Form New Group to Improve the Area's Future	98
Lesson 17	After French and Dutch Reject EU Constitution, What Now?	105
Lesson 18	Israel Withdrawing from Gaza after 38 Years	112
Lesson 19	After Three Years, Iraq Still a Major Issue in American Politics	119
Lesson 20	Palestinians Are Described as "Simply in Shock" after Hamas Wins Elections	126
Lesson 21	Tenth Anniversary of Ethnic Killings in Rwanda	132
Lesson 22	North Korean Nuclear Deal Called into Question	138
Lesson 23	Iran Rejects Appeal to Stop Enriching Uranium	144
Lesson 24	Putin Calls for Changes in Russia's Political Changes	151

Lesson 25	Germany Awaits a New Leader, and a New Day	158
-----------	--	-----

第三部分 政治、法律、科学报道、文化等新闻

Lesson 26	International Criminal Court	165
Lesson 27	Powerful US Lawmaker Accused of Election Law Violation in Texas	172
Lesson 28	United States Releases Yearly Report on Human Rights around the World	179
Lesson 29	Corruption Digs Deepest in Countries in Conflict	189
Lesson 30	Investigative Reporting, Coverage of Katrina Earn Pulitzer Prizes for US Newspapers	195
Lesson 31	Exercise in Free Expression: How It Led to Deadly Costs	202
Lesson 32	40th Anniversary of Martin Luther King Jr's Death	209
Lesson 33	Mars Once Had Moving Plates Like Earth Has Now	221
Lesson 34	Stem Cell Research	227
Lesson 35	Climate Conference Opens in Copenhagen	233
Lesson 36	Shuttle Investigation	239
后 记	245

第一部分 经济新闻

Lesson 1 Stock Market Investors Count Their Losses after a Bad Week Felt Near and Far

By Brianna Blake

March 3, 2007

Part One Background Information

金融危机来临的前兆

近年来，全球股市的震荡成为牵动媒体报道的一个“主旋律”，因为股市的“阴晴”关系到经济发展趋势的稳定与否。2007年初，美国市场的信贷危机导致全球股市连续数周动荡。美国几家对冲基金因损失惨重而不得不抛售其资产的消息令市场愈加脆弱。美国房地产市场因此迅速降温，曾经一度红火的次级抵押贷款市场早在2006年就开始走软，到2007年第一季度，次级抵押贷款市场问题恶化，其中浮动利率贷款逾期还款的比例和借款人丧失抵押品赎回权的比例双双升至历史最高点。2007年3月13日，全美第二大次级抵押贷款机构——新世纪金融公司濒临破产的消息使纽约股市首次因次级抵押贷款市场危机而遭受重创，道琼斯指数当天下跌了240多点。但是投资者当时并未意识到危机的严重性，股市很快重拾升势。6月，纽约股市再次大跌，其诱因是美国第五大投资银行贝尔斯登公司旗下两只基金因涉足次级抵押贷款债券市场而出现亏损。之后随着企业和投资机构公布业绩，次级抵押贷款市场越来越多的问题被曝光，使股市接连遭受重创。业绩缩水最严重的是次级抵押贷款公司。

本课选自2007年3月初的新闻。当时，自1929年美国大萧条以来最严重的一次金融危机即将来临，美联储主席伯南克却仍然故作镇静，强调“美国经济运行正常”，唯有美联储前主席格林斯潘说了句真话：“一场经济大萧条可能来临。”时至今日，人们如梦初醒，过度的金融投机是此次经济危机的祸首。但直至“黄花菜都已经凉了”的时候，伯南克才在2007年7月19日参议院银行业委员会举行的年中经济评估听证会上如实报告说，次级抵押贷款市场造成的损失可能达到1000亿美元，“次级抵押贷款造成的信贷损失已经显现，而且相当严重。对于次级抵押贷款给相关信贷产品造成的损失，估计在500亿美元到1000亿美元之间”^①。

① 任洪源. 美国次按风暴蔓延 中国能否独善其身. <http://web.jrj.com.cn/news/2007-09-19/000002697986.html>

Part Two Exercises

I. Listen to the first part of the news, and fill in the blanks with the words you hear.

1. _____ around the world took _____ on a _____ this week.
2. On Tuesday, _____ the health of Chinese markets and the United States economy helped send investors on a _____.
3. A _____ that began on the Shanghai stock market quickly _____ Europe and the United States. Markets in Africa and Latin America also _____.
4. China's main stock market in Shanghai _____ nine percent Tuesday. It was the _____ in Chinese stocks in ten years.
5. _____ hurried to sell their stocks as _____ that the government might raise _____.
6. There were also _____ of a possible new _____. Chinese officials _____ those reports.

II. Listen to the second part of the news, and translate it into Chinese.

Begin from "On Wall Street...".

III. Listen to the third part of the news, and answer the following questions.

1. What happened to the system on Tuesday because of the biggest drop?
2. What happened to the traders?

3. What did some people blame? Does Dow Jones Company agree with them?
4. What did Alan Greenspan say?
5. Did Ben Bernanke agree with Alan Greenspan?
6. What will the US economy be like this year according to Ben Bernanke? Why did he say that?

IV. Listen to and repeat the last part of the news, then write it down.

From "a better-than-expected..." to the end.

Part Three Keys to the Exercises

- I. Listen to the first part of the news, and fill in the blanks with the words you hear.
 1. Financial markets around the world took investors on a shaky ride this week.
 2. On Tuesday, concerns about the health of Chinese markets and the United States economy helped send investors on a flight from risk.
 3. A selloff that began on the Shanghai stock market quickly spread to Europe and the United States. Markets in Africa and Latin America also suffered losses.
 4. China's main stock market in Shanghai fell nine percent Tuesday. It was the worst drop in Chinese stocks in ten years.
 5. Investors hurried to sell their stocks as concern spread that the government might raise

interest rates.

6. There were also unconfirmed reports of a possible new tax on capital gains. Chinese officials denied those reports.

II. Listen to the second part of the news, and translate it into Chinese.

Begin from "On Wall Street...".

1. On Wall Street, the Dow Jones Industrial Average of thirty major stocks dropped four hundred sixteen points, more than three percent.

在华尔街,由三十个权重股组成的道琼斯工业平均指数下跌了416点,下跌幅度超过3%。

2. That was a loss about six billion dollars of shareholder value on the New York Stock Exchange.

这个数字表示,纽约股市股东的股票价值缩水60亿美元。

3. It was the biggest one-day drop since the first day of trading after the terrorist attacks in September of two thousand and one.

这是2001年9月恐怖袭击后第一个交易日以来最大的单日跌幅。

4. But at one point Tuesday, after a month of moving up, the Dow was down as much as five hundred forty-six points.

但是,大盘上行一个月之后,道琼斯指数在周二的某个点位又下跌了546点。

III. Listen to the third part of the news, and answer the following questions.

1. What happened to the systems on Tuesday because of the biggest drop?

The intense trading even overloaded the systems that continually compute the Dow Jones average.

2. What happened to the traders?

Traders had the wrong information for seventy minutes.

3. What did some people blame? Does Dow Jones Company agree with them?

People blame that the delay worsened the drop in the market. No, it doesn't.

4. What did Alan Greenspan say?

On Monday, the former chairman of the Federal Reserve said a recession was possible in the United States by the end of the year. Later, he said a recession is possible but not probable.

5. Did Ben Bernanke agree with Alan Greenspan?

No, the current Federal Reserve chairman told Congress that the markets in the United States seemed to be working well.

6. What will the US economy be like this year according to Ben Bernanke? Why did he say that?

Ben Bernanke said the central bank still expects "moderate growth" in the economy this year. His comments Wednesday seemed to help calm the markets.

IV. Listen to and repeat the last part of the news, then write it down.

1. A better-than-expected manufacturing report on Thursday also helped stock prices, after an early drop on Wall Street.
2. Another economic report had been blamed as one of the causes of Tuesday's big selloff.
3. On Tuesday the Commerce Department reported the biggest drop in three months in orders for durable goods in January.
4. These are higher-priced goods designed to last three years or more, like cars and computers.
5. There was also concern in the markets this week about companies that deal in "subprime" home loans.
6. These loans for people with weak credit histories have been popular in recent years.
7. But many people are now having trouble paying them back.
8. All together, it was one of the worst weeks in several years for financial markets that have recently hit new highs.
9. Investors hoped that their shaky ride was nothing more than a normal price correction.

Part Four Translation of the Text**Stock Market Investors Count Their****Losses after a Bad Week Felt Near and Far****股市上周的惨跌可能引发下周的大跌，投资者们斩仓割肉**

Tuesday's big selloff was blamed largely on concerns about China's markets and the US economy. Greenspan's comments may have also played a part.

有人指责对中国市场与美国经济的担忧导致了周二的大清仓。格林斯潘的评论对此也有一定的影响。

This is IN THE NEWS in VOA *Special English*.

这是美国之音《特别英语》新闻节目。

Financial markets around the world took investors on a shaky ride this week.

世界金融市场本周发生大震荡。

On Tuesday, concerns about the health of Chinese markets and the United States economy helped send investors on a flight from risk. A selloff that began on the Shanghai stock market quickly spread to Europe and the United States. Markets in Africa and Latin America also suffered losses.

周二，人们对中国市场与美国经济的担忧导致投资者逃离股市。开始于上海股市的大清仓行为迅速蔓延至欧洲和美国。非洲、拉美股市同样惨遭损失。

China's main stock market in Shanghai fell nine percent Tuesday. It was the worst drop in

Chinese stocks in ten years. Investors hurried to sell their stocks as concern spread that the government might raise interest rates. There were also unconfirmed reports of a possible new tax on capital gains. Chinese officials denied those reports.

中国的主要股票市场上海股市周二下跌了 9%，是中国股市十年来跌幅最大的一次。投资者因为普遍担心政府提高利率而慌忙抛售股票。同时还有未经证实的报道说可能要征收资本收入税。中国官员否认了这些报道。

On Wall Street, the Dow Jones Industrial Average of thirty major stocks dropped four hundred sixteen points, more than three percent. That was a loss about six billion dollars of shareholder value on the New York Stock Exchange. It was the biggest one-day drop since the first day of trading after the terrorist attacks in September of two thousand and one.

在华尔街，由三十个权重股组成的道琼斯工业平均指数下跌了 416 点，下跌幅度超过 3%。这个数字表示，纽约股市股东的股票价值缩水 60 亿美元。这是自 2001 年 9 月恐怖袭击后第一个交易日以来单日最大的跌幅。

But at one point Tuesday, after a month of moving up, the Dow was down as much as five hundred forty-six points.

但是，大盘上行一个月之后，道琼斯指数在周二的某个点位又下跌了 546 点。

The intense trading even overloaded the systems that continually compute the Dow Jones average. Traders had the wrong information for seventy minutes. But the Dow Jones Company says it does not believe that the delay worsened the drop in the market.

频繁的交易甚至使计算机系统因不断计算道琼斯平均指数而超负荷运行，以致交易者在 70 分钟里看到的都是错误信息。但道琼斯公司否认系统的延搁导致市场跌势更趋严重的说法。

Investors may have also been influenced by comments from Alan Greenspan. On Monday, the former chairman of the Federal Reserve said a recession was possible in the United States by the end of the year. Later, he said a recession is possible but not probable.

投资者们还受了阿兰·格林斯潘评语的影响。这位美联储前主席周一说，美国年末有可能出现大萧条，后来他又说大萧条只是有可能发生，但不是很肯定。

The current Federal Reserve chairman told Congress that the markets in the United States seemed to be working well. Ben Bernanke said the central bank still expects “moderate growth” in the economy this year. His comments Wednesday seemed to help calm the markets.

现任美联储主席对国会说，美国的市场看来运行正常。伯南克说，央行期待本年经济有“适度增长”。他周三的发言似乎有助于稳定市场。

A better-than-expected manufacturing report on Thursday also helped stock prices, after an early drop on Wall Street. Another economic report had been blamed as one of the causes of Tuesday's big selloff.

周四出台的制造业报告比预期的要好，这也有助于华尔街股价在之前的大跌后止跌。另一个经济报告却被指责为引起周二股票大清仓的原因之一。

On Tuesday the Commerce Department reported the biggest drop in three months in orders for durable goods in January. These are higher-priced goods designed to last three years or more, like

cars and computers.

商业部周二发布了耐用品在一月份的订单是三个月来跌幅最大的一次。这些耐用品是指那些使用期在三年或三年以上的高价商品，如汽车、电脑等。

There was also concern in the markets this week about companies that deal in “subprime” home loans. These loans for people with weak credit histories have been popular in recent years. But many people are now having trouble paying them back.

本周，市场还对参与“次级”家庭贷款的公司表示担忧。这类贷款近年来颇受那些有不良信用记录的人的欢迎，但现在许多人都处于还贷困境。

All together, it was one of the worst weeks in several years for financial markets that have recently hit new highs. Investors hoped that their shaky ride was nothing more than a normal price correction.

总而言之，这是金融市场近几年来冲击新高后最惨的几个星期之一。投资者希望这次的大震荡仅仅是正常的价格调整。

(And that's IN THE NEWS, written by Brianna Blake. I'm Steve Ember.)

Lesson 2 Similarities, but Also Big Differences, between Today's Crisis and 1930s

By Mario Ritter

November 29, 2008

Part One Background Information

金融危机与经济危机

2007年8月,美国房地产次贷危机引发的金融危机导致大量金融机构破产或重组(如美国著名的投资银行雷曼公司)。人们对金融机构的不信任通常会蔓延至对本国货币的不信任,而美国政府为拯救金融市场疯狂增发美元,这又为未来美元货币的贬值埋下了祸根,最后可能导致其实体经济受到严重的冲击。可以说,金融危机是经济危机的前奏。

金融危机是指一个或几个国家与地区的全部或大部分金融指标(如短期利率、货币资产、证券、房地产、商业破产数和金融机构倒闭数)的急剧和超周期恶化。金融危机可以分为货币危机、债务危机、银行危机等类型,而且近年来的金融危机越来越呈现出某种混合形式的危机。2008年发生在欧美大规模的投资银行、保险公司、商业银行等金融机构的倒闭就是明显的金融危机。

经济危机主要是指经济基本面发生极端恶化,大量企业倒闭,社会经济陷入极端萧条中。金融危机可能发展为经济危机,如1929年出现的世界经济大萧条就是由最初发生在华尔街的金融危机引发的^①。本课新闻内容就是对两次金融危机进行比较。

Part Two Exercises

I. Listen to the first part of the news, and fill in the blanks with the words you hear.

1. What began more than a year ago is often described as "the _____ since the Great Depression".
2. The _____ is bad, but it would have to get much worse to _____ to the nineteen thirties.
3. Next October will mark the eightieth _____ of what is generally considered the _____ of the Depression.

^① http://news.xinhuanet.com/fortune/2008-10/20/content_10222205.htm

4. In just two days the _____ lost almost twenty-five percent of its _____.
5. The _____ continued to drop until July of nineteen thirty-two. By then, the Dow was about ninety percent _____ in September of nineteen twenty-nine.
6. The Dow hit its _____ in October of last year.
7. Since last year the Dow has lost about forty percent of its _____ even more for the Standard & Poor's _____ of five hundred _____.
8. Like the Depression, the current crisis also _____.
9. American _____ fell by almost seventeen percent in the twelve months that ended in September.

II. Listen to the second part of the news, and answer the following questions.

1. How much did the house price fall during the Depression? What happened to those who could not pay their mortgage loans (抵押贷款)?
2. Is it easy for people to borrow from the bank?
3. What will happen to the banks when those ten million Americans who owe more than their home is worth can not pay their mortgage loans?
4. Why do you think as many as an estimated nine thousand banks failed during the Depression?
5. What are the two recycled results of the banks failing?
6. What is the function of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation?

III. Listen to the third part of the news, and translate it into Chinese.

From "Just twenty-two banks... this year" to the sentence before "President Franklin Roosevelt". (Washington Mutual 华盛顿互惠银行)

IV. Listen to and repeat the last part of the news, then write it down.

From “President Franklin Roosevelt. . .” to the end.

V. Spoken English Practice.

Talk about the economic situation during the economic “downturn”.

Part Three Keys to the Exercises

I. Listen to the first part of the news, and fill in the blanks with the words you hear.

1. What began more than a year ago is often described as “the worst economic crisis since the Great Depression”.
2. The downturn is bad, but it would have to get much worse to compare to the nineteen thirties.
3. Next October will mark the eightieth anniversary of what is generally considered the beginnings of the Depression.
4. In just two days the Dow Jones Industrial Average lost almost twenty-five percent of its value.
5. The stock market continued to drop until July of nineteen thirty-two. By then, the Dow was about ninety percent below its high reached in September of nineteen twenty-nine.
6. The Dow hit its all-time high in October of last year.
7. Since last year the Dow has lost about forty percent of its value even more for the Standard & Poor's index of five hundred stocks.
8. Like the Depression, the current crisis also involves falling property values.
9. American housing prices fell by almost seventeen percent in the twelve months that ended in September.

II. Listen to the second part of the news, and answer the following questions.

1. How much did the house price fall during the Depression? What happened to those who