

ADVANCED ENGLISH BROADCAST LISTENING

# 高级英语 广播听力教程

国庆祝 / 主编



南开大学出版社

# 高级英语广播听力教程

## Advanced English Broadcast Listening

主 编 国庆祝

副主编 张 璐

编 者 杨 晨 唐建斌 甘 美

南开大学出版社

天 津

**图书在版编目(CIP)数据**

高级英语广播听力教程 / 国庆祝主编. —天津:  
南开大学出版社, 2010.4  
ISBN 978-7-310-03384-3

I. ①高… II. ①国… III. ①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 045416 号

**版权所有 侵权必究**

**南开大学出版社出版发行**

出版人: 肖占鹏

地址: 天津市南开区卫津路 94 号 邮政编码: 300071

营销部电话: (022)23508339 23500755

营销部传真: (022)23508542 邮购部电话: (022)23502200

\*

河北昌黎太阳红彩色印刷有限责任公司印刷

全国各地新华书店经销

\*

2010 年 4 月第 1 版 2010 年 4 月第 1 次印刷

787×1092 毫米 16 开本 10.375 印张 408 千字

定价: 26.00 元

如遇图书印装质量问题, 请与本社营销部联系调换, 电话: (022)23507125

## 《英语广播听力教程》说明

“英语广播”是英语专业及非英语专业高级听力的必修课。《初级英语广播听力教程》与《高级英语广播听力教程》以及相应 MP3 听力光盘正是为本课程教学需要而编纂的。两本书各 18 个单元，以满足一个学期的教学需要。每个单元有一个主题，像“联合国”、“战争与和平”、“宇宙与人”、“国际互访”、“社会与文化”等，使学生在一个单元里尽可能集中地了解有关词汇。另外，每个单元都提供了相关的文化背景知识，使学生在提高听力水平的同时加深文化背景的积淀。在单元结构上，我们强调了与学生的互动。每个单元的内容由浅入深，由短渐长。练习力求多样性，既有填空、声音辨析、多项选择、对错选择等简单问题，又有评述性问题和讨论题。在每本书的后面还有录音文本及参考答案和大量的附录，供学生参考使用。

《初级英语广播听力教程》以“美国之音”慢速英语为主。《高级英语广播听力教程》以“美国之音”和英国广播公司的常速英语广播为主。两本书章节基本相同，可以结合使用，以促进学生听力水平的快速提高。本书可供大学非英语专业本、专科学生，英语专业高、中、低各年级学生以及各种英语培训班使用。在材料的选择上，我们注意了新闻观点的倾向性，删除了一些歪曲或不实的报道，确保正确的舆论导向。本书还附加一张光盘，供学生自己参考、学习。

我们在 1997 年出版了一本《初级英语广播教程》，在多所大专院校使用，反响很好。在此基础上，我们更新了全部的语料，力求使之更趋实效性。

# Contents

Unit 1	Nuclear Weapons.....	1
Unit 2	Natural Disasters.....	6
Unit 3	Human Rights Issues.....	11
Unit 4	Environmental Issues.....	17
Unit 5	Elections .....	23
Unit 6	The United Nations .....	29
Unit 7	War and Peace .....	34
Unit 8	Agreements.....	40
Unit 9	Change of Government Officials .....	45
Unit 10	Strikes and Protests .....	50
Unit 11	International Aid and Loans .....	55
Unit 12	Business News .....	60
Unit 13	Terrorism .....	65
Unit 14	Space and Man .....	70
Unit 15	International Visits .....	75
Unit 16	Sports and Entertainments .....	80
Unit 17	Science and Technology .....	85
Unit 18	Society and Culture.....	90
Reference Answers & Tapescripts.....		95
Appendix I 世界国家与地区一览表.....		148
Appendix II 世界之最 .....		157

# Unit 1 Nuclear Weapons

## Part One: Warm-up Exercise

### Read before you listen:

**uranium enrichment:** The process can be classified into three stages. **Slightly enriched uranium (SEU, 微浓缩铀)** has a  $U^{235}$  concentration of 0.9% to 2%. This new grade is being used to replace natural uranium (NU) fuel in some heavy water reactors. **Recovered uranium (RU)** is a variation of SEU. It is based on a fuel cycle involving used fuel recovered from light water reactors (LWR). **Low-enriched uranium (LEU, 低浓缩铀)** has a lower than 20% concentration of  $U^{235}$ . For use in commercial light water reactors (LWR), the most prevalent power reactors in the world, uranium is enriched to 3 to 5%  $U^{235}$ . **Highly enriched uranium (HEU, 高浓缩铀)** has a greater than 20% concentration of  $U^{235}$  or  $U^{233}$ . The following countries are known to operate enrichment facilities: Argentina, Brazil, China, France, Germany, India, Iran, Japan, the Netherlands, Pakistan, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States. Israel and North Korea are also suspected of having enrichment programs. Belgium, Italy and Spain hold an investment interest in the French Eurodif enrichment plant. Countries that had enrichment programs in the past include Australia, Libya and South Africa, but of those only South Africa actually operated an enrichment facility.

**The Iranian nuclear program:** a program launched in the 1950s with the help of the United States as part of the Atoms for Peace program. After the Iranian Revolution in 1979, the government temporarily disbanded the program, and then revived it with less Western assistance than during the pre-revolution era. Iran's current effort includes several research sites, a uranium mine, a nuclear reactor, and uranium processing facilities that include a uranium enrichment plant. The Iranian government asserts that the program's goal is to develop nuclear power plants, and that it plans to use them to generate 6,000 MW of electricity by 2010. The U.S. and some other nations' officials allege the program covers an attempt to acquire nuclear weapons. Iran's officials have categorically denied these accusations and insisted that they will maintain their right to peaceful nuclear technology.

### Listen to the following pieces of news and fill in the blanks with the words you hear.

**uranium:** (铀, U) a heavy, silvery-white, toxic, metallic, and naturally-radioactive chemical element. And its isotope  $U^{235}$  is used as the fuel for nuclear reactors and nuclear weapons.

**enrich:** to improve the quality of something by adding something else

**proposal:** 建议 sth. proposed

**tangible:** 可触及的 real or not imaginary; able to be shown, touched or experienced

**resolve:** to deal with successfully

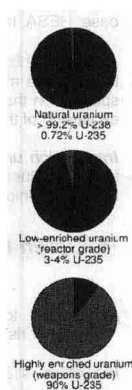
**ultimate goal:** 最终目标

#### News Item 1:

Iran has (1) receiving a proposal from Moscow to build a (2) uranium enrichment facility in Russia. An Iranian Foreign Ministry spokesman told a news (3) today that Tehran has received no such a (4) and would only consider proposals that recognize Iran's right to (5) uranium.

#### News Item 2:

Talks involving (6) are continuing in Beijing to try to resolve the crisis over the north Korean nuclear program, with negotiators focusing on a (7) statement of principles purposed by China. If the 6 nations can agree, it will be the first (8) sign of progress after nearly 3 years of (9). The United States says the ultimate goal should be (10) the Korean Peninsula



rid ... of ... 使……摆脱……

of nuclear weapons, but the US negotiator Christopher Hill says reaching an agreement will be difficult.

## Part Two: Questions and Answers

Read before you listen.



base. HESA, Iran's most advanced aircraft manufacturing plant, is located nearby. It is also the nuclear energy center of Iran.

**Natanz 纳坦兹:** the centre of a township of the same name in the Isfahan province of Iran. The Natanz site, located some 30 km NNE from the town near a major highway, is generally recognized as Iran's central facility for enrichment with 164 centrifuges, and as of April 2007 there is speculation that there are upwards of 3,000 in the underground facility. However, there is some speculation that the site could be a front, while expansion of the centrifuge program goes on elsewhere.

**Iran enrich uranium in Russia:** In Feb. 2006, Iran has reached an agreement in principle with Moscow to set up a joint uranium enrichment facility on Russian soil, where its nuclear activities could be closely monitored. The plan proposed by Russia is backed by the United States and European Union. Due to various reasons the plan has not been carried out yet.

Listen to the following news items and answer the questions:

**jeopardize:** to expose to danger or risk

**incentive:** 刺激 sth. that incites or has a tendency to incite to determination or action motive.

**permanent:** 永久性的 continuing without change

**resume:** 继续 to take up

**stand-off:** a situation in which agreement in an argument does not seem possible

**sensitive:** 敏感的



**Manouchehr Mottaki:** 穆塔基 (1953— ) Iranian Foreign Minister (2007— )

### News Item 3:

1. Who is urging Iran not to take any steps now?

2. With what countries did the talks have reached a critical stage?

3. What is Iran preparing to do now?

### News Item 4:

4. What are France and Russia calling on Iran?

5. Where did they make such a proposal?

6. On what scale did Iran resume its enrichment?

7. What did Russia and Iran say about the talks with the western nations?

**News Item 5:**

8. What is still under review according to Mottaki?

---

9. Who proposed to have Iran uranium enrichment in Russia?

---

10. Which countries support the idea?

---

## Part Three: Multiple Choices

**Read before you listen:**

**Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty** 核不扩散条约: an international treaty to limit the spread of nuclear weapons, opened for signature on July 1, 1968. There are currently 189 countries to the treaty. Only four nations are not signatories. India and Pakistan both possess and have openly tested nuclear bombs. Israel has had a policy of opacity regarding its own nuclear weapons program. North Korea ratified the treaty, violated it, and later withdrew. The treaty was proposed by Ireland, and Finland was the first to sign. The signing parties decided by consensus to extend the treaty indefinitely and without conditions upon meeting in New York City on May 11, 1995. The treaty is nevertheless sometimes interpreted as having three pillars: non-proliferation, disarmament, and the right to peacefully use nuclear technology.

**Listen to the following news items and choose the best answers:**

**Pyongyang:** 平壤 the capital city of North Korea, located on the Taedong River. The official population of the city is reported as 2.5 and 3.8 million in 2002 and 2003.

**dismantle:** 拆除 to take to pieces

**pledge:** (使) 发誓

**controversial:** (引起) 争论的 of, relating to, or arousing controversy

**submit:** to present or propose to another for review

**News Item 6:**

1. How long has the talk lasted since its start?
  - A. A week.
  - B. Two weeks.
  - C. From Monday.
  - D. Since 2003.
2. What did North Korea pledge to do?
  - A. To resume its nuclear programme.
  - B. To return to the negotiation table.
  - C. To resolve its nuclear programme.
  - D. To remain in the nuclear nonproliferation treaty.

**News Item 7:**

3. What did Britain warn the Iranian government?
  - A. Not to hold talks with US.
  - B. Not to carry out any dangerous actions.
  - C. Not to use any nuclear materials in its test.
  - D. Not to dismantle its nuclear facilities.



4. What is NOT true according to the passage?
- A. Iran urged EU to give a formal promise.
  - B. EU should help Iran to continue its nuclear programme.
  - C. Iran said it would not keep its promise after Monday.
  - D. The negotiation will not continue after Monday.

## Part Four: Macro Listening

☞ Read before you listen:

**Iran-Russia relations:** In 2005, Russia was the seventh largest trading partner of Iran, with 5.33% of all exports to Iran originating from Russia. Trade relations between the two exceed US\$1 billion. As confrontation between the United States and the European Union on one side and Iran on the other escalates, Tehran is finding itself further pushed into an alliance with Beijing and Moscow. Russia and Iran also share a common interest in limiting the political influence of the United States in Central Asia. This common interest has led the **Shanghai Cooperation Organization** to extend to Iran observer status in 2005, and offer full membership in 2006. Iran's relations with the organization, which is dominated by Russia and China, represents the most extensive diplomatic ties Iran has shared since the 1979 revolution. The solidity of Tehran-Moscow ties remains to be seen and tested, however. Russia is increasingly becoming dependent on its economic relations with the West, and is thus gradually becoming vulnerable to western pressures in trying to curb its ties with Tehran. Iran has also expressed its unhappiness with the repeated delays by Russia in finishing the Bushehr Reactor project, as well as Russia's stance in the Caspian Sea dispute.

☞ Listen to the following report and match the items in Column A with those in Column B:



**Sergei Ivanov:** 谢尔盖·伊万诺夫 Russian Defense Minister (2007— ) and Deputy Prime Minister of Russia (2008— )

**refer ... to:** 把……提交给……

**quest:** to search for

**Munich:** 慕尼黑 As the capital of the German state of Bavaria, Munich is Germany's third largest city, with a population of about 1.3 million (2006).

**unequivocal:** 明确的 total, or expressed in a clear and certain way

### News Item 8:

Column A	Column B
A. Iran's nuclear issue	1. opposing sanctions against Iran
B. Sergei Ivanov	2. coming to Moscow
C. Russia	3. reporting Iran to the UN Security Council
D. Iranian Officials	4. speaking in Munich
E. Russia & China	5. seeking a diplomatic solution
F. IAEA	6. standing off

## Part Five: Supplementary Listening

☞ Read before you listen:

**G8 summit:** The Group of Eight (G8) is an international forum for the governments of Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States. Together, these countries represent about 65% of the world economy and the majority of global military power (7 of the top 8 positions for military expenditure, and almost all active nuclear weapons). The group's activities include year-round conferences and policy research. The 2008 G8 summit was held on Hokkaido (北海道), Japan from July 7-10.

☞ **Listen to the report and discuss the following questions:**



**Dr. Manmohan Singh:**  
辛格 current Prime Minister of India. He is a member of the Indian National Congress party and became the first Sikh to become Prime Minister of India on May 22, 2004. He is regarded as the most educated Indian Prime Minister in history.

**a vote of no confidence:**  
不信任投票

1. What are the benefits of India from the Accord with US?
2. Why hasn't the accord be approved by both nations?
3. Will the no confidence vote be passed? Why?
4. Why did President Bush block past G8 efforts to cut green house gas emissions?
5. What other issues did the leaders of the two countries discuss?

# Unit 2 Natural Disasters

## Part One: Warm-up Exercise

☞ Read before you listen:



**Indian oil demand and production:** In 2004-2005 India met 75 % of its crude oil demand through imports. The domestic production of crude oil has been in the range of 30-34 Million Metric Tons from 2001-2005. About 60 % of its crude import is from Middle East. The consumption of natural gas grew at 2.7 % in the period 1999-2005, supported by rise in availability through domestic and imported sources of gas. Oil comprises 36 % of India's primary energy consumption in 2005, and is expected to grow both in absolute and percentage terms driven by overall economic growth. Growth in demand is expected to catapult the overall demand to 196 Million Metric Tons in 2011-2012 and 250 Million Metric Tons in 2024-2025. Demand for oil is expected to grow from 119 to 250 Million Tons, from 2004 during 2025, at an annual growth of 3.6%. During the same period domestic production from existing developed reserves is expected to grow at approximately 2.5 %. Natural gas comprises 9 % of India's primary energy consumption at present and it will be 14% of energy mix by 2010. Demand for natural gas is also likely to increase at an annual growth rate of 7.3%. **Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC)** is an Indian public sector petroleum company. It is a Fortune Global 500 company, and contributes 77% of India's crude oil production and 81% of India's natural gas production. It is the highest profit making corporation in India. It was set up as a commission on August 14, 1956. Indian government holds 74.14% equity stake in this company.

☞ Listen to the following pieces of news and fill in the blanks with the words you hear:

**Mumbai:** 孟买 formerly known as **Bombay**, the capital of the Indian state of Maharashtra. With an estimated population of about 13 million, it is the largest metropolis in India and one of the most populous cities in the world.

**Katowice:** 卡托维茨 a city in southern Poland on the Kłodnica and Rawa rivers

**section:** a part set off by or as if by cutting

### News Item 1:

Fire has destroyed an (1) oil platform off India's west coast; at least 3 people are (2) dead, 45 others are missing, but at least (3) people were rescued. The cause of the fire is not yet known. The site located (4) kilometers west of Bombai was producing about (5) of India's total oil output.

### News Item 2:

The roof of an (6) hall in the Southern Polish city of Katowice has collapsed, killing at least 4 people and injuring (7). Polish television showed rescuers (8) people from under sections of the (9) metal roof. They believe it's due to the (10) of snow on the roof.

## Part Two: Questions and Answers

### Read before you listen:

**Tropical Storm Irene** 艾琳飓风: a hurricane that later did not affect the land in 2005. Currently there are 5 lists of names for hurricanes used in the United States. There are rotated and each one is used every five years. The current list of lists has been in effect since 2005 and will be rotated again in 2012. The alphabet is used, with each name starting with the next letter in the alphabet. Only the letters Q, U, X, Y, and Z are not used due to the lack of names starting with those letters. Male and female names are alternated. If these names, which are chosen by meteorologists at the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), are all used during the season, the Greek alphabet will then be used to name the tropical storms that develop. The WMO tries to choose simple single syllable names easy to pronounce and remember.



**tropical cyclone** 热带气旋: a meteorological term for a storm system characterized by a low pressure system center and thunderstorms that produces strong wind and flooding rain. The noun "cyclone" refers to such storms' cyclonic nature, with counterclockwise rotation in the Northern Hemisphere and clockwise rotation in the Southern Hemisphere. Depending on their location and strength, tropical cyclones are referred to by various other names, such as **hurricane**, **typhoon**, **tropical storm**, **cyclonic storm**, and **tropical depression**.

**The 2004 Indian Ocean earthquake:** an undersea earthquake that occurred at 07:58:53 local time December 26, 2004, with an epicentre off the west coast of Sumatra, Indonesia. The earthquake triggered a series of devastating tsunamis along the coasts of most landmasses bordering the Indian Ocean, killing large numbers of people and inundating coastal communities across South and Southeast Asia, including parts of Indonesia, Sri Lanka, India, and Thailand. Although initial estimates had put the worldwide death toll at over 275,000 with thousands of others missing, more recent analysis compiled by the United Nations lists a total of 229,866 people lost, including 186,983 dead and 42,883 missing.

**Interstate Highway System** 美国州际高速公路系统: also called Dwight D. Eisenhower National System of Interstate and Defense Highways, a network of highways in the United States. With very few exceptions, these are controlled-access freeway allowing for safe high-speed driving when traffic permits.

### Listen to the following news items and answer the questions:

**Bermuda:** 百慕大 一个海外领土 of the UK in the North America. It is made up of a group of islands in the North Atlantic Ocean.

**high gusts:** 短时大风



**Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono:** 苏西洛 印度尼西亚总统 (2004- ) in the second round of the Indonesian presidential election

**ominous:** 不详的 suggesting that something unpleasant is likely to happen

**Phoenix:** 凤凰城 the capital, largest city, and largest metropolitan area of the state of Arizona, United States

**meteorology:** 气象学

**metro:** 都市 relating to a large city and the area surrounding it

**rancher:** 农场主

#### News Item 3:

1. When is Tropical storm Irene expected to strengthen into a hurricane?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Where is the storm now passing?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. How strong are Irene's top winds?  
\_\_\_\_\_

#### News Item 4:

4. How many people were killed in the tsunami last year?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. When and where was the one-year anniversary held?  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Who also attended the ceremony?  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. What other places also hold the ceremonies to mark the occasion?  
\_\_\_\_\_

#### News Item 5:

8. How many homes were struck by the lightning?  
\_\_\_\_\_

**gully:** 沟壑

**frontage:** 临街

**pickup truck:** 皮卡车

**spawn:** 引起, 酿成

**micro-burst:** 微型破裂

9. What happened to the seven-year-old girl?

\_\_\_\_\_

10. What is a small but extremely intense weather cells called?

\_\_\_\_\_

## Part Three: Multiple Choices

☞ Read before you listen:

**The Richter magnitude scale** 里氏震级: Developed in 1935 by Charles Richter, the scale assigns a single number to quantify the size of an earthquake. It is a base-10 logarithmic (对数) scale obtained by calculating the logarithm of the combined horizontal amplitude (水平振幅) of the largest displacement from zero on a seismometer (地震检波器) output. Measurements have no limits and can be either positive (+) or negative (-).

☞ Listen to the following news items and choose the best answers:

**skid:** 滑出 (especially of a vehicle) to slide along a surface so that you have no control

**Pearson Airport:** located 27 kilometres west of downtown Toronto, Ontario, Canada's busiest airport and part of the National Airports System

### News Item 6:

1. The plane \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. crashed in Paris
- B. was produced by Airbus
- C. took off from Toronto
- D. made a soft landing in Canada

2. Which of the following is TRUE?

- A. The accident was probably caused by bad weather.
- B. 358 people were killed in the accident.
- C. 340 people were injured in the accident.
- D. There were no survivors in the accident.

### News Item 7:

3. The earthquake \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. measured 7.8 on the Richter scale
- B. was centered in Afghanistan
- C. killed 180 people in India
- D. hit areas in Pakistan, India and Afghanistan

4. After the earthquake, \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. there was not much damage in Pakistan
- B. medical aid was sent by trucks immediately
- C. entire villages were wiped out around Muzaffarabad
- D. The Interior Minister of Pakistan resigned

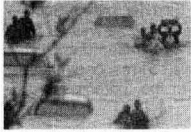
**ravine:** 沟 a deep narrow valley with steep sides

**Muzaffarabad:** 扎法拉巴德 the capital of Azad Kashmir (AJK) which is the Pakistani-controlled part of the former princely state of Jammu and Kashmir.

**Aftab Sherpao:** 谢尔帕奥 (1944— ) the head of Pakistan People's Party and the current Pakistani Federal Interior Minister in the cabinet of Prime Minister Shaukat Aziz

## Part Four: Macro Listening

☞ Read before you listen:



**Hurricane Katrina** 卡特琳娜飓风: one of the five deadliest hurricanes in the history of the United States. It was the sixth-strongest Atlantic hurricane ever recorded and the third-strongest hurricane on record that made landfall in the United States. Katrina formed on August 23 during the 2005 Atlantic hurricane season and caused devastation along much of the north-central Gulf Coast. The most severe loss of life and property damage occurred in New Orleans, Louisiana, which flooded as the levee system catastrophically failed. At least 1,836 people lost their lives in Hurricane Katrina and in the subsequent floods, making it the deadliest U.S. hurricane since the 1928. The storm is estimated to have been responsible for \$81.2 billion in damage.

**Hurricane Rita** 里塔飓风: the fourth-most intense Atlantic hurricane ever recorded and the most intense tropical cyclone ever observed in the Gulf of Mexico. Rita caused \$11.3 billion in damage on the U.S. Gulf Coast in September 2005.

**Acadiana:** also called Cajun Country, the official name given to the French Louisiana region that is home to a large Cajun population. Of the 64 parishes that comprise Louisiana, 22 parishes, or about one-third of the total, make up Acadiana.

☞ Listen to the following report and decide whether the statements are true or false:



**Houston:** a southeastern city in Texas, it is world renowned for its energy industry (particularly oil)

**evacuate:** 疏散

**Port Arthur:** 亚瑟港 a city in Jefferson County within the Beaumont-Port Arthur metropolitan area and is situated in southeast Texas

**tow:** 拖、拉

**refinery:** 炼油厂

**Lake Charles:** 查尔斯湖 市 the fifth largest incorporated city in the US state of Louisiana and the major cultural and educational center in the southwest region of the state

**left strand:** 被滞留

**New Orleans:** the largest city in the U.S. state of Louisiana

**wrath:** 愤怒

**shore up:** 支撑

**levees:** 堤防

### News Item 8:

- ( ) 1. The traffic is heavy along the road away from the area.
- ( ) 2. People from heavily affected areas are not returning now.
- ( ) 3. Authorities are towing abandoned vehicles to police lots for they are against the law.
- ( ) 4. Many cars were left on the roadside because people ran out of gasoline as they fled last week.
- ( ) 5. All the restaurants and stores have opened to welcome the people home.
- ( ) 6. Many people found no place to go when they got home.
- ( ) 7. People had feared that the storm might have heavily damaged those refineries.
- ( ) 8. About 100 boats have been still patrolling the flooded areas searching for victims of the storm.
- ( ) 9. Services have not been restored after heavy rains from Hurricane Rita.
- ( ) 10. Rita didn't bring a lot of damage since most of the people have fled after Hurricane Katrina.

## Part Five: Supplementary Listening

### Read before you listen:



**The Lancet** (柳叶刀): one of the oldest peer-reviewed medical journals in the world, published weekly by Elsevier, part of Reed Elsevier. It was founded in 1823 by Thomas Wakley, who named it after the surgical instrument called a lancet, as well as an arched window ("to let in light"). *The Lancet* has a significant readership throughout the world with a high impact factor. It publishes original research articles, review articles ("seminars" and "reviews"), editorials, book reviews, correspondences, amidst other regulars such as news features and case reports. *The Lancet* is considered to be one of the "core" general medical journals.

### Listen to the report and discuss the following questions:

**insulin:** 胰岛素

**abnormal:** 不正常的

**diabetes:** 糖尿病

**intake:** 摄入

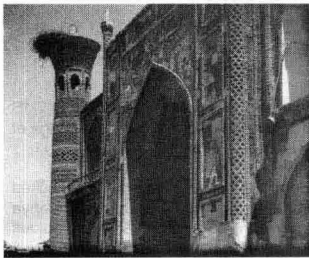
**decimate:** 破坏 to cause  
great destruction or  
harm to

1. Discuss the problems that fast food may bring to us according to the passage you hear.
2. Why do people prefer fast food nowadays?
3. Are there any cultural or psychological background for fast food dependence?
4. What is a balanced diet?
5. How to keep a healthy diet in China?

# Unit 3 Human Rights Issues

## Part One: Warm-up exercise

☞ Read before you listen:



**Madrasah:** the word Madrasah literally means "a place where learning/teaching is done." A typical Islamic school usually offers two courses of study: a *hifz* course; that is memorisation of the Qur'an; and an *'alim* course leading the candidate to become an accepted scholar in the community. A regular curriculum includes courses in Arabic, Qur'an, Islamic law, life of Prophet Muhammad, logic, and Muslim History. Depending on the educational demands, some madrasahs also offer additional advanced courses in Arabic literature, English and other foreign languages, as well as science and world history. There are more than 10,000 madrasahs currently (1998) operating in Pakistan alone. It is estimated that one to two million children are enrolled in madrasahs in Pakistan. Some media reports say that only 0.3 percent of Pakistani school age children are enrolled in traditional madrasahs. In the English-speaking Western world, the word "Madrasah" has come increasingly to signify radical Quranic schools connected to Islamist movements, although this is far from the only meaning of the word.

**Musharraf** 穆沙拉夫 (1943— ) : President (1999-2008) of Pakistan and the Chief of Army Staff of the Pakistan Army who came to power in wake of a coup d'état. He took power on October 12, 1999, ousting Nawaz Sharif, the elected Prime Minister, thereby assuming the title of Chief Executive. Later on, he also assumed office of President of Pakistan on June 20, 2001 and re-elected again in 2007. Musharraf is considered to be a moderate leader, with liberal and progressive ideas. Musharraf's policy is often seen as a secularist counterpart to militant Islam.



☞ Listen to the following pieces of news and fill in the blanks with the words you hear.

**cleric:** a member ordained to perform religious functions in a Christian church

**decree:** 法令 an official statement that something must happen



**Adrian Severin:** 阿德里安·塞维林 (1954— ) a Romanian politician and Member of the European Parliament, served as the UN Special envoy on human rights in Belarus from 2005 to 2006

### News item 1:

A senior Islamic cleric in Pakistan says the country's (1) religious schools known as Madrasahs will ignore a government (2) to expel any remaining foreign pupils. Jalan Dari says about (3) of the estimated 1,400 foreign students have left the country since President Musharraf (4) the decree with a deadline of December 31. But he said those remaining have legal (5) and they have committed no crimes and should not be forced to leave Pakistan.

### News item 2:

The United Nations special envoy for human rights in Belarus has (6) the government of profiting from illegal arms sales to



**envoy:** 使节 someone who is sent as a representative from one government or organization to another

**illicit** 非法的 illegal or disapproved of by society



**Alexander Lukashenko:**  
卢卡申科 the current  
president of Belarus

African countries. The envoy, Adrian Severin, whom the Belarusian \_\_\_\_\_ (7) \_\_\_\_\_ have banned from visiting the country, said there should be an \_\_\_\_\_ (8) \_\_\_\_\_ into how much money the government had made from illicit arms trade. Mr. Severin also \_\_\_\_\_ (9) \_\_\_\_\_ Belarus' human rights record under President Alexander Lukashenko whom the United States has \_\_\_\_\_ (10) \_\_\_\_\_ as Europe's last dictator.

## Part Two: Questions and Answers

### Read before you listen:

**Amharic** 闪语: a language spoken in North Central Ethiopia by the Amhara. 27 million people use the language as a first language, between 7-15 million more as a second language. It is the second most spoken Semitic language in the world, after Arabic, and the official working language of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and thus has official status and use nationwide.

**Ethiopia** 埃塞俄比亚: officially the **Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia**, a country situated in the Horn of Africa that has been landlocked since the independence of its northern neighbor Eritrea in 1993. Apart from Eritrea to the north, Ethiopia is bordered by Sudan to the west, Kenya to the south, Djibouti to the northeast, and Somalia to the east. Ethiopia is one of the oldest nations in the world and Africa's second-most populous nation. It has yielded some of the oldest traces of humanity, making it an important area in the process of human evolution.



**Voice of America (VOA)** “美国之音”: the official external radio and television broadcasting service of the United States federal government. VOA broadcasts by satellite and on FM, AM, and shortwave radio frequencies. Its programs are also available through the Internet in both streaming media and downloadable formats at [www.VOAnews.com](http://www.VOAnews.com). VOA has affiliate and contract agreements with many radio and television stations and cable networks worldwide.

**Martin Luther King, Jr.** 马丁·路德·金 (1929—1968): one of the main leaders of the American civil rights movement. A Baptist minister by training, King became a civil rights activist early in his career, leading the Montgomery Bus Boycott and helping to found the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. His efforts led to the 1963 March on Washington, where King delivered his “I Have a Dream” speech, raising public consciousness of the civil rights movement and establishing King as one of the greatest orators in American history. In 1964, King became the youngest person to receive the Nobel Peace Prize for his efforts to end segregation and racial discrimination through civil disobedience and other non-violent means. Dr. King was assassinated on April 4, 1968, in Memphis, Tennessee. He was posthumously awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom by President Jimmy Carter in 1977. Martin Luther King Day was established as a national holiday in the United States in 1986. In 2004, King was posthumously awarded a Congressional Gold Medal.



### Listen to the following news items and answer the questions:

**treason:** 叛国罪 the betrayal of one's country

**genocide:** 灭绝性屠杀 the deliberate and systematic destruction of a racial, political, or cultural group

**staffer:** a member of a staff

**in absentia:** 缺席 while the person involved is not present

**intimidate:** 恫吓 to make timid or fearful; frighten

#### News Item 3:

1. How many people were charged by Ethiopian government?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. What are the charges against the VOA reporters?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. When did the anti-government protests take place?  
\_\_\_\_\_