



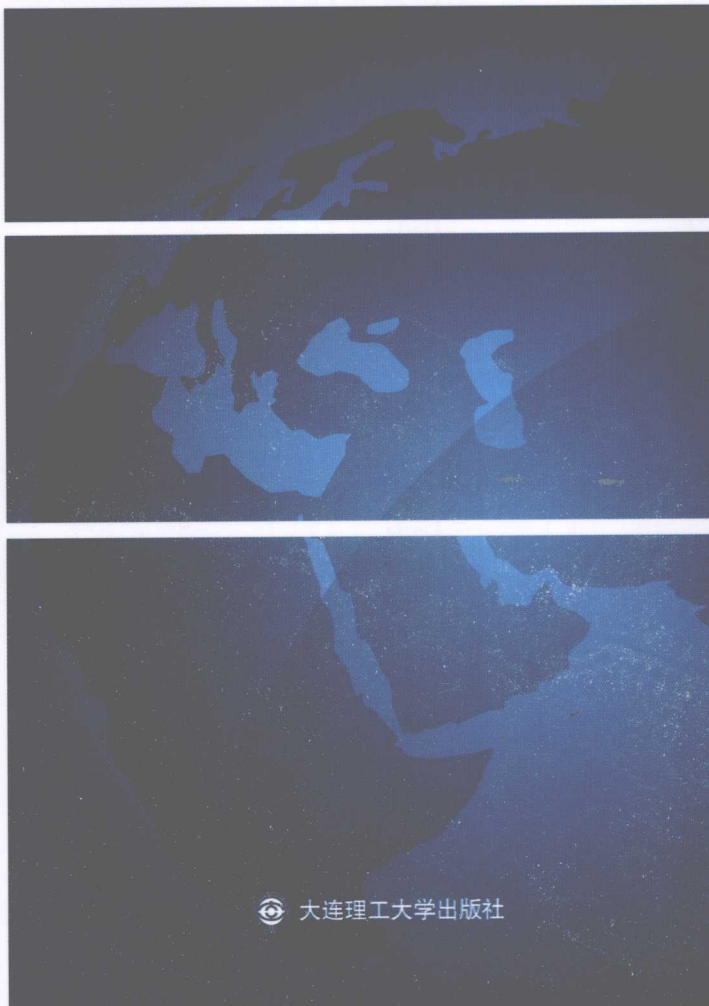
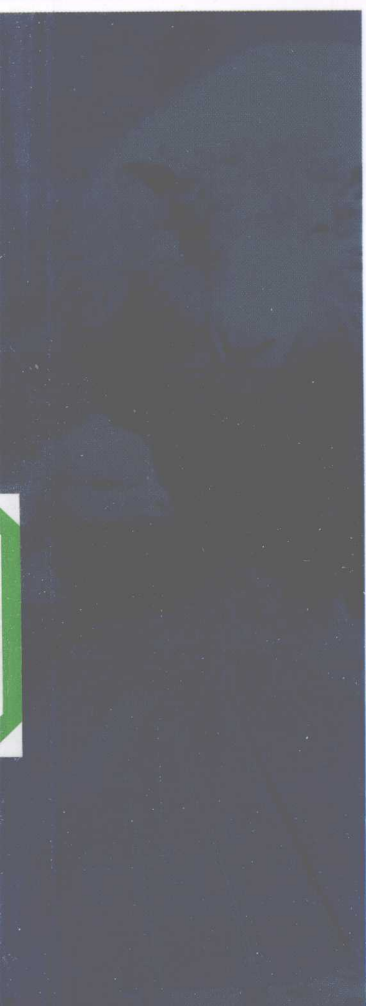
BBC实况英语听力练习



科学与环境

Science and Environment

[英]安娜·萨瑟思 艾德里安·沃尔沃克 著 丁大刚 景晓莺 译



BBC WORLD NEWS ENGLISH

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[英]安娜·萨瑟思 艾德里安·沃尔沃克 著 丁大刚 景晓莺 译



大连理工大学出版社

© BBC Worldwide Ltd 2003

Published by BBC ELT, a division of BBC Worldwide Ltd
Woodlands, 80 Wood Lane, London W12 OTT

Images and transcripts © BBC 2003

Cover images © The Associated Press and © BBC 2003

Simplified Chinese Translation Copyright © Shanghai 99 Culture Co., Ltd 2010

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

科学与环境:英汉对照/(英)萨瑟思
(Sothers, A.), (英)沃尔沃克(Wallwork, A.)著;
丁大刚,景晓莺译. —大连:大连理工大学出版社,
2010.6

(BBC 实况英语听力练习)

ISBN 978-7-5611-5538-7

I. ①科… II. ①萨… ②沃… ③丁… ④景… III.

①新闻—英语—听说教学—自学参考资料 IV. ①H319.9

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2010)第 080615 号

出版发行:大连理工大学出版社

(地址:大连市软件园路 80 号 邮编:116023)

排 版:上海景皇文化发展有限公司

印 刷:山东新华印刷厂德州厂

幅面尺寸:148mm×210mm

印 张:7.25

字 数:243 千字

附 件:光盘一张

出版时间:2010 年 6 月第 1 版

印刷时间:2010 年 6 月第 1 次印刷

责任编辑:陈多

封面设计:余笑乐

责任校对:刘晓霞

ISBN 978-7-5611-5538-7

定 价:25.00 元(含 MP3 光盘)

发 行:0411-84708842

传 真:0411-84701466

邮 购:0411-84703636

E-mail: dutp@dutp. cn

URL: <http://www.dutp.cn>

本书的目的是为了帮助读者增进英语能力,以便读者更了解英语新闻。本书以 BBC 新闻中的真实报道为素材,并分成数段,以便更易理解。读者可以通过 TOEIC(托业)式的习题,练习听力、阅读和写作,也可以学到生动的新闻词汇,复习语法要点和发音要点,还可听到实际新闻报道中的正式和非正式英语。新闻题材来自世界各地,单数页面最上方的“Focus on...”图示将标示出新闻报道的所在地区。

每个单元不需要按照顺序阅读,您可以从感兴趣的单元开始。

难度

这些新闻报道分成不同难度:1、2 和 3。难度 1 是最简单的,2 和 3 略有难度。您将在每个单元的首页找到难度标识。难度由以下因素决定:新闻报道的篇幅、高难词汇数量、话题类型以及说话者的语速和清晰度。

开始进行

- 阅读新闻导言,获知新闻报道的背景知识和相关资讯。花数分钟思考这些您已经获知的资讯,并且写下您已经知道的可能会有帮助的英文词汇。
- 研读每个单元第一页的关键词。这些词汇都很重要,可以帮助您对新闻报道有整体的了解。
- 接着,从头到尾聆听一遍新闻。集中精力辨别关键词中出现过的字词。别担心自己无法立刻理解所有的内容。
- 在开始做习题或听MP3之前,先将所有的题目读一遍。每个单元有一段音频文件。书中的录音文字被分成 4

小段,分别标成T1、T2等等。

回答问题

- 在您开始做习题之前,请合上本书。然后,在您聆听音频 T1 时,请先研读第一页的关键词。
- 在您聆听每个音频时,确保理解它们。使用关键词帮助您,有其他任何不知道的单词可以查字典。
- 现在请播放第一段音频(T1),然后试着回答第一个问题。您可能需要重复播放几次。
- 回答完同一音频的所有问题之后,再重听一次,并阅读英文录音内容。
- 所有问题都答过之后,请从头到尾再听一次新闻报道,然后核对答案(见第 214~224 页)。
- 新闻相关练习题和聚焦语法部分中的语法练习题,可前后穿插着做。

进一步的练习

您可以浏览 BBC 新闻网站<http://www.bbcnews.com>, 搜寻与该新闻报道相关的文章。这将有助于理解该话题和专业词汇。

您还可以浏览 <http://www.bbcworld.com/learn-english>, 以获得 BBC 世界新闻英语系列中的更多信息。

词汇表

每个单元都有录音文字中的关键词词汇表。其中的缩写表示如下:

abbrv = 缩写

adj = 形容词

adv = 副词

colloq = 口语用法

exp=惯用语

n=名词

phr v=短语动词

prep=介词

sic=此词似乎不合语法或拼写有误,但说话人实际就是这么说的

v=动词

词汇表分成 3 个不同部分:

每个单元第一页的关键词部分(Key Words)包括翻译好的词汇,便于对新闻报道有大体了解。每个单元的词汇表部分(Glossary)提供翻译好的词汇,便于对报道细节有所了解。每个单元的单词检查部分(Word Check)便于快速检索。它也有第一页关键词部分中的一些单词。在您听的同时,试着记住这些重要词汇。

学习上述部分的词汇可以作为增加自己词汇量的绝好方法。每个单元结束时,选择 10 个您想记住的新单词。

每个单词编成一个短句,记录在笔记本上。

开始学习新单元之前,先检测这些单词。

您知道吗?

在这个部分,您不但能进行阅读练习,而且能学习一些与新闻有关的有趣事实。可以使用字典帮助您。

词汇扩展 (Vocabulary Builder)

这个部分突出强调单元中某些有用的关键词,以供您学习。这些关键词都是常用英语词汇,将对提高您的总词汇量有帮助。配合习题,练习使用这些单词。您需要决定动词是否需要改变形式(如不定式、过去式、过去分词或现在分词)或者名

词应是单数还是复数。词汇扩展中的所有单词都可以在MP3中找到。如需进一步练习词汇,参见聚焦词汇部分。

语法/日常英语

语法和日常英语在全书中交替出现。

语法部分强调新闻报道中重要的语法要点。如需练习语法习题,请见第 194~213 页。

日常英语部分着重于非正式和口语英语,并列出诀窍,帮助了解英语的日常用法,这与一般教科书上的英语相当不同。

聚焦语法

在这个部分里,各种各样的练习题能让您更好地理解各个单元中介绍过的语法要点,并且使用书中学过的词汇。

聚焦词汇

本书以词卡的方式呈现词汇,帮助您将单词图像化。单词根据主题或语言学上的相关性进行分类。词卡的反面列出词汇表和例句。

祝您阅读愉快!

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Unit 1

Endangered
Russian Tigers

濒临灭绝的俄罗斯虎

Tigers are threatened with extinction in many parts of the world often as a result of poaching. In Russia, attempts are being made to protect various endangered animals, including the tiger.



T1-T4

- 1 练习词汇表中的单词。播放 T1-T4, 请注意这些单词何时出现。
- 2 再次播放 T1-T4, 并勾选出提到的国家、地区和动物。

Countries		Animals	
a) America	<input type="checkbox"/>	h) Amur leopards	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Britain	<input type="checkbox"/>	i) deer	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) China	<input type="checkbox"/>	j) fish	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Russia	<input type="checkbox"/>	k) lions	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Russia's Far East	<input type="checkbox"/>	l) rhinos	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) India	<input type="checkbox"/>	m) wild boar	<input type="checkbox"/>
g) North Korea	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Key Words

tiger (n)
[ˈtɑɡə(r)] 老虎
Siberian (adj)
[saiˈbiəriən]
西伯利亚的
leopard (n)
[ˈlepəd] 豹
die out 灭绝
hunt (v) [hʌnt]
打猎; 猎食
existence (n)
[ɪɡˈzɪstəns] 生存
threaten (v)
[ˈθreɪn] 威胁
extinct (adj)
[ɪkˈstɪŋkt]
已灭绝的
scent (n) [sent]
气味
prevent (v)
[priˈvent] 防止
food chain 食物链

您知道吗?

- ❖ 一只普通的雄性西伯利亚虎有 300 公斤重, 3 米多长。
- ❖ 西伯利亚豹是世界上最珍稀的猫科动物。
- ❖ 西伯利亚豹的毛发夏季为 2.5 公分, 冬季则能长到 7 公分。

ecosystem (n)

[ˈiːkəʊsɪstəm]

生态系统

healthy (adj)

[ˈhelθi] 健康的

natural (adj)

[ˈnætʃərəl]

自然的

remote (adj)

[rɪˈməʊt] 遥远的

poaching (n)

[ˈpəʊtʃɪŋ] 偷猎

survive (v)

[səˈvaɪv] 活下来



T1

3 播放 T1,并填空。

CAROLINE WYATT: Just two months old, this is the (a) _____ addition to the tigers at Moscow Zoo. This cub, which hasn't (b) _____ been named, is being hand-reared (c) _____ her mother rejected her. Soon, zoos could be the (d) _____ places to see the Siberian tiger and leopard. Those in the wild are dying out fast, hunted for their skins or shot (e) _____ of fear. Once they roamed across China and North Korea, (f) _____ their territory's down to just one region in Russia, but (g) _____ here their existence is threatened. This is their natural habitat, the forest of Russia's Far East. We're (h) _____ next to the border with China and North Korea, but already there are fewer (i) _____ 400 tigers left, and under 40 leopards, and at this particular wildlife reserve, the leopard is (j) _____ extinct.

4 播放 T1,并选出下列问题的正确答案。

- How old is the new cub at Moscow Zoo?
 - two weeks
 - two months
 - twelve months
- Why are there so few Siberian tigers and leopards in the wild?
 - They are being taken to zoos.
 - They are moving to other regions.
 - They are being hunted.
- Where did the tigers and leopards also used to live?
 - Japan
 - China and North Korea
 - Russia's Far East
- How many tigers are there in the forest of Russia's Far East?
 - under 40
 - around 4000
 - less than 400

T2

5 播放 T2, 并回答下列问题。

1. What is Dr Miquelle's job?

2. When did he arrive in Russia?

3. What does Dr Miquelle ask them to smell?

4. Who does Dr Miquelle work with?

5. What is the charity trying to do?

6 播放 T2, 并填空。每个空需要填三个单词。

- We've _____ trail of these animals with Dr Dale Miquelle ...
- ... who came to Russia ten years ago _____ the tigers.
- Dr Miquelle _____ the British charity Amur ...
- ... which _____ to prevent the last leopards and tigers dying out.

T3

7 播放 T3, 并填空。

DR DALE MIQUELLE: Tigers (a) _____ magnificent animals, and they (b) _____ to be saved, simply for that reason. Um, in addition to that, they're indicators of the health of the natural ecosystem. Tigers (c) _____ at the top of the food chain, the food pyramid, and if we know tigers exist in the ecosystem, we (d) _____ that the ecosystem is relatively healthy.

Glossary

addition (n)	[ə'dɪʃən]
cub (n)	[kʌb]
幼兽	
hand-rear (v)	['hænd'riə(r)]
人工饲养	
reject (v)	[rɪ'dʒekt]
丢弃	
skin (n)	[skɪn]
毛皮	
shoot /shot /shot	(v) [ʃu:t /ʃɒt /
射击	ʃɒt]
roam (v)	[rəʊm]
游荡	
China (n)	['tʃaɪnə]
中国	
North Korea (n)	
朝鲜	
territory (n)	['terɪtəri]
领地	
be down to	
下降到	
habitat (n)	['hæbɪtæt]
栖息地	
border (n)	['bɔ:də(r)]
边境	
reserve (n)	['rɪ'zɜ:v]
保护区	
conservationist	
(n)	['kɒnsə'veɪʃənɪst]
自然资源保护主义者	
actually (adv)	['æktʃuəli]
实际上	
charity (n)	['tʃærɪti]
慈善机构	
raise money	筹款

Endangered Russian Tigers

Word Check

wild
die out
hunt
threaten
extinct
save
prevent

Glossary

magnificent (adj)
[ˈmæɡˌnɪfɪsnt]
华丽的;高贵的
deserve (v)
[dɪˈzɜːv] 值得;
应得
indicator (n)
[ˈɪndɪkeɪtə(r)]
指示器;指标
pyramid (n)
[ˈpɪrəmɪd]
金字塔
capture (v)
[ˈkæptʃə(r)]
捕获
patrol (n)
[pəˈtrɒl]
巡逻队
prey (n) [preɪ]
猎物
wild boar (n)
野猪
caviar (n)
[ˈkæviəː] 鱼子酱

CAROLINE WYATT: His team (e) _____ remote cameras to capture images of the tigers as they prowl the forests. The photos (f) _____ show how many animals (g) _____ and (h) _____ here, as well as how healthy they (i) _____.

8 播放 T3,并选出下列问题的正确答案。

- What is the first reason Dr Miquelle gives for wanting to save tigers?
a) Because they are huge animals.
b) Because they are part of the ecosystem.
c) Because they're magnificent animals.
- What other reason does he give?
a) Because they show what condition the ecosystem is in.
b) Because they are part of the ecosystem.
c) Because they're healthy animals.
- What position do tigers have in the food chain?
a) The highest
b) In the middle
c) A healthy one
- What does Dr Miquelle use the photos of the animals for?
a) To capture the animals as they prowl in the forest.
b) To see how they hunt other animals.
c) To see how many animals there are and what condition they're in.

T4

9 播放 T4,并判断下列句子为“正”(T)或“误”(F)。

- Anti-poaching teams are working to stop poachers killing the tigers and leopards. T / F
- Killing tigers or leopards is legal in Russia. T / F
- People are tempted to poach animals because they need the money. T / F
- It is not too late to save the Amur leopard. T / F
- More information and money is needed to help protect these wild animals. T / F

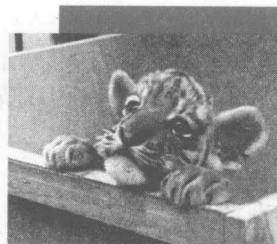
- 10** 阅读 T4, 并将下列单词填入空格中。然后播放 T4 以确定答案。

animals	attitudes	education	everything
job	patrol	money	salary

CAROLINE WYATT: The conservationists work closely with this Russian anti-poaching (a) _____. Their (b) _____ is to stop poachers killing the big cats' prey, wild boar and deer. Killing the tigers or leopards themselves is strictly illegal, but their skins can be worth a year's (c) _____, a temptation for some.

ANATOLY BELOV: There is so much unemployment here. Everything these days comes down to (d) _____, and people need to eat, so they poach and sell (e) _____: fish, carviar, deer, tigers and leopards.

CAROLINE WYATT: Though (f) _____ are changing, for the Amur leopard, it may be too late. More research, (g) _____ and funding are vital if the (h) _____ are to survive. Caroline Wyatt, BBC



Word Check

health
ecosystem
natural
remote camera
anti-poaching
survive

- 11** 下列哪两项摘要最能概述 T1-T4 的内容?

1. Dr Miquelle and the Russian anti-poaching team have been successful in stopping hundreds of animals being killed by the poachers.
2. Dr Miquelle and his team are doing a lot to help save the tigers but money and education are also needed to help stop poachers.
3. Attitudes are changing and many poachers have started working with the conservationists.
4. Many people don't have work or money and so they are forced to poach wild animals in order to make a living.

Vocabulary Builder

attitude
border
healthy
survive
threaten

语法

who 与 which 的区别在于: who 用于指人, which 用于指物或刚刚提到的事情。注意当 who 和 which 用于引导非限定性定语从句时逗号的使用。

The cub, **which** hasn't been named, is being hand-reared ... (T1)

... Dr Dale Miquelle, **who's** an American conservationist **who** came to Russia ten years ago ... (T2)

... the British charity Amur, **which** is raising money ... (T2)

新闻导言

在世界的许多地方,老虎都面临灭绝的威胁。这是偷猎造成的结果。俄罗斯试图保护各种濒临灭绝的动物,其中包括老虎。



T1

CAROLINE WYATT: Just two months old, this is the latest addition to the tigers at Moscow Zoo. This cub, which hasn't yet been named, is being hand-reared after her mother rejected her. Soon, zoos could be the only places to see the Siberian tiger and leopard. Those in the wild are dying out fast, hunted for their skins or shot out of fear. Once they roamed across China and North Korea. Now their territory's down to just one region in Russia, but even here their existence is threatened. This is their natural habitat, the forest of Russia's Far East. We're almost next to the border with China and North Korea, but already there are fewer than 400 tigers left, and under 40 leopards, and at this particular wildlife reserve, the leopard is already extinct.

CAROLINE WYATT: 这只仅仅才两个月大的幼虎,是莫斯科动物园老虎家族最近添的新丁。它目前还没有起名字,是在其母亲丢弃它之后由人工饲养的。不久之后,动物园将是能够看到西伯利亚虎和西伯利亚豹的惟一场所。那些野生虎豹由于被过度猎杀将很快灭绝。它们曾经活跃于中国和朝鲜。现在,它们的领地减少到了仅仅俄罗斯的一个区域,而且即使在这里,它们的生存也面临威胁。这片俄罗斯远东地区的森林是它们的自然栖息地。我们正在差不多紧邻着中国与朝鲜的边境上,但是现在这里已经剩下不到 400 只老虎和 40 只豹子了。而且在这个野生动植物保护区,豹子已经灭绝了。



T2

CAROLINE WYATT: We've come on the trail of these animals with Dr Dale Miquelle, who's an American conservationist who came to Russia ten years ago to help save the tigers.

DR DALE MIQUELLE: ... and usually there'll be, actually be a dark spot and if you smell it about here, you can usually pick out a very pungent tiger cat scent.

CAROLINE WYATT: Dr Miquelle works closely with the British charity Amor, which is raising money to prevent the last leopards and tigers dying out.

CAROLINE WYATT: 我们与 Dale Miquelle 博士一直在跟踪这些动物。Dale

Miquelle博士是一位美国自然资源保护主义者,他 10 年前来到俄罗斯帮助救助这些老虎。

DR DALE MIQUELLE: ……而且通常情况下将会有,确实有一个黑斑,如果你在这四周闻一闻,你通常能够闻到一种非常强烈的虎猫的味道。

CAROLINE WYATT: Miquelle 博士与英国慈善组织 Amor 密切合作。Amor 正在筹款,用于保护最后一批豹子和老虎,以避免其走向灭绝。



T3

DR DALE MIQUELLE: Tigers are magnificent animals, and they deserve to be saved, simply for that reason. Um, in addition to that, they're indicators of the health of the natural ecosystem, Tigers exist at the top of the food chain, the food pyramid, and if we know tigers exist in the ecosystem, we know that the ecosystem is relatively healthy.

CAROLINE WYATT: His team uses remote cameras to capture images of the tigers as they prowl the forests. The photos help show how many animals live and hunt here, as well as how healthy they are.

DR DALE MIQUELLE: 老虎是优美健壮的动物,它们值得救助,原因就这么简单。嗯,除此之外,它们还是自然生态系统健康与否的指示器。老虎处于食物链,即食物金字塔的最顶端。如果我们知道生态系统中有老虎存在,那么我们就知道这个生态系统是相对健康的。

CAROLINE WYATT: 他的团队使用远程照相机捕捉老虎在森林里游荡时的图片。这些照片有助于说明有多少动物在这里生活和捕猎,以及它们的健康状况。



T4

CAROLINE WYATT: The conservationists work closely with this Russian anti-poaching patrol. Their job is to stop poachers killing the big cats' prey, wild boar and deer. Killing the tigers or leopards themselves is strictly illegal, but their skins can be worth a year's salary, a temptation for some.

ANATOLY BELOV: There is so much unemployment here. Everything these days comes down to money, and people need to eat, so they poach and sell everything: fish, caviar, deer, tigers and leopards.

CAROLINE WYATT: Though attitudes are changing, for the Amur leopard, it may be too late. More research, education and funding are vital if the animals are to survive. Caroline Wyatt, BBC News, in the Russian Far East.

— Caroline Wyatt, 13 September 2002.

CAROLINE WYATT: 自然资源保护主义者与这个俄罗斯反偷猎巡逻队合作密切。他们的工作是阻止偷猎者猎杀这些大型猫科动物的猎物、野猪和鹿。猎杀老虎或豹子是法律所严厉禁止的,但是它们的毛皮价值一年的薪水,这对于一些人来说是一个很大的诱惑。

ANATOLY BELOV: 这里失业问题十分严重。现如今一切都需要钱,人们需要吃饭,于是他们就偷猎,什么都贩卖:鱼、鱼子酱、鹿、老虎、豹子。

CAROLINE WYATT: 虽然态度正在改变,但是对于西伯利亚豹来说已为时太晚。如果这些动物要活下去的话,更多的研究、教育和资助至关重要。英国广播公司 Caroline Wyatt 在俄罗斯远东地区的采访报道。

— Caroline Wyatt, 2002 年 9 月 13 日