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**BBC** WORLD NEWS ENGLISH



# BBC实况英语听力练习

## 文化与社会

Culture and Society



[英] 珍妮特·哈迪-戈尔德 著 陆乃圣 胡俊 译



大连理工大学出版社

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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,难度 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讯息。花数分钟思考这些您已经获知的讯息,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 197~204 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。

您可以浏览<http://www.bbcworld.com/learnenglish>, 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

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。

# 使用说明

## 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 177~195 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!

## 使用说明

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## Unit 1

Lollipop Men  
and Women

## 棒棒糖先生和女士

*Lollipop men and women help children to cross busy roads on their way to and from school. They get their name from the large round sign, like a lollipop, which they use to stop the traffic.*



## T1-T4

1 练习词汇表中的单词。播放 T1-T4 时, 请注意这些单词何时出现。

2 再次播放 T1-T4, 选出正确答案。

- What is the problem with lollipop people?
  - There aren't enough of them.
  - There are too many of them.
  - They work too hard.
  - They need more help from the police.
- How do motorists cause problems for lollipop people?
  - They stop very suddenly.
  - They cause traffic jams by driving too slowly.
  - They sometimes drive fast and use bad language.
  - They are often violent.



## Key Words

lollipop person

棒棒糖交通人

part-time (adj)

[ˌpɑːtˈtaɪm]

兼职的

awful (adj)

[ˈɔːfl] 很差的,

糟透的

road-safety warden

道路安全维

护员

vacancy (n)

[ˈveɪkənsɪ]

空缺, 缺额

rate (n) [reɪt]

比率

pleasant (adj)

[ˈpleznt]

和善的

appreciate (v)

[əˈpriːʃieɪt]

感激

## 您知道吗?

- 棒棒糖先生和女士在 1953 年首次出现在英国的马路上, 他们的职责是帮助孩童安全地过马路。
- 每年会颁发“年度棒棒糖交通人”奖, 2002 年的得主是一位来自威尔斯(Wales)的 80 岁长者。
- 在英国, 交通繁忙的道路路面会漆上黑色及白色的线条, 让行人能安全穿越。这些线条就称为斑马线(zebra crossing)。

# Lollipop Men and Women

authority (n)

[ə'θɒrəti]

权力;当局

notice (v)

['nəʊtɪs]

注意到,发现

motorist (n)

['məʊtərɪst]

驾车者

bend (n) [bend]

转角

school term

学期

council (n)

['kaʊnsəl]

委员会,议会

age limit

年龄限制



T1

3 播放 T1,并用下划线标示出正确的斜体字。

KEVIN BOCQUET: For (a) *many* / *most* people, being a lollipop person was the perfect part-time job, (b) *yet* / *but* it seems to be losing its attraction. It doesn't pay much, usually less than £5 an hour, the weather can be (c) *awful* / *terrible*, and increasingly road-safety (d) *women* / *wardens* suffer verbal abuse from motorists, parents and (e) *also* / *even* children. In Leeds there's a 20% vacancy rate.

4 再次播放 T1, 并回答问题。

1. In the past, what did people think about working as a lollipop person?

-----

2. How much are lollipop people paid?

-----

3. Who do lollipop people receive abuse from?

-----

4. What is the vacancy rate for lollipop people in Leeds?

-----



T2

5 播放 T2,将下列单词填入空格中。再播放一次以确定答案。

and	but	that	the
-----	-----	------	-----

WOMAN: (a) \_\_\_\_\_ majority of children and parents are, pleasant (b) \_\_\_\_\_ nice and they appreciate the service that's being provided, (c) \_\_\_\_\_ there's always going to be some that won't accept the authority that's there, but we obviously deal with issues like (d) \_\_\_\_\_ as soon as they come to our attention.

 T3

6 播放 T3, 选出正确答案。

- What is Maureen Thorp's job?
  - policewoman
  - teacher
  - road-safety expert
  - lollipop lady
- How long has Maureen Thorp been doing her job?
  - 13 years
  - 30 years
  - 35 years
  - 40 years
- How much of her job has she enjoyed?
  - only a small amount
  - some of it
  - nearly all of it
  - every single minute of it
- What has she noticed about motorists?
  - They are more patient.
  - They are more violent.
  - They are less patient.
  - They are less violent.

 T4

7 播放 T4, 并用下划线标示出正确的斜体字。

- Maureen Thorp stands outside a *school* / *playground*.
- Maureen Thorp works near two dangerous *junctions* / *bends*.
- Some motorists drive *quite* / *very* fast.
- Some drivers use bad *language* / *gestures*.
- The new school term *has* / *hasn't* started.
- Many local authorities *have* / *haven't* recruited enough roadsafety wardens.
- Some councils are extending the *lower* / *upper* age limit.

## Glossary

increasingly (adv)

[ɪn'kri:slɪŋli]

越来越多

suffer (v)

[sʌfə(r)] 遭受

verbal abuse

言语暴力

majority (n)

[mə'dʒɔ:ri:ti]

大多数

service (n)

[sə:vɪs] 服务

provide (v)

[prə'vaɪd]

提供

deal/dealt/dealt with

处理

attention (n)

[ə'tenʃən]

注意

patient (adj)

[ˈpeɪʃənt]

有耐心的

blind (adj)

[blaɪnd] 隐蔽的

careful (adj)

[ˈkeəfəl]

小心的

bad language

脏话

local authority

地方当局

extend (v)

[ɪk'stend]

延长, 延伸

# Lollipop Men and Women



upper (adj)

[ˈʌpə(r)]

上面的

hang / hung / hung

on to 保持住

existing (adj)

[ɪgˈzɪstɪŋ]

现有的

staff (n) [stɑːf]

(全体)工作人员

## 8 选出正确的摘要。

1. Local authorities are having problems recruiting lollipop people and in some areas the vacancy rate is as high as 20%. Although the pay is good, people don't want the job because of the verbal abuse from parents and drivers.
2. Local authorities can't recruit enough lollipop people for a number of key reasons: the job is badly paid, it involves standing outside in bad weather and motorists can sometimes be rude and impatient.
3. Local authorities used to have problems recruiting lollipop people. However, the job has become more popular as many people are looking for flexible part-time work.

## 9 用下列单词完成句子,必要时将单词做适当的变化。

authority   extend   notice (v)   part-time   patient

1. In the summer they always \_\_\_\_\_ the opening hours of the park.
2. During the robbery, she \_\_\_\_\_ that the burglar had a scar on his arm.
3. Many students get \_\_\_\_\_ jobs while they are in school.
4. You have to be very \_\_\_\_\_ when you are learning to use a new computer program.
5. He doesn't like \_\_\_\_\_ and often argues with his boss at work.

## 日常英语

通常我们会用强化语(intensifier)强调我们所说的内容。口语中常见的强化语有 **very** 及 **really**。

... you've got to be **very** careful, because some of (the) motorists do come **very**, **very** fast, and I do get, sometimes, get **really** bad language. (T4)

注意上述中的 **really** 是非正式用法。书写时的正式英语我们可以用 **very** 或 **extremely** 来表达,如 **very** bad language 或 **extremely** bad language。

## 新闻导言

棒棒糖先生和女士协助孩童在上学及放学途中穿越交通繁忙的马路。他们用来阻隔人车的杆子上面有一大圆形标志,像一支棒棒糖,所以他们被称为棒棒糖先生和女士。



## T1

KEVIN BOCQUET: For many people, being a lollipop person is the perfect part-time job, but it seems to be losing its attraction. It doesn't pay much, usually less than £5 an hour, the weather can be awful, and increasingly road-safety wardens suffer verbal abuse from motorists, parents and even children. In Leeds there's a 20% vacancy rate.

KEVIN BOCQUET: 对很多人而言,棒棒糖交通人是份很棒的兼职工作,但其吸引力似乎正在消退。这份工作的薪水不高,时薪通常低于5英镑;天气可能很糟,而且道路安全维护人员遭受越来越多来自驾车者、家长、甚至孩童的言语暴力。在利兹有百分之二十的缺额。



## T2

WOMAN: The majority of children and parents are, pleasant and nice and they appreciate the service that's being provided, but there's always going to be some that won't accept the authority that's there, but we obviously deal with issues like that as soon as they come to our attention.

WOMAN: 大多数的孩童和家长都是和蔼友善的,对于我们提供的服务也很感激。但总会有些人不承认道路上的权力,很显然的,我们要应付的就是类似的状况,只要一发现有动静,就立即处理。



## T3

KEVIN BOCQUET: Maureen Thorp has been a lollipop lady for more than 30 years. She says she's enjoyed almost every minute, but even she's noticed that motorists are far less patient than they used to be.

KEVIN BOCQUET: Maureen Thorp 是已经当了超过30年的棒棒糖女士。她说这份工作几乎每一分钟都让她觉得乐在其中,但即使如此,她也注意到驾车者不像过去那么有耐心了。



## T4

**MAUREEN THORP:** If I stand outside of school, I'm on two blind bends, and you've got to be very careful, er, because some of the motorists do come very, very fast, and I do get, sometimes, get really bad language.

**KEVIN BOCQUET:** With the new school term already started, many local authorities are still desperately trying to recruit road-safety wardens. Some councils are even extending the upper age limit to 70, to try to hang on to existing staff.

— Kevin Bocquet, 3 September 2002.

**MAUREEN THORP:** 当我站在学校外面,我就站在两个隐蔽的转角,一定得非常小心,嗯,因为有些驾车者开得非常、非常快,而我有时也会被骂脏话。

**KEVIN BOCQUET:** 新学期已经开始了,许多地方当局却仍急切地招募道路安全维护员。有些市政委员会甚至延长年龄限制的上限到 70 岁,试图保住现有的工作人员。

— KEVIN BOCQUET, 2002 年 9 月 3 日

## Unit 2

## Beggars in New Delhi



## 新德里的乞丐

*In many Indian cities there are large number of people begging for money from passers-by. In the Indian capital of New Delhi, the authorities are tackling this problem.*



## T1-T4

**1** 练习词汇表中的单词。播放 T1-T4 时, 请注意这些单词何时出现。

**2** 再次播放 T1-T4, 选出正确答案。

1. What is a problem in New Delhi?
  - a) beggars inside shops
  - b) beggars on the streets
  - c) beggars inside the main station
  - d) beggars knocking on people's doors
2. What are the authorities trying to do?
  - a) reduce the number of beggars
  - b) help the beggars by giving them money
  - c) find homes for the beggars
  - d) encourage people to give more to beggars

## Key Words

beggar (n)

[ˈbeɡə(r)]

乞丐

authorities (n)

当局

clear out 赶走、

驱逐

leprosy (n)

[ˈleprəsi]

麻疯病

leper colony

麻疯病患隔

离区

tourist (n)

[ˈtuərɪst] 游客

annoying (adj)

[əˈnoɪɪŋ] 恼人的

crackdown (n)

[ˈkrækdəʊn]

取缔, 制裁

generosity (n)

[ˌdʒenəˈrɒsəti]

慷慨

## 您知道吗?

- ❖ 印度有超过 10 亿的人口, 是世界上最大的民主国家。
- ❖ 印度的首都新德里有将近 1,400 万的人口, 新德里有时也称为德里。
- ❖ 印度人民的平均年收入低于 500 美元。
- ❖ 英国超过 8,000 家印度餐厅, 一年供应超过 7,000 万客饭食。

## Glossary

street corner

街角

scrape out

勉强做到

miserable (adj)

['mɪzəəbəl]

悲惨的

existence (n)

['ɪɡ'zɪstəns]

生存

rely (v) ['ri'laɪ]

依赖

pity (n) ['pɪtɪ]

同情

capital (n)

['kæpɪtəl] 首都

farmer (n)

['fɑ:mə(r)]

农民

catch/caught/

caught (v)

['kætʃ] / ['kɔ:t] / ['kɔ:t]

得(病)

throw/throw/

thrown out 赶走

livelihood (n)

['lɪvəlɪhəʊd]

生计

plague (v) ['pleɪɡ]

骚扰

proper (adj)

['prɒpə(r)]

正常的



T1

3 播放 T1,并用下划线标示出正确的斜体字。

ADAM MYNOTT: On every street **(a)** *crossing* / *corner* and market in Delhi, beggars scraping out a **(b)** *terrible* / *miserable* existence, relying on the **(c)** *money* / *pity* of others. Life couldn't get much worse, but now the authorities are **(d)** *aiming* / *trying* to clear them out of the Indian capital.

4 再次播放 T1,并回答问题。

1. Where can you find beggars in New Delhi?

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2. What type of life do the beggars have?

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3. What do the beggars rely on?

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4. What are the authorities trying to do?

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T2

5 播放 T2,将下列单词填入空格中。再播放一次以确定答案。

came	caught	says	thrown	wants
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ADAM MYNOTT: Shiv Shankar used to be a farmer. He **(a)** \_\_\_\_\_ leprosy and was **(b)** \_\_\_\_\_ out by his family. He **(c)** \_\_\_\_\_ to Delhi to beg for his livelihood. Now, he's plagued by the police. "If I had proper hands and feet," he said, "I'd have worked hard for a living. Nobody **(d)** \_\_\_\_\_ to be a beggar." Shiv Shankar lives in a leper colony with his wife and six children. He **(e)** \_\_\_\_\_ he's lucky if he gets more than 30 or 40 rupees a day, about 50 pence.