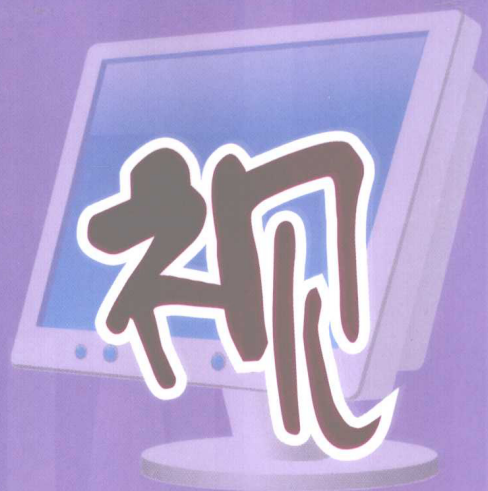


新闻英语

Learning English

Through News

主编 谢毅 刘学勤



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新闻英语视听说

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主编 谢毅 刘学勤

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前 言

随着全球化在经济、社会、文化、政治、军事和科技等诸多领域不断深入发展，人们更加渴望多视野、多角度、多途径地获取当今层出不穷的新知识和新信息。在这个过程中，熟练掌握外语乃是帮助实现这种渴望的重要工具。我们编写这本《新闻英语视听说》教材，旨在帮助学生提高英语视听说的能力，通过熟悉和掌握新闻英语的各种特点，听懂、看懂英语国家电视新闻及广播节目，从而达到不仅能够及时了解当代全球日新月异的资讯，而且能够在不同场合灵活自如地使用英语，沟通和交流新知识和新信息。

这本《新闻英语视听说》教材的内容，主要取材于近年来欧美主要英语国家各大电视媒体的公开放送节目，适合正在攻读新闻专业、英语专业的高校学生以及中高英语水平英语爱好者使用。在编写过程中，我们力求做到并体现以下几点基本的教学理念和特色。

1. 本教材强调教学过程中“以学生为中心”的理念，重视引导和开发学生们自我语言潜能，同时力图使学生们充分挖掘自身的这种语言潜能，以便尽快达到学生本人所确立的提高新闻英语视听说能力的目标。与此同时，该教材便于教师发挥课堂内外的指导作用，鼓励学生们加强提高课外新闻英语视听说自学能力。

2. 本教材立足培养和开拓学生们具有跨文化交际视野和意识，使学生们置身于广阔而丰富多彩的全球经济、社会、文化及政治生活的情景之中，培养学生们使用英语进行思维，做到学有所思，思有所得，得有所用。通过学习本教材，学生们在提高英语视听说综合能力的同时，不断提升自己的文化修养和语言兴趣。

3. 本教材致力于选题新颖，不仅强调课文内容设计上的系统性及合理性，而且注重突出练习部分的实用性和可操作性，从而帮助学生们在轻松愉快的情形下，熟练掌握和提高新闻英语视听说的综合实用技能。

本教材共编有 18 个主题单元，广泛涉及当代政治、经济、科技、文化、自然、历史、人物、教育、演讲、体育、健康、食品与养生、环保、娱乐、时尚等主题。每个单元设有 5 篇课文，每篇课文附有单词表和注释，以帮助学生们对课文内容进行准确理解，另有 1 篇补充听力材料。本教材围绕每个单元主题，设计了包括视、听、说、读、写在内的 5 种技能训练题，以便提高学生使用新闻英语进行口头与笔头交流的能力。此外，本教材在课文的选题和情景的真实性和趣味性方面都作了精心的选择，做到题材和体裁多样化，使学生感到所学的《新闻英语视听说》内容贴近生活，具有现实感和时代感，满足学生多视野、多角度、多途径地获取当今世界层出不穷的新知识和新信息的需求。

借此机会，我要感谢我的先生刘永涛，他在百忙之中抽空为本教材收集了许多宝贵的视频材料和文字材料。刘学勤的男友李岩为本教材的编写投入了大量的时间和精力，我的学生沈薛恩与陈婧婧也为本教材的最后定稿作出了贡献，在此一并表示感谢。

由于编者水平有限，编写时间仓促，教材中若有疏漏和不当之处，敬请广大同仁们不吝批评指正。

谢 毅

2009年11月于上海文化佳园

Contents

UNIT 1 POLITICS	1
Part A: Hillary Clinton in China	1
Part B: Obama's First Overseas Trip	3
Part C: World Leaders on Global Crisis	7
Part D: Obama's Powerful Resource—First Lady	12
Part E: UK Plans Migration Crackdown	15
Further Listening: Debunking the Myth of the "Third World"	20
UNIT 2 ECONOMY	21
Part A: Avoiding Investment Scams	21
Part B: Dow's 2nd Best Day Ever	23
Part C: How Good Are You with Money?	27
Part D: Chinese Invest in US Homes	29
Part E: How Much Is a Trillion?	30
Further Listening: Ten Trillion	31
UNIT 3 SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	32
Part A: Hi-tech Family Time	32
Part B: Journey out of This World	34
Part C: Sony Launches Thinnest LCD TV	39
Part D: Dumbest-generation	40
Part E: Google Reader	43
Further Listening: Growing Up on Line	44
UNIT 4 CULTURE	45
Part A: Spain's Tomato Food Fight	45
Part B: Anime Looks to Expand Overseas	47

Part C: Casual Friday Gone Too Far?	50
Part D: Halloween Makeup for Adults	54
Part E: More People Are Texting Love	57
Further Listening: The Merchants of Cool	58
UNIT 5 NATURE	59
Part A: Secret Yellowstone	59
Part B: The Birth of the Earth	61
Part C: Stonehenge Secrets	64
Part D: China's Amazing Flowers	66
Part E: Solar Eclipse Dazzles Russia, China	67
Further Listening: Wild China	69
UNIT 6 HISTORY	70
Part A: Engineering Egypt	70
Part B: QinShiHuang—The First Emperor	75
Part C: Pearl Harbor Memorial	80
Part D: President's Day Discovery	83
Part E: The First Movies	86
Further Listening: Victoria	89
UNIT 7 PEOPLE	90
Part A: Where Are Those 8 Gold Medals?	90
Part B: Lifesaving, First Aid	92
Part C: Apple beyond Steve Jobs	95
Part D: Beethoven	96
Part E: Edward Kennedy	99
Further Listening: Isaac Newton	102
UNIT 8 EDUCATION	103
Part A: Violence in Schools on the Rise	103

Part B: Money Matters	104
Part C: Black Colleges Struggling	106
Part D: Is College Still Worth the Price?	109
Part E: Students All Smiles over GCSEs	111
Further Listening: Inside the Teenage Brain	113
UNIT 9 SPORTS	114
Part A: Peek inside the "Bird's Nest"	114
Part B: A Block Party, D-Wade Style	116
Part C: A Gold Medal Is Worth \$100K	119
Part D: Crunch Time for Football Finances	121
Part E: Basketball Betting Scandal	125
Further Listening: Megastructures, Beijing, Olympic Stadium	128
UNIT 10 HEALTH	129
Part A: "Free Hug, Come On"	129
Part B: Meditation Benefits	131
Part C: Rude Awakening	133
Part D: A Sensitive Topic—HIV Positive	134
Part E: Is Fast Pulsing Something to Worry about?	137
Further Listening: Dying to Be Thin	138
UNIT 11 FOOD AND FITNESS	139
Part A: Career Change: Hot Dog Vendor	139
Part B: Food Imports Explode	142
Part C: The Power of Pomegranates	145
Part D: Are Vitamins Necessary?	148
Part E: Health Warning for Microwave Food	150
Further Listening: Man Bites World 102 Days in a Row	150

UNIT 12 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	151
Part A: Genuine Efforts to Reduce Emissions	151
Part B: Greenhouse Gases	152
Part C: Eco-friendly City of the Future	156
Part D: The Greenest Museum	161
Part E: Fossils Alter Warming Predictions?	163
Further Listening: Heat	165
UNIT 13 TERRORISM	166
Part A: A Spree Killer in South Carolina	166
Part B: Charges against 6 Criminals of 9/11	169
Part C: Individuals Can Be Brainwashed	173
Part D: US Remembers 9/11 Attacks	175
Part E: Arrests Made in Suicide Ring	178
Further Listening: Bush's War	179
UNIT 14 DISASTER	180
Part A: China's Economic Worries	180
Part B: Close-up of China Destruction	181
Part C: Heavy Snow Brings London to a Halt	183
Part D: Bangladesh Cyclone	184
Part E: Katrina Lessons Applied	187
Further Listening: Survival at Sea	189
UNIT 15 ENTERPRISE	190
Part A: Best Performers of 2008	190
Part B: Fiat Closes Chrysler Deal	193
Part C: BlackBerry Tries to "Storm" iPhone	197
Part D: Nike Invades Beijing	199
Part E: Wal-Mart Expanding in China	201
Further Listening: The Secret of Credit Card	202

UNIT 16 ENTERTAINMENT	203
Part A: Jolie-Pitt Family Affair	203
Part B: Girlfriend Gift Guide	205
Part C: How Music Reflects Your Personality	208
Part D: UK File Pirates to Face the Music	210
Part E: Catching Up with the Stars of "Friends"	212
Further Listening: Michael Jackson	215
UNIT 17 FASHION	216
Part A: Tattoo Barbie	216
Part B: A Look Back at 1950s Style	219
Part C: Fashion at Emmys	223
Part D: The House of Chanel	226
Part E: Fashion Fights Recession	229
Further Listening: Workplace High Heels Debated	231
UNIT 18 SPEECH	232
Part A: Bush Commencement Speech	232
Part B: Watch the Queen's Christmas Message	233
Part C: Bush's Farewell Address	235
Part D: Obama's Inauguration	241
Part E: Yang Lan's Speech	244
Further Listening: The Persuaders	247
Appendix Glossary of New Words in Journalism English	248
References	260

UNIT 1 POLITICS

Part A: Hillary Clinton in China

Vocabulary preparation:

briefing ['bri:fiŋ] n. a meeting for giving information or instructions 情况介绍会

■ the information or instructions given 简要说明, 指令

e. g. Do what the briefing calls for.

按简令的要求去做。

■ the action of informing or instructing someone 情况介绍, 讲解, 说明

e. g. Today's briefing of NATO allies.

北约盟国今天所作的情况介绍。

e. g. The briefing won't take very long, and then will descend to particulars.

概况介绍不会太长, 他接下去就要谈具体问题了。

meltdown ['meltdaun] n. an accident in a nuclear reactor in which the fuel overheats and melts the reactor core or shielding 熔毁 (指核燃料过热熔化反应堆活性区或外罩)

■ (figurative) a disastrous event, especially a rapid fall in share prices (喻) 灾难 (尤指股价狂跌)

e. g. The 1987 stock market meltdown.

1987年的股市灾难。

well-grounded [wel'graundid] adj. 基础牢固的, 有充分根据的

irritant ['iritent] n. a substance that causes slight inflammation or other discomfort to the body 刺激物; 刺激剂

■ (figurative) a thing that is continually annoying or distracting (喻) 刺激; 心头之痛; 眼中钉

e. g. In 1966 Vietnam was becoming an irritant to the government.

1966年越南成了政府的心头之痛。

■ adj. causing slight inflammation or other discomfort to the body 会引起发炎的; 有

刺激性的

agree to differ/disagree

If two people agree to differ, they accept that they have different opinions about something and stop arguing about it. 保留不同意见

Notes:

Hillary Rodham Clinton (born October 26, 1947) is the 67th United States Secretary of State, serving in the administration of President Barack Obama. She was a United States Senator from New York from 2001 to 2009. As the wife of Bill Clinton, the 42nd President of the United States, she was the First Lady of the United States from 1993 to 2001. She was a leading candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination in the 2008 election.

United States treasuries 美国国库券

Strategic and Economic Dialogue 战略与经济对话

The U. S. -China Strategic and Economic Dialogue (S&ED) (中美战略与经济对话) is a high-level dialogue for the United States and China to discuss a wide range of bilateral, regional and global political, strategic, security, and economic issues between both countries. The establishment of the S&ED was announced on April 1, 2009 by U. S. President Barack Obama and Chinese President Hu Jintao. The upgraded mechanism replaced the former Senior Dialogue and Strategic Economic Dialogue started under the George W. Bush administration. The format is such that high-level representatives of both countries and their delegations will meet annually at capitals alternating between the two countries.

civil society groups 民间社会团体

Exercise: Listen to the news report and fill in the blanks

Beijing, China was the last stop on this one-week trip by Hillary Clinton, meetings today with the senior leadership of China. And a senior US official 1 reporter's telling us what had happened in those meetings. He said that, they covered a lot of 2 , both sides going the issues, over the issues that are of concern to them, everything from climate change to the economic 3 , to Iran, North Korea,

Afghanistan, Pakistan, etc. He said that the Chinese made it very clear that they want to improve relations with the United States and Secretary of ___ 4 ___ Hillary Clinton said that it is time to take the relationship to the next level. Here's what she said after the meeting with the foreign minister at a news press right after that.

"And I appreciate greatly the Chinese government's continuing confidence in United States ___ 5 ___. I think that's a well-grounded confidence. We have every reason to believe that the United States and China will recover, and that, together, we will help to lead the global recovery. "

The issue of human rights came up too. That has been an ___ 6 ___ traditionally in the relationship between China and the United States. The Chinese for their part brought up essentially two things: Taiwan and Tibet. Secretary Clinton's saying that they need to narrow the differences on human rights. But interestingly she said that there may be ___ 7 ___ in which the United States and China will agree to disagree. Now what specifically was accomplished? Well, there was one agreement to create what's going to be called the ___ 8 ___ and Economic Dialogue. They still have to put the details on that. It's very new. But Secretary Clinton will be participating in that as will the Treasury Secretary Tim Geithner. So as this trip ___ 9 ___ Sunday, Secretary Clinton will be going to church. After that, she will be meeting with some women's organizations and ___ 10 ___ society groups, and then she will jump on her plane and head back to the United States.

Part B: Obama's First Overseas Trip

Vocabulary preparation:

sensation [sen'seɪʃən] n. extreme excitement or interest, or someone or something that causes this 感觉, 知觉, 轰动的事物

e. g. I knew the train had stopped, but I had the sensation that it was moving backwards.

我知道火车已经停了, 但我觉得火车在倒退。

full-blown adj. having all the qualities of something that is at its most complete or advanced stage 盛开的, 成熟的

devastating ['devəsteɪtɪŋ] adj. wreaking or capable of wreaking complete destruction
毁灭性的，令人震惊的，强有力的

e. g. The area is subject to devastating seasonal winds.

这个地区常遭破坏性季风的袭击。

tackle ['tækəl] v. accept as a challenge 处理，抓住

e. g. Can you suggest how we might tackle the problem?

我们怎样处理这问题，你能给出个主意吗？

rage [reɪdʒ] n. written to feel very angry about something and show this in the way
you behave or speak 愤怒，激烈

e. g. Their barbarous treatment of prisoners aroused great rage.

他们对犯人的残酷虐待激起了极大的愤怒。

squarely ['skweəli] adv. directly and firmly 直接地，牢牢地

■ completely and with no doubt 毫无疑问地

e. g. I accept that the responsibility for this lies squarely at my door.

我承认这事的 responsibility 完全由我承担。

enact [ɪ'nækt] v. to make a proposal into a law 使……成法令，制定

back-pedal v. to retreat from or reverse one's previous stand on any matter 背叛

■ shift ground 后退

e. g. The Government are back-peddalling on their election promises.

内阁正在背弃它竞选时的诺言。

plummet ['plʌmɪt] v. drop sharply 垂直落下，暴跌

e. g. House prices have plummeted in this area.

此地房价大跌。

skyrocket v. shoot up abruptly, like a rocket 使……上升

e. g. Prices skyrocketed.

物价飞涨。

crumble ['krʌmbl] v. loses power, becomes weak, or fails 崩溃，衰弱

e. g. The earthquake made the wall sink and start to crumble.

这次地震把这堵墙震得下陷并开始崩塌。

provocative [prə'vɒkətɪv] adj. provocative behaviour, remarks etc are intended to make people angry or upset, or to cause a lot of discussion 刺激的, 挑衅的

e. g. Harry claims to be an anarchist but he's really only striking an attitude to be provocative.

哈里自称是一名无政府主义者, 但是他实际上只是在装腔作势以引起人们的议论。

substantive ['sʌbstəntɪv] adj. formal dealing with things that are important or real 实在的, 独立的

candor ['kændə] n. the quality of being honest and telling the truth, even when the truth may be unpleasant or embarrassing 公正, 真诚, 坦白

e. g. A multimillionaire media magnate has shocked his employees with his candor by telling them all that he's putting his business affairs on hold to enter an alcoholism-counseling program.

一位身价数百万的媒体大亨, 坦诚地告诉他的全体员工, 他将暂时搁置他的事业以便参加戒酒班, 令员工大为惊愕。

predominantly [pri'dɒmɪnəntli] adv. mostly or mainly 显著地, 占优势地

e. g. An extensive area of flat or rolling, predominantly treeless grassland, especially the large tract or plain of central North America.

大草原多为广阔而无树木的平坦或起伏的草原区域, 尤指北美洲中部的大平原。

front and center in a very important position, where it will receive attention 处于引人注目的重要位置

Notes:

2009 G-20 London Summit 2009年20国集团伦敦首脑会议

The G-20 Leaders' Summit on Financial Markets and the World Economy was held in London on 2 April 2009 at the Excel Centre. It followed the first G-20 Leaders Summit on Financial Markets and the World Economy, which was held in Washington, D. C. on 14-15 November 2008. Heads of government or heads of state

from the Group of Twenty Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors (G-20), plus some regional and international organisations attended. Due to the extended membership it has been referred to as the London Summit.

The policing tactics at the event raised some controversy, particularly over the death of Ian Tomlinson.

Latvia [ˈlætviə] 拉脱维亚

Officially the Republic of Latvia (Latvian: Latvijas Republika) is a country in the Baltic region of Northern Europe.

Saudi Arabia [ˈsaudi əˈreɪbjə] 沙特阿拉伯

An Arab country and the largest country of the Arabian Peninsula. It is bordered by Jordan on the northwest, Iraq on the north and northeast, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, and the United Arab Emirates on the east, Oman on the southeast, and Yemen on the south. The Persian Gulf lies to the northeast and the Red Sea to its west. It has an estimated population of 27.6 million, and its size is approximately 2,150,000 square kilometres (830,000 sq mi).

Czech Republic [tʃek] 捷克

A landlocked republic in central Europe; separated from Slovakia in 1993.

Muslim country [ˈmuzlim]

The term Muslim world (or Islamic world) has several meanings. In a cultural sense it refers to the worldwide community of Muslims, adherents of Islam. This community numbers about 1.3-1.5 billion people, roughly one-fifth of the world population. This community is spread across many different nations and ethnic groups connected only by religion. In a historical or geopolitical sense the term usually refers collectively to Muslim majority countries or countries in which Islam dominates politically.

Turkey [ˈtɜːki] 土耳其

A Eurasian republic in Asia Minor and the Balkans; achieved independence from the Ottoman Empire in 1923.

Exercise: Listen to the news report and make the best choices.

1. The leaders of 20 countries who together represent more than _____ of the

