



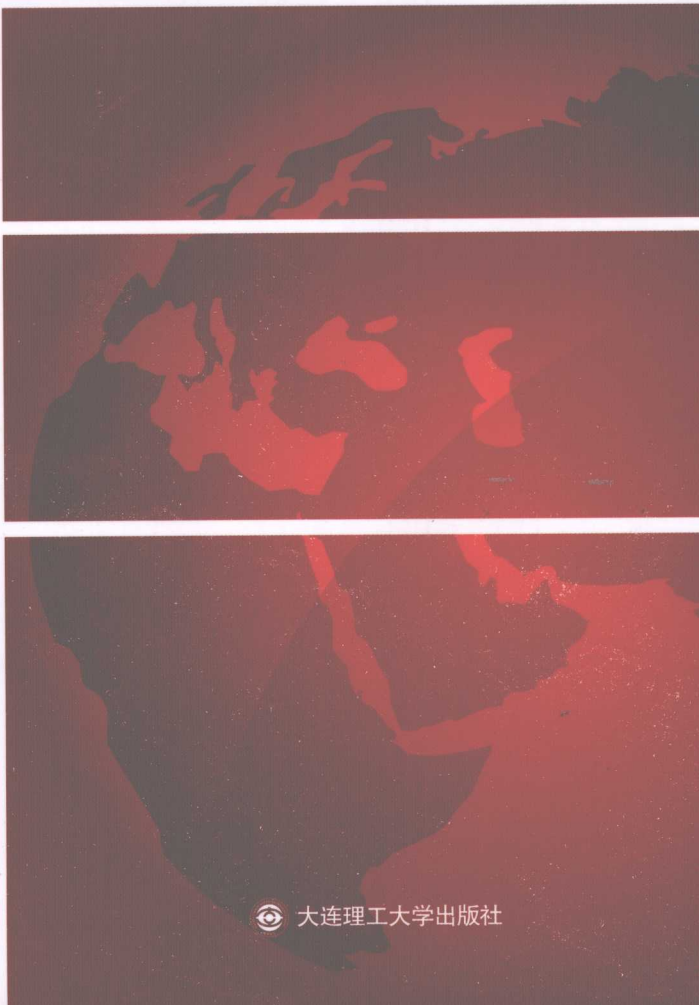
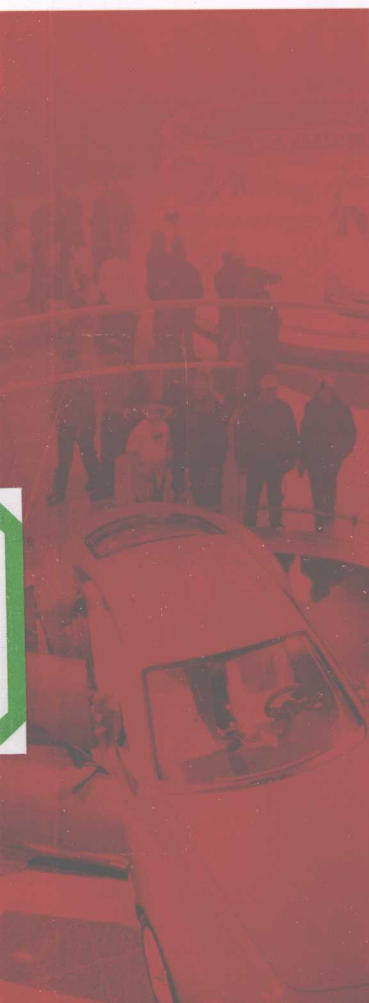
BBC实况英语听力练习



商业与金融

Business and Finance

[英]格温·贝里克 悉尼·桑恩 著 李静 译



大连理工大学出版社

BBC WORLD NEWS ENGLISH

BBC实况英语听力练习



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© BBC Worldwide Ltd 2003

Published by BBC ELT, a division of BBC Worldwide Ltd
Woodlands, 80 Wood Lane, London W12 0TT

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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著作权合同登记号:06-2010 年第 169 号

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

商业与金融:英汉对照/(英)贝里克(Belic, G.),
(英)桑恩(Thorn, S.) 著;李静译. —大连:大连
理工大学出版社, 2010. 6

(BBC 实况英语听力练习)

ISBN 978-7-5611-5311-6

I. ①商… II. ①贝… ②桑… ③李… III. ①英语—
汉语—对照读物②新闻报道—作品集—英国—现代 IV.
①H319.4:I

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2010)第 088802 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,插页 2

字 数:230 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:张婵云

封面设计:余笑乐

责任校对:刘晓霞

ISBN 978-7-5611-5311-6

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,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

使用说明

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208~217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

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

使用说明

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 101~119 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。

聚焦发音

这个部分(第 203~207 页)突出强调英语口语中的一些重要特征,借以帮助您改进自己的发音,有清晰的例子和习题演示,练习这些语音要点。有标识的练习题可以在 MP3 中找到。

祝您阅读愉快!

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Unit 1

Problems at Fiat

菲亚特问题重重

The closing of a big car factory in a small town in Sicily spells economic disaster for the community. It might mean that people have to emigrate to find work.



T1-T4

1 学习关键词。听 T1-T4, 并用下划线标出你所听到的关键词。

2 重听 T1-T4, 并用方框里的词填空。

| | | | | |
|----------|----------|------------|--------|------|
| disaster | families | government | Sicily | work |
|----------|----------|------------|--------|------|

The workers in a small town in (a) _____ are angry because their factory is going to close. The (b) _____ cannot help. The workers and their (c) _____ face economic (d) _____, and may even have to emigrate if they want to find (e) _____.

Key Words

go /went /gone on
strike 罢工 (举行罢工)

significant (adj)
[sig'nɪfɪkənt]
有意义的, 重要的, 重大的

bow out 退出, 辞职

unlikely (adv)
[ʌn'laɪkli]
不大可能发生的, 未必的, 多半不可能的

struggle with
与……斗争

livelihood (n)
['lɪvliːhɒd]
生计, 营生, 生活

disaster (n)
[dɪ'zɑːstə(r)]
灾难

您知道吗?

- ❖ 菲亚特汽车公司 1899 年在都灵创建。
- ❖ 20 世纪早期大部分西西里人 (150 万人) 离开西西里岛。绝大多数人去了北美或南美。现在的人口只有 500 万余人。
- ❖ 埃特纳火山位于西西里岛, 是欧洲最高且最活跃的火山。
- ❖ 黑手党最初是在西西里岛乡间秘密团体, 现是国际犯罪组织。



T1

Glossary

- united (adj)
[juˈnaɪtɪd]
联合的
- anger (n)
[ˈæŋɡə(r)] 愤怒
- despair (n)
[dɪˈspeɪə(r)]
绝望, 失望
- usually (adv)
[ˈjuːʒuəli] 通常
- worry (n)
[ˈwʌri] 烦恼,
忧虑, 苦恼
- earthquake (n)
[ˈɜːkweɪk] 地震
- Mafia (n)
[ˈmæfiə] 黑手
党, 秘密政党
- sinister (adj)
[ˈsɪnɪstə(r)]
不吉利的, 凶
恶的
- activity (n)
[ækˈtɪvɪti] 活动
- employer (n)
[ɪmˈplɔɪə(r)]
雇主
- reprieve (n)
[rɪˈprɪv] 缓刑
- intervention (n)
[ˌɪntəˈvenʃən]
插入, 介入, 调停
- seem (v) [sim]
像是, 似乎
- inflation (n)
[ɪnˈfleɪʃən]
通货膨胀

3 听 T1 并圈出是(Y)或否(N)。

1. The workers in the town are all angry. **Y / N**
2. They are already on strike. **Y / N**
3. They live in an area where there can be earthquakes. **Y / N**
4. The Mafia is closing the Fiat factory. **Y / N**
5. Help from the government is not likely. **Y / N**
6. The government has its own problems. **Y / N**
7. Luckily, inflation is not as high as in many other European countries. **Y / N**
8. A budget deficit means that the government doesn't have money to give away. **Y / N**

4 阅读 T1 并用下划线标出正确的斜体词。

BRIAN BARRON: United in anger and despair, the day a small town went on strike. Usually **(a)** *there / their* worries are earthquakes and the Sicilian Mafia's sinister activities **(b)** *here / hear*, but now Fiat, the only significant employer, is bowing out. A last-minute reprieve in the form of government intervention seems unlikely. **(c)** *Its / It's* struggling with **(d)** *its / it's* own economic problems, inflation higher **(e)** *then / than* the rest of Europe and a budget deficit.

5 重读 T1 并写出下列形容词和动词的名词形式。

1. angry (adj) —
2. desperate (adj) —
3. worried (adj) —
4. act (v) —
5. employ (v) —
6. intervene (v) —

T2

6 听 T2 并完成句子。

1. The town's school are on _____.
2. The _____ are explaining things to the children.
3. They are explaining how _____ are losing their livelihood.
4. The man says he cannot live without this _____.
5. He says he can't _____ any money.
6. He says the economy in this _____ of Sicily will be destroyed.

7 在 T1 和 T2 中找出下列意思的词和词组:

1. brought together — _____
2. refused to go to work — _____
3. normally — _____
4. bad, secret and frightening — _____
5. important — _____
6. appears — _____
7. way of making enough money to live — _____
8. catastrophe — _____
9. all the activities in which people make or spend money — _____
10. completely broken — _____

budget deficit

预算赤字

even (adv)

[ˈiːvn] 甚至, 恰

好, 正当

explain (v)

[ɪkˈspleɪn]

解释, 说明

lose /lost /lost (v)

[luːz /lɒst /lɒst]

损失, 失败

earn (v) [ɜːn]

赚得, 获得,

博得

Glossary

town hall 市政厅
show of solidarity

团结的表示

local bigwigs

本地名流

imbecile (n)

[ˈɪmbɪsɪl, -sɪl]

心智能力极低

的人

mayor (n)

[meɪ(r)] 市长

stark reality

不可逃避的现实

严酷事实

vast (adj) [vɑːst]

广阔的, 巨大的

lose money 损失

金钱

blow the whistle

告发(停下来)

household (n)

[ˈhaʊshəʊld]

家庭, 户

whisper (v)

[ˈwɪspə(r)]

耳语, 密谈

loathe (v) [ləʊð]

厌恶, 憎恶

dole out 少量地

发放

recall (v)

[rɪˈkɔːl]

回忆, 回想



T3

8 听 T3 并选出正确答案。

1. The most important people in town have come to the town hall
 - a) to attack the workers for going on strike.
 - b) to give the workers some money.
 - c) to meet government officials.
 - d) to show they are on the workers' side.
2. The mayor of Termini says that the people at the top of Fiat are
 - a) very clever.
 - b) very stupid.
 - c) very rich.
 - d) very good.
3. Fiat's big factory
 - a) has not made money for many years.
 - b) has not made enough money.
 - c) has made money in the past, but is going to lose money in the future.
 - d) is too far out of town.
4. Emigration is a topic which Sicilians
 - a) love.
 - b) want.
 - c) detest.
 - d) dream of.

9 阅读 T3 并选出这个习语的正确意思。

"It was the banks who blew the whistle."

- a) It was the banks that called the strike.
- b) It was the banks which said that the present situation could not continue.



T4

10 听 T4 并填空。

BRIAN BARRON: As the pasta was doled out (a) _____, Franco Dema knew his days at Fiat were over. He recalled his (b) _____ had to emigrate for work. Then he told us, "I don't want to cry in front of the (c) _____." Tonight angry workers, who'd blockaded Fiat for three (d) _____ this week, finally snapped. They invaded their own factory, which will close before the end of the (e) _____. This is a shaken community in the throes of a nervous breakdown. Brian Barron, BBC News, Sicily.

11 重听 T4 并判断对(T)错(F)。

1. Franco Dema has lost his job. T / F
2. Franco's father left Sicily to look for work. T / F
3. Franco is very, very sad. T / F
4. He has a wife but no children. T / F
5. The Fiat workers have been blockading their factory for three weeks. T / F
6. They went into the factory tonight. T / F
7. The factory will close this year. T / F
8. The community is solid and unshaken. T / F

12 将 T4 中的词 1-6 和同义词 a-f 配对。

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| 1. pasta | a) leave your country to live abroad for ever |
| 2. recalled | b) shut |
| 3. emigrate | c) spaghetti, macaroni, etc |
| 4. angry | d) entered a place in large numbers, often causing problems |
| 5. invaded | e) furious |
| 6. close | f) remembered |

emigrate (v)

[ˈemɪɡreɪt]

移居, 移民

finally (adv)

[ˈfainəli]

最后, 最终

invade (v)

[ɪnˈveɪd]

侵入, 拥入

shaken (adj)

[ˈʃeɪkən]

摇晃的

community (n)

[kəˈmjʊnɪti]

社区, 团体

in the throes of

在……的艰苦过程中

Word Check

in charge of

emigration

cry

blockade

snap

nervous breakdown



13 重读 T1-T4 前,用方框里的词完成这则报道的摘要。

| | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-----------|----------|
| anger | closing | destroyed | emigrate |
| last-minute | significant | strike | vast |

The Italian car-maker Fiat is (a) _____ one of its factories because it is losing money. The (b) _____ plant is the only (c) _____ employer in that part of Sicily. In (d) _____, the workers have gone on (e) _____ and blockaded the factory. If there is no (f) _____ reprieve, the community will be (g) _____, and the workers may have to (h) _____, like their fathers did.

14 运用词汇扩展,完成下列句子。必要时做适当变化。

- The government has made a _____ change in policy.
- The workers went _____ when one of their colleagues was sacked.
- We might arrive before 6p.m., but it's _____.
- There's a big car _____ on the edge of the town.
- He's stressed because he's _____ his work.

Vocabulary Builder

on strike
plant
significant
struggle with
unlikely

日常英语

英语句子的基本结构是:主语—动词—宾语。

但是,为了强调,时间、地点或条件短语可以放在主语前。

(时间) Usually their worries are earthquakes. (T1)

Now, households are whispering a word Sicilians loathe. (T3)

(地点) At the town hall, a show of solidarity from the local bigwigs. (T3)

(条件) United in anger and despair, the day a small town went on strike. (T1)

Without this job, we cannot live. (T2)

注:句首增加成分不影响句子其他部分的词序。

新闻导言

西西里某小镇上的一家大型汽车工厂关闭,这给人们招来经济之灾,可能意味着人们不得不移居他国寻找工作。



T1

BRIAN BARRON: United in anger and despair, the day a small town went on strike. Usually their worries are earthquakes and the Sicilian Mafia's sinister activities here, but now Fiat, the only significant employer, is bowing out. A last-minute reprieve in the form of government intervention seems unlikely. It's struggling with its own economic problems, inflation higher than the rest of Europe and a budget deficit.

BRIAN BARRON: 愤怒绝望之中,小镇上的居民在这一天联手举行罢工。通常他们担心的是地震和西西里黑手党的罪恶活动,如今却是仅有的重要雇主菲亚特正退出当地经济。政府介入是最后的缓兵之计,但似乎行不通。政府正在费力解决自身的经济问题:高于欧洲其他地区的通货膨胀和预算赤字。



T2

BRIAN BARRON: Even the schools are on strike as teachers explain how parents are losing their livelihood.

MAN: Without this job, we cannot live, we cannot earn money, so we cannot eat. It will be a disaster for us. All the economy of this town, of this part of Sicily will be, er...

BRIAN BARRON: ... destroyed.

MAN: ... destroyed, will be destroyed, yes.

BRIAN BARRON: 当老师解释父母们是怎样丢了生计后,甚至连学校也在罢工。

MAN: 没了这份工作,我们无法生活,无法赚钱,因而无法果腹。这对我们来说将是场灾难。这个小镇,西西里岛这个地区的整个经济将会,嗯……

BRIAN BARRON: ……被毁掉。

MAN: ……被毁掉,是的,将会被毁掉。



T3

BRIAN BARRON: At the town hall, a show of solidarity from local bigwigs.

"They're imbeciles in charge of Fiat," says the mayor of Termini, but the stark reality is that Fiat's vast plant, five miles from the town, has lost money for years. It was the banks who blew the whistle today. Now,

households here are whispering a word Sicilians loathe: emigration.

BRIAN BARRON: 小镇大厅里,当地名流们表现得十分团结一致。“他们在管理菲亚特上都是一帮蠢材,”特米尼市长说道,但真正的事实是离镇子五里远的菲亚特大工厂,已多年亏钱。是银行今天才揭发了这些。现在,这儿家家户户都在窃窃私语着一个西西里人痛恨的词:移居他国。



T4

BRIAN BARRON: As the pasta was doled out today, Franco Dema knew his days at Fiat were over. He recalled his father had to emigrate for work. Then he told us, “I don’t want to cry in front of the kids.” Tonight angry workers, who’d blockaded Fiat for three days this week, finally snapped. They invaded their own factory, which will close before the end of the year. This is a shaken community in the throes of a nervous breakdown. Brian Barron, BBC News, Sicily.

— Brian Barron, 9 October 2002.

BRIAN BARRON: 随着通心粉今天被分发完毕,Franco Dema 知道他在菲亚特的日子结束了。他回想起父亲不得不移居他国工作。然后他告诉我们:“我不想在孩子面前哭。”今晚愤怒的工人最终爆发了,他们这周已封堵菲亚特三天了。他们冲进了自己将在年底前倒闭的工厂。这是一个摇摇欲坠的社区,正挣扎于崩溃之边缘。英国广播公司 Brian Barron 来自西西里的报道。

— Brian Barron, 2002 年 10 月 9 日