

ELEMENTARY ENGLISH BROADCAST LISTENING

初级英语 广播听力教程

国庆祝 / 主编



南开大学出版社

初级英语广播听力教程

Elementary English Broadcast Listening

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《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。

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Unit 1 Nuclear Weapons

Part One: Warm-up Exercise

☞ Read before you listen:

European Union (EU) 欧盟: EU is an international organization comprising 27 European countries and governing common economic, social, and security policies. Originally confined to western Europe, the EU has expanded to include several central and eastern European countries. The EU's members are Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, The Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. The EU was created by the Maastricht Treaty (马斯特里赫特条约), which entered into force on November 1, 1993. The treaty was designed to enhance European political and economic integration by creating a single currency (the euro), a unified foreign and security policy, common citizenship rights, and by advancing cooperation in the areas of immigration, asylum, and judicial affairs.



The United Nations Security Council 联合国安全理事会: The most powerful organ of the UN. It is charged with maintaining peace and security between nations. The decisions of the Council are known as UN Security Council Resolutions. The Council has five permanent members: China, France, Russian Federation, United Kingdom and the United States of America. The nonpermanent members are chosen to achieve equitable regional representation, five members coming from Africa or Asia, one from eastern Europe, two from Latin America, and two from western Europe or other areas. Five of the 10 nonpermanent members are elected each year by the General Assembly for two-year terms, and five retire each year. The presidency is held by each member in rotation for a period of one month.

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

surrender one's right to:
放弃对……的权利

Supreme National Security Council: (伊朗)
最高国家安全委员会

Ali Aghamohammadi:
阿哈茂哈马迪 a spokesman
for Iran's Supreme National
Security Council

uranium: 铀 (U) a heavy,
silvery-white, toxic, metallic,
and naturally-radioactive
chemical element

News Item 1:

Iran has _____ (1) _____ the European Union that it will never _____ (2) _____ its right to nuclear fuel. A spokesman for Iran's Supreme National Security Council spoke to reporters on _____ (3) _____. Ali Aghamohammadi said that no _____ (4) _____ from European Union _____ (5) _____ can make Iran give up its nuclear program. Iran says that it has every right to develop uranium to make _____ (6) _____. Britain, France and _____ (7) _____ have asked Iran to surrender its nuclear program in return for _____ (8) _____. The United States accuses Iran of _____ (9) _____ developing nuclear weapons. Iran, however, says that its nuclear program is only for _____ (10) _____ purposes.

Part Two: Multiple Choices

☞ Read before you listen.



The Korean Peninsula: The Korean Peninsula, located in East Asia, extends southwards from the Asian continent for approximately 1,100 km. Since the end of World War II, it has been divided into the countries of North and South Korea. Prior to the division of the peninsula, it was simply recognized as Korea. It's surrounded on three sides by water, including the Sea of Japan, Yellow Sea, Korea Strait, Cheju Strait and Korea Bay. It's separated from the Asian continent and bordered in the north by the countries of China and Russia. The Korean Peninsula's land area is 219,140 km², with a total coastline length of 8,458 km.

Six-nation talks on North Korea's nuclear program: talks held in Beijing and hosted by the Chinese government. The talks include North Korea, South Korea, the United States, China, Russia and Japan with the aim to solve the North Korean nuclear problem. These talks were a result of North Korea withdrawing from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) in 2003. Apparent gains following the fourth and fifth rounds were reversed by outside events. Five rounds of talks from 2003 to 2007 produced little net progress until the third phase of the fifth round of talks, when North Korea agreed to shut down its nuclear facilities in exchange for fuel aid and step towards the normalization of relations with the United States and Japan.



☞ Listen to the following news items and choose the best answer.

suspend: to cause to stop temporarily

guarantee: to give security to

oust: to remove from position by legal action or by force



Christopher Hill: American Assistant Secretary and the negotiator to the six-party talks on the North Korea nuclear weapons

News Item 2:

- What is the attitude of North Korea toward removing its nuclear weapons from the Korean peninsula?
 - Indifferent.
 - Positive.
 - Enthusiastic.
 - Not mentioned.
- The United States _____.
 - will destroy all the nuclear weapons in North Korea.
 - will provide North Korea with security guarantees.
 - will not attack North Korea.
 - has promised to send food aid to North Korea.

News Item 3:

- North Korea will not give up its nuclear weapons unless _____.
 - South Korea agrees to establish normal ties with North Korea
 - China agrees to provide aid for North Korea
 - its security is guaranteed by the world
 - the United States agrees to establish normal ties with North Korea
- The American representative to the nuclear talks _____.
 - said that major differences still exist between the US and North Korea

- B. has promised to establish normal ties with North Korea
- C. said that the US will destroy any nuclear weapons on the Korean Peninsula
- D. said that his country would listen to the advice from China, Japan, Russia and South Korea

Part Three: Questions and Answers

Read before you listen:

The Washington Post (华盛顿邮报), a morning daily newspaper established in 1877 and published in Washington, D.C., the dominant newspaper in the U.S. capital and usually counted as one of the greatest newspapers in U.S., equaled or excelled only by *The New York Times*.

Listen to the following news items and answer the questions:

enrichment: (铀) 浓缩

offer an end to: 结束

dispute: a verbal controversy

proposal: suggestion

Isfahan: 伊斯法罕 a major city in the western Iran

uranium conversion: 铀转化

extend: to cause to be longer

package: 一揽子

make...permanent: 使长久

resolve: to deal with successfully

Xinhua News Agency: (中国) 新华通讯社

reportedly: 据报道.....

hostile: 敌意 openly opposed or resisting

Pyongyang: 平壤 (朝鲜首都)

boycott: 抵制



Dominique de Villepin:
Former French Prime Minister (2005-2007)

News Item 4:

1. On what condition will Iran restart its uranium enrichment activities?

2. When did Iran agree to suspend its uranium enrichment activities?

3. What have Britain, Germany and France been doing now?

News Item 5:

4. Under what condition will North Korea give up its nuclear weapons?

5. Who made the comment to reporters?

6. How long has North Korea boycotted the 6-nation talks?

7. When and where will the next talks be held?

News Item 6:

8. What could Iran start if it does not cancel its decision?

9. How long is Iran about to make the main part for a nuclear weapon according to an American study?

10. According to *Washington Post* what kind of technology is Iran getting for its nuclear program?

Part Four: Macro Listening

☞ Read before you listen:



The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) 国际原子能机构: Established as an autonomous organization on July 29, 1957, IAEA seeks to promote the peaceful use of nuclear energy and to inhibit its use for military purposes. The IAEA is headquartered in Vienna, Austria. The Director General of IAEA is Mohamed El Baradei (b. 1942, Egypt).

Non-Aligned Movement 不结盟运动: an international organization of over 100 states which consider themselves not formally aligned with or against any major power bloc. It represents 55% of the planet's poorest humans and nations and nearly two-thirds of the UN's membership.

Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty 《核不扩散条约》: a treaty, opened for signature on July 1, 1968, restricting the possession of nuclear weapons. The vast majority of sovereign states (189) are parties to the treaty (2006).

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

Board of Governors: 理事会

Vienna: 维也纳 capital of Austria

using ... as a cover: 使用……掩盖……



Mohamed El Baradei

Inspection: a checking or testing against established standards

Kenneth C. Brill: 布立尔 US Ambassador to the IAEA, (2001-2004)

Ali Salehi: 萨利赫 Iranian Ambassador to the IAEA

News Item 7:

- () 1. Officials of the United Nations met in Vienna to discuss a new report about the nuclear activities of Iran.
- () 2. The United Nations accuses Iran of secretly working to develop nuclear weapons.
- () 3. The Bush Administration wants to press Iran for its cooperation with IAEA to agree to stronger inspections of its nuclear program.
- () 4. Non-Aligned countries, led by Britain and Canada, said Iran had been cooperative in its dealings with the IAEA.
- () 5. The Iranian government declared last year that they had been developing two new nuclear production centers in Iran.
- () 6. Iran says its nuclear program is part of a nuclear weapons program.
- () 7. The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty was signed by Pakistan, India and Israel last year.
- () 8. President Bush has warned Iran not to build nuclear weapons.
- () 9. In order to make Iran suspend its nuclear activities, Russia is going to send nuclear fuel to Iran.
- () 10. Opposition groups in Iran oppose Islamic rule and are demanding greater freedom.

Part Five: Supplementary Listening

☞ Read before you listen:

Children and TV viewing: The first 2 years of life are considered a critical time for brain development. So the American doctors recommend that kids under 2 years old not watch any TV and that those older than 2 watch no more than 1 to 2 hours a day. TV and other electronic media can get in the way of exploring, playing, and interacting with parents and others, which encourages learning and healthy physical and social development. As kids get older, too much screen time can interfere with activities such as being physically active, reading, doing homework, playing with friends, and spending time with family. Of course, television, in moderation, can be a good thing: Preschoolers can get help learning the alphabet on public television, school children can learn about wildlife on nature shows, and parents can keep up with current events on the evening news. TV can be an excellent educator and entertainer. But despite its advantages, too much television can be harmful. Children who consistently spend more than 4 hours per day watching TV are more likely to be overweight; Kids who view violent acts are more likely to show aggressive behavior but also fear that the world is scary and that something bad will happen to them; TV characters often depict risky behaviors, such as smoking and drinking, which may influence the children, etc.

☞ Listen to the report and discuss the following questions:

Attention Deficit Disorder
(A.D.D.): 注意力缺乏症

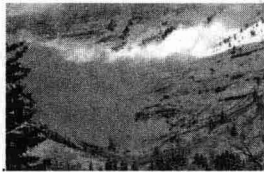
1. What problems do the children have who have watched a lot of TV programs?
2. What kind of problem is an A.D.D.?
3. When does children show sign of problems related to TV watching?
4. How close is TV watching related to A.D.D.?
5. What other opinions are from the scientists?

Unit 2 Natural Disasters

Part One: Warm-up Exercise

Read before you listen:

Natural disasters: referring to wildfire, volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, landslide, avalanche, flooding, tsunami, hurricanes, cyclone, drought, typhoon, epidemics, etc.



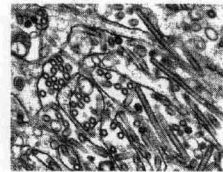
Avalanche of Mt. Timpanogos, Utah



Hurricane Katrina



The Asian tsunami in 2004



H5N1 virus which causes bird flu

Ten deadliest natural disasters in recorded history

Rank	Event	Location	Date	Death Toll (Estimate)
1.	Yellow River flood	China	Summer, 1831	10,000,000
2.	Yellow River flood	China	September, 1887	2,000,000
3.	Bhola cyclone	Bangladesh	November 13, 1970	1,000,000
4.	Shaanxi earthquake	China	January 23, 1556	830,000
5.	India Cyclone	India	November 25, 1839	300,000
6.	Kaifeng Flood	China	1642	300,000
7.	Tangshan earthquake	China	July 28, 1976	242,000
8.	Bangiao Dam failure	China	1975	231,000
9.	Indian Ocean tsunami	Indian Ocean	December 26, 2004	230,000
10.	Aleppo earthquake	Syria	1138	230,000

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

Spanish forest fire:
which took place in July 2005

Emergency workers: 救援人员

recover: to bring back to normal position or condition

hectares: 公顷 (100 公亩, 或 15 市亩, 约合 2.471 英亩)

News Item 1:

Emergency workers in Spain have _____ (1) _____ the bodies of 11 fire _____ (2) _____, killed in a forest fire in the _____ (3) _____ part of the country. The fire is said to be the _____ (4) _____ in the area in 15 years. So far it has burned over _____ (5) _____ hectares of forest. It was _____ (6) _____ on an outdoor fire started for _____ (7) _____ purposes. Fire fighters are still working to _____ (8) _____ the

Interfere : 阻碍 be in
opposition

fire. However, extremely hot, dry (9) and strong winds
have severely (10) with their efforts.

Part Two: Multiple Choices

Read before you listen:

La Conchita: La Conchita, Spanish for *little shell*, was first used as the name of a spur on the Southern Pacific railroad line in the 1880s and it was a name generally used to describe a broader area than the present day village. In fact, prior to the 1995 landslide, there have been no documented landslides in the present day La Conchita community. During the occasional major rainstorms which affect Southern California, especially during El Niño years, the section of Highway 101 between La Conchita and Ventura is often closed by mudslides and rockfalls. Mudslide insurance is not offered in California, and La Conchita's location makes it impossible to get a mortgage for a house there.

Listen to the following news items and choose the best answer.

landslide: 山崩, 泥石流 a mass of rock and earth moving suddenly and quickly down a steep slope

survivors: 幸存者 people who remain alive

wreckage: 废墟 broken and disordered parts

Maharashtra state: 马哈拉施特拉邦 India's third largest state in terms of area and second largest in terms of population.
Capital: Bombay or Mumbai (孟买)

California: 加利福尼亚 a state located on the west coast of the United States. It is the most populous state in the U.S.

La Conchita: 孔奇达市

US National Weather Service: 美国国家气象局

Los Angeles: 洛杉矶 the second-largest city in the United States in terms of population, as well as one of the world's most important economic, cultural, and entertainment centers

News Item 2:

1. What happened in Western India?

- A. A slider crashed in Bombay.
- B. Heavy rains caused flooding and landslides.
- C. 413 people were killed by landslides.
- D. No survivors were found.

2. Which of the following is true?

- A. Rescue workers could not find any buried bodies.
- B. Officials overestimated the number of the dead.
- C. Rescue workers are sending emergency aid to the survivors.
- D. The rains stopped on Thursday.

News Item 3:

3. The storm _____.

- A. killed one woman and four children.
- B. destroyed 50 homes.
- C. caused many aircrashes in Los Angeles.
- D. killed at least 20 people.

4. The United States National Weather Service _____.

- A. predicts more rainfall in Los Angeles
- B. describes the rainfall in LA as the heaviest in history
- C. is trying to find more survivors in California
- D. is claiming responsible for those killed in the storm

Part Three: Questions and Answers

Read before you listen:

Asian Development Bank (ADB) is a regional development bank established in 1966 to promote economic and social development in Asian and Pacific countries through loans and technical assistance. It is a multilateral development financial institution owned by 67 members, 48 from the region and 19 from other parts of the globe. ADB's vision is a region free of poverty. Its mission is to help its developing member countries reduce poverty and improve the quality of life of their citizens. The work of the Asian Development Bank is aimed at improving the welfare of the people in Asia and the Pacific, particularly the 1.9 billion who live on less than \$2 a day. Despite many success stories, Asia and the Pacific remains home to two thirds of the world's poor.

Listen to the following news items and answer the questions:



Paul Wolfowitz: 沃尔弗维茨 American Deputy Defense Minister (2005)

tsunami: 海啸 an extremely large wave caused by movement of the earth under the sea, often caused by an earthquake. The term *tsunami* comes from the Japanese language meaning *harbor* ("tsu", 津) and *wave* ("nami", 波 or 浪).

to hold moments of silence: 默哀

typhoon: 台风 an intense circular storm that originates over warm tropical oceans and is characterized by low atmospheric pressure, high winds, and heavy rain. In the North Atlantic Ocean and the eastern North Pacific they are called hurricanes, and in the western North Pacific the storms are referred to as typhoons. In the western South Pacific and Indian Ocean they are variously referred to as tropical cyclones. All these different names refer to the same type of storm.

News Item 4:

1. What happened in South Asia?

2. How did people remember those who were killed in the disaster?

3. How many people were killed in Indonesia alone?

4. Why did the American deputy defense minister visit Indonesia?

News Item 5:

5. What happened to the people after tsunami according to Asian Development Bank?

6. According to the report, what would happen in Indonesia?

7. How many people will become very poor in India and Sri Lanka?

News Item 6:

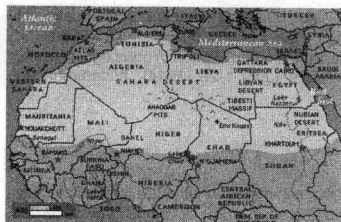
8. What happened in the southeastern coastal area of China?

9. What did the storm force people to do in Shanghai?

10. What does the weather expert warn about the storm?

Part Four: Macro Listening

Read before you listen:



Sahara Desert 撒哈拉沙漠: The Great Desert, is technically the world's second largest desert after Antarctica. At over 9,000,000 square kilometres, it covers most parts of northern Africa; an area stretching from the Red Sea, including parts of the Mediterranean coasts, to the outskirts of the Atlantic ocean. It is almost as large as the United States, and is larger than Australia. As its name derives from an Arabic word meaning "desert," to refer to the Sahara as "the Sahara Desert" can be considered a tautology.

Sahel Desert: The Sahel (from Arabic, shore, border or coast of the Sahara desert) is the boundary zone in Africa between the Sahara to the north and the more fertile region to the south, known as the Sudan.

NASA 美国航空航天局: The National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Established in 1958, it is the agency responsible for the public space program of the United States of America. It is also responsible for long-term civilian and military aerospace research.



Listen to the following report and answer the questions briefly.

News Item 7:

dust clouds (or sandstorm): 沙尘暴

the Caribbean (or the West Indies): 加勒比群岛 (又称西印度群岛) a group of countries and islands in the Caribbean Sea

microorganisms: 微生物 organism so small as to be visible only under a microscope

ultraviolet: 紫外线的 situated beyond the visible spectrum at its violet end

viruses, bacteria and fungi: (pl.) 病毒、病菌、真菌 forms of virus, bacterium and fungus

Florida: 佛罗里达 a southern state in the United States, known as the Sunshine State

asthma: 气喘病

allergies: 过敏症

coral reef: 珊瑚礁

US Geological Survey: 美国地质调查局

1. What do researchers say about dust clouds from African Deserts?

2. Why has the movement of dust across the Atlantic Ocean been increasing in recent years?

3. How long does it take for the dust to cross the Atlantic Ocean?

4. Why do researchers believe that microorganisms can survive the long trip now?

5. What do researchers say about the dust storms and increased health risks in Florida?

6. What problems have been caused by the dust storms in the Caribbean area?

7. How did the researchers carry out their survey?

Part Five: Supplementary Listening

☞ Read before you listen:



The World Bank 世界银行: an international organization whose original mission was to finance the reconstruction of nations devastated by WWII. Now, its mission has expanded to fight poverty by means of financing states. The Bank came into formal existence on December 27, 1945 following international ratification of the Bretton Woods agreements, which emerged from the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference (July 1-22, 1944). It commenced operations on June 25, 1946.

the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) 经济、合作与发展组织: an international organisation of thirty countries that accept the principles of representative democracy and a free market economy. It originated in 1948 as the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation (OEEC), led by Frenchman Robert Marjolin, to help administer the Marshall Plan (马歇尔计划) for the reconstruction of Europe after World War II. Later its membership was extended to non-European states, and in 1961 it was reformed into the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Brain drain 人才流失 (国外): an emigration of trained and talented individuals to other nations, due to conflicts, lack of opportunity, health hazards where they are living or other reasons. Brain drain can occur either when individuals who study abroad and complete their education do not return to their home country, or when individuals educated in their home country emigrate for higher wages or better opportunities. The second form is arguably worse, because it drains more resources from the home country. This phenomenon is perhaps most problematic for developing nations, where it is widespread. In these countries, higher education and professional certification are often viewed as the surest path to escape from a troubled economy or difficult political situation.

☞ Listen to the report and discuss the following questions:

migration, 流动劳工 a person who moves regularly in order to find a job

Maurice Schiff: 莫里思·西弗

Remittances: 汇款 a sum of money remitted

1. What are the advantages and disadvantages of migration for developing countries?
2. What does it mean by migrant workers?
3. What do remittants bring about to the poor families?
4. In China, there are large numbers of migrants from rural areas working in cities. Discuss the problems caused by migration in the country.
5. What do you think of the brain drain in China to other developed countries?

Unit 3 Human Rights Issues

Part One: Warm-up Exercise

☞ Read before you listen:

The Supreme Court of Korea: composed of the Chief Justice of the Republic of Korea, and 13 other Supreme Court Justices, 12 of which have adjudicatory functions. The 13th justice of the Supreme Court is appointed by the Chief Justice as the Minister of Court Administration, and does not participate in rendering judicial opinions. The Chief Justice of Korea is appointed to the court by the President with the consent of the National Assembly, and serves a non-renewable term of six years from the time of appointment. The Chief Justice acts as the head of the judicial branch of the Republic of Korea, and has broad administrative powers under the Constitution, including the right to recommend other justices to the Supreme Court and the right to appoint judges of the inferior courts.

Women's Rights: as a term, typically refers to the freedoms inherently possessed by women and girls of all ages, which may be institutionalized, ignored or illegitimately suppressed by law, custom, and behavior in a particular society. Most early peoples considered women to be inferior to, or less than, men. Through laws and mythology, the view that women were weak was passed on from one generation to the next. In the 1960s women's rights again became an important issue in the world. Now the movement was called "feminism" or "women's liberation." Reformers wanted the same pay as men, and the freedom to plan their families or not have children at all. In the developed nations of the world, women have continued to struggle against discrimination. With many women working outside the home and having children, new issues have arisen about how to balance a career and a family. In some developing nations women continue to be denied basic rights. But through the United Nations and its agencies, as well as many other independent groups concerned with the fair treatment of all people, the role of women in the world continues to evolve.

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

be in effect: 有效

ruling: an official decision
判决

News Item 1:

South Korea's Supreme Court has ended a _____ (1) _____ that denied women an equal _____ (2) _____ of family property. The court said _____ (3) _____ denying women the same property _____ (4) _____ as men are no longer in _____ (5) _____. The court said the old rules did not fit South Korea's _____ (6) _____ legal policies. Women's Rights _____ (7) _____ approved of the ruling. Some men had angry _____ (8) _____. They said the _____ (9) _____ threatened the structure of South Korean _____ (10) _____.

Part Two: Multiple Choices

☞ Read before you listen:

Illegal Immigration: It refers to immigration across national borders in a way that violates the immigration laws of the destination country. Under this definition, an illegal immigrant is a foreigner who either has illegally crossed an international political border, be it by land, sea, or air, or a

foreigner who has entered a country legally but then overstays his/her Visa in order to live and/or work therein. In politics, the term may imply a larger set of social issues and time constraints with disputed consequences in areas such as economy, social welfare, education, health care, slavery, prostitution, crime, legal protections, voting rights, public services, and human rights. Illegal Emigration would be leaving a country in a manner that violates the laws of the country being exited.

☞ **Listen to the following news items and choose the best answer.**



Munir Sayid Thalib (1965–2004): one of Indonesia's most famous human rights and anti-corruption activist, and the founder of the Kontras human rights organization and laureate of the 2002 Right Livelihood Award. Munir was assassinated in 2004 while travelling to Utrecht University (荷兰乌特列支大学) to pursue a Master's degree in international law and human rights. He had two children. His last position was Executive Director of IMPARSIAL, another Indonesian Human Rights Watch NGO.

deport: 驱逐出境 expel from a country

civilian: 平民 one not on active duty in a military, police, or fire-fighting force

raid: 突袭 *n.* a surprise attack by a small force; *vt.* carry out a raid.

News Item 2:

1. Which of the following is TRUE?
 - A. Mr. Purwoprandjono would face a 15-year sentence.
 - B. Mr. Munir worked for the National Intelligence Agency.
 - C. Mr. Munir was guilty of murdering Mr. Purwoprandjono.
 - D. Mr. Purwoprandjono was not guilty of murder.
2. How was Mr. Munir killed?
 - A. He was shot to death.
 - B. He was killed in a car crash.
 - C. He was poisoned on a plane.
 - D. He was executed by the military.

News Item 3:

3. Malaysia is going to _____.
 - A. put the illegal immigrants in jail
 - B. expel the illegal immigrants from the country
 - C. send the illegal immigrants to a third country
 - D. fine large sum of money from the illegal immigrants
4. According to Malaysian officials, _____.
 - A. the illegal immigrants will not be punished if they leave the country in 4 months
 - B. the plan will violate human rights
 - C. the illegal immigrants will be tried
 - D. police will give some money to those illegal immigrants

Part Three: Questions and Answers

☞ **Read before you listen:**



The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) 东南亚国家联盟 (简称东盟): a political, economic, and cultural organization of countries located in Southeast Asia. Founded in 1967, its aim is to foster cooperation and mutual assistance among members. The countries meet annually every November in summits. The original five members included Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand. Since its formation, ASEAN has been growing slowly; Brunei, Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar (or Burma) and Vietnam in the region have gained membership. Through co-operation the goal of the organization is to increase the welfare of the people in the region, both economically and culturally. *ASEAN Plus Three* is a forum that functions as a coordinator of cooperation between

ASEAN and the three East Asian nations of China, Japan, and South Korea.