



普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材

◎ 大学英语选修课 / 学科课程系列教材

新闻英语 视听说

A Multimedia Approach to
English News

■ 《大学英语选修课 / 学科课程系列教材》项目组 编



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高等教育出版社
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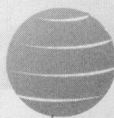
《大学英语选修课 / 学科课程系列教材》总前言

随着我国经济、文化、科技的不断发展, 社会对大学生的英语水平提出了更高的要求, 大学英语教学改革已成为社会关注的热点之一。为了推动大学英语教学改革, 教育部在总结近年来教学改革经验的基础上, 对 2004 年公布的《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》进行了全面修订, 并于 2007 年 8 月正式颁布了《大学英语课程教学要求》。与以往的《大学英语教学大纲》相比, 新的《大学英语课程教学要求》从以下三个方面为大学英语教学带来了新的变化: 1. 培养目标的变化。《大学英语课程教学要求》提出, 大学英语要培养学生的英语综合应用能力, 在坚持其通用基础学科定位的同时, 提出了与专业学习相结合的专门用途英语, 以及以人文、国际交流为核心的文化素质课程的定位; 2. 教学思想的变化。提出了自主学习的思想, 鼓励学生自主选择学习内容和学习方式; 3. 教学模式的变化。鼓励在教和学的过程中使用以计算机为基础的教育技术, 拓展英语学习的渠道, 增加语言练习的机会, 提高语言输入和输出的质量。

面对新的改革形势, 我们明显感到, 现行的以英语基础能力发展为核心的大学英语教材体系难以适应新形势的需要, 广大师生也盼望着更多与国际文化知识、专业知识、学术交流相结合的新型英语教材, 满足正在出现的大学英语的多重定位、学生自主选择学习内容和基于计算机技术的自主学习方式等变化的需要。为此, 我们提出开发《大学英语选修课 / 学科课程系列教材》。

本系列教材为“普通高等教育‘十一五’国家级规划教材”, 主要供完成《大学英语课程教学要求》中规定的“一般要求”后, 继续学习“较高要求”和“更高要求”英语课程的学生使用, 也可供研究生及广大专业技术人员学习专业英语、学术英语, 提高英语综合应用能力使用。

本系列教材包括语言技能发展、跨文化交际能力发展和通用学术交流能力发展三个子系列。语言技能发展系列教程着重发展学生的通用英语技能。在该系列教材的开发中, 我们将分期、分批建设若干门大学英语高级技能发展课程教材, 其中包括: 网络视听、翻译实践、网上阅读、高级阅读、口译技巧、应用写作等。跨文化交际能力发展系列教程着眼于扩展学生的国际文化视野, 培养学生将英语作为国际交流语言使用的能力。在该系列教材的开发中, 我们拟建设的教材有中西方文化概论、英语文化解读、英语演讲与辩论、跨文化交际、世界文明与文化导论、科技与人文、文学选读、经典作品欣赏、影视欣赏等。通用学术交流能力发展系列教程重在发展学生使用英语进行相关专业学术交流的能力。在该系列课程的开发中, 我们将重点建设两大类专业的专业学术英语课程, 即 A 类教材和 B 类教材。其中, A 类教材以学术研究和职业技能为基础, 包括学术写作、学术会议、批判性思维等; B 类教材以专业知识为基础, 提供能供双语教学使用的专业通用基础教材, 从而将专业学习与语言学习有机地结合起来。



本系列教材的开发是我们的一个新的尝试，新教材强调英语学习与文化学习、专业学习、学术交流和工作的结合，突出英语学习的实用性、学术性和人文性，充分反映国内外新式教学思想和理念，突出学生的参与和自主学习，强调信息技术的使用和教材的立体开发。我们相信，该系列教材的出版一定会给广大师生带来新的感受和新的教学体验，进而深化我国大学英语教学改革，创造出大学英语教学的新范式。

由于编者水平有限，加之时间仓促，疏漏和不妥之处在所难免，恳请读者不吝指正。

《大学英语选修课 / 学科课程系列教材》项目组

2008年1月

前 言

随着全球化进程在世界范围内的不断渗透和深入,各国之间的交流与合作日益频繁,社会各界对大学生的英语综合应用能力也相应地提出了更高的要求。为了满足社会发展对国际化人才的需要,大学英语教学在过去的十几年中经历了一系列的教学改革。教育部高等教育司2007年7月颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求》规定:“大学英语的教学目标是培养学生的英语综合应用能力,特别是听说能力,使他们在今后学习、工作和社会交往中能用英语有效地进行交际,同时增强其自主学习能力,提高综合文化素养,以适应我国社会发展和国际交流的需要。”在一系列的教学改革当中,作为体现新的教学理念、教学手段和教学方法的重要载体,教材被赋予了全新的使命。

为了更好地满足大学英语学习者对教材的需求达到《大学英语课程教学要求》所规定的内容,我们编写了这本《新闻英语视听说》。该教材不仅体现了《大学英语课程教学要求》所倡导的分层次教学和分类指导的教学原则,更为培养学生的自主学习能力和在应用中学习的可持续发展能力奠定了基础。《大学英语课程教学要求》中关于听力的一般要求、较高要求和更高要求都提到了要求学生听懂慢速和正常语速的英语广播和电视节目,而《新闻英语视听说》的材料全部选自于各种英语广播和电视节目,为学生提供最真实的语言输入和文化输入,激发他们的学习兴趣,提高他们使用英语获取信息的能力,进而培养他们的自主学习能力和终身学习的良好习惯。因此,以真实的语料为听力输入,辅之以其他技能训练的视听说教材,是实现《大学英语课程教学要求》所规定的教学目标的保障,亦是新时代下国际化人才培养的需要。

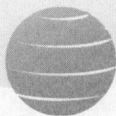
1. 编写理念

《新闻英语视听说》着眼于大学英语改革的新趋势,结合《大学英语课程教学要求》的新内涵,通过具有代表性的真实实用的语言输入,利用多媒体现代信息技术,营造真实的语言学习环境,让学生寓学于乐,在提高英语实用能力的同时,得到国际文化知识的传授,并为他们将来获得自主学习能力打下基础。

2. 教材特色

本教材选材新颖,贴近生活,集真实性、趣味性、多样性和实用性于一体。本教材每个单元的音频和视频材料都来源于真实的语言片段,包括新闻报道、访谈、演说、故事等。新闻材料的真实性使学习者在学习过程中如身临其境,产生强烈的共鸣,从而消除听英语枯燥乏味的情绪。这些新闻材料为学习者提供了语言学习的仿真环境,有利于他们关注国际时事,拓宽视野,提高英语学习的兴趣,为提高他们的综合素养储备条件。

本教材的练习设计形式多样,不拘一格。练习题型都是根据材料的具体内容、预期理解目标和编者们多年的教学经验精心设计的。既有考查完整信息的宏观题目,又有检验具体信息的微观题目,既有传统的填空、判断、问答题目,又有形式独特的图表题目,这样的编写安排降



低了学生做练习的枯燥感,增添了新鲜感,可以提高学习效率,使听新闻学英语变成一种生活的必须和享受。

本教材遵循由浅入深、由易到难、循序渐进的编写理念,为不同层次的学习者提供合适的语言、文化输入材料,便于教师针对不同的学生因材施教,充分体现了分层次教学和分类指导的教学原则。本教材是为非英语专业中、高年级本科生设计的,但也适合非英语专业研究生、英语专业低年级本科生及英语自学者根据需要选用。在课型设计上,本教材可用于开设专业课、公共选修课,也可用于大学英语课堂教学的后续课程。

3. 框架结构与使用说明

《新闻英语视听说》包括十二个单元,每个单元为一个专题,每单元由五个部分组成,其中第一、二部分为导入部分,第三、四、五部分为主体部分。

第一部分 Background Briefings 是背景介绍。本部分主要是对本专题涉及到的、学生又必须掌握的文化知识进行介绍,并对音频、视频材料中出现的文化现象加以注释说明。

第二部分 Getting Started 是准备活动。准备活动的材料可能是音频、视频内容,也可能是阅读材料。该部分主要是一些语言和内容上的准备,所以任务设计相对轻松、简洁。

第三部分 Section A 是初级新闻材料。该部分使用的材料是慢速新闻英语,一般是两、三个音频材料,总时间是 8~10 分钟。该部分在练习设计上强调辨音、仿说等,训练发音的准确性和朗读的流利度。

第四部分 Section B 是中级新闻材料。该部分使用的材料是正常速度新闻英语,一般是两、三个音频材料,总时间是 10~12 分钟。该部分练习以信息转移练习为主,以帮助学生通过听获取新闻中的宏观、微观信息,培养他们快速反应、准确判断、归纳总结、信息处理和记录等能力。

第五部分 Section C 是高级新闻材料。该部分的材料以视频为主,一般是两、三个视频材料,总时间是 12~15 分钟。本部分的视频新闻信息量大,语速快,以学生观看、欣赏为主。该部分的练习以各种各样的口语活动为主,强调师生互动、生生互动,启发学生关注时事、关注新闻的兴趣,提高他们用英语表述思想的能力。

本书每单元可用于约 4 学时的课堂教学,使用时可根据具体情况灵活掌握。书后附有音频、视频材料的原文。原文标有音频、视频材料的具体时间长短,以方便教师合理安排课堂活动。本书音频资料配有光盘,光盘中还包含练习题参考答案。视频材料可在中国外语网(www.cflo.com.cn)注册后下载。

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编者

2009年8月

于华中科技大学

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Unit

1

American Presidential Election

Background Briefings

1. presidential nominating process

In the United States, there are two major political parties, the Democratic Party and the

Republican Party. Each party hosts a number of candidates who go through a nomination process to



receives a number of delegates proportional to the percent of the popular vote that candidate received in each state. Whichever candidate who has the majority of the available delegates at the end of the primary elections is designated as the presumptive nominee until he or she is formally nominated and endorsed for the presidency by his or her political party. This is done by the aforementioned delegates for each party.

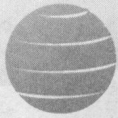
2. Super Tuesday

In the United States, Super Tuesday, in general, refers to the Tuesday in February or March of a presidential election year when the greatest number of states hold primary elections to select delegates to national conventions at which each party's presidential candidates are officially nominated. More delegates can be won on Super Tuesday than on any other single day of the primary calendar, and, accordingly, candidates seeking the presidency traditionally must do well on this day to secure their party's nomination.

determine the presidential nominee for that party. The nomination process consists of primaries and caucuses, held by the 50 states, Guam, Puerto Rico, and Washington D.C. The winner of each of these primary elections

3. notable characteristics of the 2008 election

The 2008 election brought a lot of firsts in United States presidential



election history. It was the first presidential election since 1952 in which neither the incumbent president nor the incumbent vice president was a candidate in the general election. In addition, John McCain became the oldest first-time presidential nominee in history when the Republicans nominated him in September 2008. His running mate, Sarah Palin, was the youngest person and first woman nominated for Vice President by the Republican Party. Barack Obama and McCain are nearly 25 years apart in age. One of the most talked about firsts in this election was Obama's possible, and then actual, nomination by the Democratic Party. On August 28, 2008, when Obama formally accepted the Democratic nomination for President, he became the first African American nominated for President by a major political party.

Getting Started

1. Listen to the following two quotes and try to guess who are speaking to you.
2. There are ten words taken from the two quotes. Listen again to decide which words belong to the first quote and which belong to the second. Then put the words into the relevant column.

urge	climb	congratulating	earnest	steep
compromises	term	restore	prosperity	hopeful
Quote 1			Quote 2	

3. Listen to the two quotes again and try to speak after them.

Quote 1: "The road ahead will be long. Our climb will be steep. We may not get there in one year or even in one term. But America, I have never been more hopeful than I am tonight that we will get there."

Quote 2: "I urge all Americans who supported me to join me in not just

congratulating him, but offering our next president our good will and earnest effort to find ways to come together, to find the necessary compromises to bridge our differences, and help restore our prosperity, defend our security in a dangerous world, and leave our children and grandchildren a stronger, better country than we inherited.”

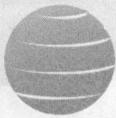
Section A

News Report 1 American Election Expressions

Vocabulary Link

Match the terms on the left with their definitions on the right.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. swing states | A. travel around the country on certain routes |
| 2. running mate | B. the leading candidate |
| 3. front-runner | C. representatives who are elected in a presidential election from a certain state and will vote for a candidate who represents a party in the American presidential election |
| 4. home stretch | D. try to destroy their opponent's good name by saying bad things or through misleading advertisements |
| 5. neck and neck | E. states where the support for the two candidates is almost equal |
| 6. on the campaign trail | F. voters at the local community level |
| 7. stump speech | G. make different speeches to different groups |
| 8. on the stump | H. spreading lies about someone |
| 9. grassroots campaign | I. when the race is near the end |
| 10. rank and file | J. favorite subjects that the candidates talk about to different crowds |
| 11. mudslinging | K. the presidential candidate's choice for vice president |
| 12. a smear campaign | L. the members who form the major part of a group, but not its leaders or officers |
| 13. a landslide victory | M. both candidates have equal support |
| 14. electoral votes | N. one candidate wins a huge majority of electoral votes |



Exercise 1 Listen to the news report and fill in the blanks by choosing the proper words from the following table.

fair	fear	dirt	dart	misleading
miss meaning	lies	lines	destroy	destiny

Many people hope that presidential campaigns are 1)_____. But some campaigns include mudslinging. No, the candidates do not throw 2)_____ at each other. But they may try to 3)_____ their opponent's good name by saying bad things or through 4)_____ advertisements. Spreading 5)_____ about someone is called a smear campaign.

Exercise 2 Listen to the news report and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

- () 1. The running mate refers to the leading candidate in the presidential election.
- () 2. Grassroots campaign involves voters at the national level.
- () 3. Some expressions about the election come from horse racing.
- () 4. The candidates never accept financial donations for the campaign.

Exercise 3 Listen to the news report again and repeat the following sentences.

1. They are also called battleground states.
2. Experts believe the presidential election will be decided by the votes in those few states.
3. The candidate talks to people and accepts financial donations for the campaign.

News Report 2

Wars, Politics and Memories of a Day That Defined a Presidency

Vocabulary Link

Match the terms on the left with their definitions on the right.

1. hijack

A. a formal event performed on a special occasion

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2. Pentagon | B. take arbitrarily or by force |
| 3. observance | C. a government building with five sides that serves as the headquarters of the United States Department of Defense |
| 4. anniversary | D. the date on which an event occurred in some previous year (or the celebration of it) |
| 5. oust | E. remove from a position or office |
| 6. resources | F. an officer in command of a military unit |
| 7. commander | G. available source of wealth; a new or reserve supply that can be drawn upon when needed |
| 8. surge | H. rising rapidly |
| 9. nominee | I. a politician who is running for public office |
| 10. combat | J. the act of fighting; any contest or struggle |
| 11. suspend | K. stop a process or a habit by imposing a freeze on it |
| 12. raid | L. search without warning, make a sudden surprise attack on |
| 13. approval | M. the action of opposing something that you disapprove or disagree with |
| 14. opposition | N. a message expressing a favorable opinion |

Exercise 1 Listen to the news report and match the person in Column I with the related information in Column II according to what you have heard.

Column I

1. George Bush

2. John McCain

3. Barack Obama

Column II

A. is the Republican presidential nominee.

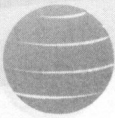
B. said there was no evidence that Saddam Hussein was involved with September 11, as officials suggested in defense of the war.

C. wants to remove all American combat forces from Iraq within sixteen months in office.

D. says the Iraqis have still not taken enough responsibility.

E. says the United States must also help Pakistan defeat Taliban and al-Qaida militants in tribal areas along the Afghan border.

F. supported the surge — last year's temporary troop increase.



Exercise 2 Below is a list of sentences mentioned in the news report. Listen to the news report again and tick (√) those you hear in the report and cross (×) those you do not hear in the report.

- () The September 11 attacks killed almost 3 000 people.
- () In the September 11 attacks, a third plane crashed in a Pennsylvania field after passengers fought the hijackers.
- () In 2003, the United States led an invasion of Iraq.
- () McCain says setting a date to remove all American combat forces from Iraq is irresponsible.

Exercise 3 Listen to the news report again and repeat the following sentences.

1. Earlier this week, President Bush announced he is sending more troops to Afghanistan.
2. President Bush also announced that about eight thousand troops will come home from Iraq by February.
3. President Bush says the United States must also help Pakistan defeat Taliban and al-Qaida militants in tribal areas along the Afghan border.

Section B

News Report 1

Barack Obama Breaks Fundraising Records

Vocabulary Link

Match the terms on the left with their definitions on the right.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. pledge | A. act of giving in common with others for a common purpose especially to a charity |
| 2. donation | B. promise solemnly and formally |
| 3. unprecedented | C. necessary (for someone) as a duty or responsibility; morally binding |
| 4. incumbent | D. having no precedent; novel |
| 5. donor | |