VOA 医学英语 听力教程

-健康报道专题

林韶蓉 编

VOA Medical English Listenin

Health Report



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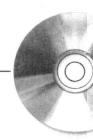
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前言



医学英语听力教学在培养医学专业学生英语综合应用能力方面起着至关重要的作用。 提高医学英语听力教学质量,不仅要有好的教学模式,更重要的是要有一套适合医学专业 学生的好教材。然而医学英语在我国英语教学中起步较晚,教材种类较少,而且多数教材 均以训练阅读能力为目的,针对提高医学专业学生英语综合应用能力尤其是听说能力的教 材相对缺乏。现有的一些医学类英语听说或视听说教材,有的文章篇幅偏长,适合水平较 高的医学院校高年级学生或研究生使用;有的练习编写过于简单,达不到以练促听的目 的;有的语速控制不合理。大多数教材缺少详细的背景知识介绍和生词音标标注,而这两 项内容对学生医学英语听力的理解具有很重要的作用。

《VOA医学英语听力教程——健康报道专题》依据现代外语教学理念,以医学英语听说技能训练为主线进行编写,内容新颖,选自原版VOA健康报道,旨在普及学生医学英语知识,培养他们医学英语听说能力,提高他们的医学英语综合应用能力。

本教材精选了36篇最近三年来的VOA健康报道,按12个专题编辑成册。题材广泛,既涉及诸如慢性病、艾滋病等传统话题,也包括猪流感、辐射等一些较新的热门话题。由于原报道语速较慢,篇幅较长,本书编者精心设计,使用专业语音软件调整语速,以更好地锻炼学生的听力水平,并将每篇报道录音剪辑成三部分,每部分都配上相应的练习,既利于老师上课灵活使用,也能让学生保持注意力。配套练习形式多样,既有考察学生基本听力理解和记忆的选择题、判断题、填空题和问答题,也有考察学生英语综合应用能力的语篇复述题。此外,每篇文章都配有内容丰富翔实的背景知识介绍,文章中出现的生词皆标注音标,难句均配以中文翻译,以帮助学生更好地理解听力原文、提高听力水平。本教材的相关录音材料在中国外语网(www.cflo.com.cn)下载。

本教材所选报道内容丰富,话题涉及健康生活的方方面面,读者在学习和训练英语听力的同时又可以了解到与自身息息相关的健康知识,拓宽视野。其次,教材中每一单元所选文章紧贴现实,浅显易懂,涵盖常见医学词汇,可以帮助学生丰富自身词汇库,更好地熟悉健康话题,提高他们的英语口语水平。此外,VOA的英语教学节目,以其流行的美国语言、纯正的美式发音和丰富的教学内容,被大多数的中国英语学习者当作学习美式英

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Unit



Coordinated Effort Towards a Better Life





WHO Says Health Debts Push 100 Million People a Year Into Poverty



Listening Warm-up

1. Background Knowledge and Proper Names

- 1) World Health Organization 世界卫生组织,简称WHO,是联合国下属的一个专门 机构,国际上最大的公共卫生组织,总部设于瑞士日内瓦。1946年在纽约举行的 国际卫生大会通过了《世界卫生组织组织法》,1948年4月7日世界卫生组织宣告 成立。每年的4月7日也就成为全球性的"世界卫生日"。截至2011年6月,世界 卫生组织共有193个成员国。
- 2) World Health Report 世界卫生报告
- 3) WHO Director-General /di'rektə'dʒenərəl, daɪ-/ 世界卫生组织总干事
- 4) Margaret Chan /'mɑ:gərit tʃæn/ 陈冯富珍, 女, 1947年生于香港, 祖籍广东顺 德。2003年8月陈冯富珍出任世界卫生组织人类环境保护局局长,主要负责传染病 防控事务,成绩卓著,受到许多国家的称赞。2005年6月出任传染病监控及反映局 局长,同时兼任世界卫生组织总干事人类大流感特别代表。2006年11月9日,陈 冯富珍被世界卫生大会任命为世界卫生组织总干事。
- 5) Liberia /laɪ'bɪəriə/ n. 利比里亚 (西非国家,首都蒙罗维亚) [全称the Republic of Liberia利比里亚共和国]
- 6) Rwanda /ruˈændə/ n. 卢旺达(东非国家,首都基加利)[全称the Republic of Rwanda卢旺达共和国];卢旺达语
- 7) Tanzania /ˌtænzəˈniə; ˌtɑ:nzɑ:ˈni:ɑ:/ n. 坦桑尼亚(东非国家,首都达累斯萨拉姆) [全称the United Republic of Tanzania坦桑尼亚联合共和国]

- 8) Gabon /ˌgæˈbɒŋ/ n. 加蓬(非洲中西部国家,临几内亚湾,首都利伯维尔)[全称 the Republic of Gabon加蓬共和国]
- 9) Thailand /'taɪlænd: -lənd/ n. 泰国(东南亚王国,首都曼谷)[全称the Kingdom of Thailand泰王国]

2. New Words and Expressions

- 1) struggle /ˈstrʌql/ vi. 奋斗,努力;挣扎 n. 努力, 奋斗; 竞争 vt. 使劲移动; 尽力使得
- 2) poverty /'ppvəti/ n. 贫困; 困难
- 3) chronic disease 慢性疾病
- 4) diabetes / daɪəˈbi:ti:z/ n. 糖尿病
- 5) quideline /'qaɪdlaɪn/ n. 指导方针, 指导原则
- 6) available /əˈveɪləbəl/ adj. 可利用的;可获得的
- 7) unavailable /ˌʌnəˈveɪləbəl/ adj. 难以获得的;不能利用的
- 8) tax on financial transactions 金融交易税
- 9) financial risk protection 金融风险保障
- 10) health insurance 健康保险, 医疗保险

Listening Comprehension

Task 1 Listen to the first part of the report and fill in the blanks with what you have heard.

| The World Health Organization says the rising cost of health care is a |
|--|
| 1 for people and governments around the world. |
| The problem is greatest in countries where people must often pay |
| 2 for services. A new report says these costs push one hundred |
| million people into 3 each year. |
| 4 populations are one reason why health costs are rising. |
| Also, more people are getting 5 diseases like 6 and |
| heart disease that require 7 treatment. And 8 |

| - | _ |
|-----|----|
| / | 1 |
| A . | 7 |
| u | 13 |

| This year's "World Health Report" 9 | |
|---|-----------|
| The report says about one billion people do not get the need because 10 | care they |
| | |

Task 2 Listen to the second part of the report and tell whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

- () 1. Margaret Chan, the director of health systems financing for the WHO, says no one should have to risk financial ruin to take care of their health.
- () 2. World Health Organization is part of the United Nations.
- ()3. Something should be done to help those people who could not get the medical care.
- () 4. Most governments promise to provide more money for health care.
- () 5. Most African countries spend fifteen percent of government funds on health, including Liberia, Rwanda and Tanzania.
- () 6. Several countries are raising money more fairly and spend it more wisely now.

► Task 3 Listen to the third part of the report and choose the best answer to each of the following questions.

- Q1. Which of the following is true about Gabon?
 - A. Gabon is a country with high-income.
 - B. Gabon has introduced a tax on financial transactions.
 - C. Gabon will spend the tax on health insurance.
 - D. Gabon has introduced health insurance for everyone.
- Q2. What can be said about Thailand's health insurance?
 - A. Thailand fails to introduce health insurance for everyone.
 - B. Its health insurance is tax-funded, particularly for the rich.
 - C. People have to pay the medical costs out of their pockets.
 - D. Health insurance now pays the medical costs for the Thai.

- O3. Which statement is true according to what you have heard?
 - A. With smarter spending, health care costs could be reduced by twenty to forty percent.
 - B. The report identifies more than ten areas where better policies and practices could make health systems more efficient.
 - C. Higher-priced drugs are often chosen because they are superior in quality to lower-priced medicines.
 - D. Medicines will not go to waste because the right storage is available.

Task 4 Listen to the report from the beginning to the end, and try to retell the report in your own words.

Notes

- 1. This year's "World Health Report" offers guidelines to strengthen health financing. systems and make services available to more people. 今年的"世界卫生报告"为加 强卫生筹资系统和提高医疗服务覆盖率制定了方针。
- 2. WHO Director-General Margaret Chan says no one should have to risk financial ruin to take care of their health, 世卫组织总干事陈冯富珍说, 人们不应该为获得医 疗服务而冒破产的风险。
- 3. The report identifies ten areas where better policies and practices could make health systems more efficient. 该报告提出了可以使卫生系统更有效率的十个领域的 更好的政策与做法。
- 4. Also, medicines can go to waste simply because the right storage is not available. 此外, 药品还可能仅仅因为储藏不当而造成浪费。





An 1859 Battle in Italy, and the Birth of the Red Cross

1 Listening Warm-up

1. Background Knowledge and Proper Names

- 1) The Battle of Solferino 索尔费里诺战役(1859年6月24日),是意大利统一战争中一次决定性的战役。伤者的痛苦无人理睬,这成为红十字会创立的起因。
- 2) Red Crescent /red 'kresənt/ 红新月会,即阿拉伯地区的红十字会。基于宗教信仰的不同,这些国家使用白底红新月标志,故称之为"红新月会"。世界多数其他国家使用白底红十字标志,称之为"红十字会"。各国红十字会和红新月会组成了"红十字会和红新月会国际联合会"。此联合会是唯一可以同时使用这两个标志的组织。2006年召开的第29届红十字与红新月国际大会,正式批准"红水晶"为国际救援运动的第三个标志。该标志与红十字及红新月标志具有同等的地位。
- 3) Fiaccolata 为纪念国际红十字与红新月运动发起150周年,2009年6月27日在意大利举行的"火炬游行"。游行的队伍手持火炬沿着连接索尔费里诺和卡斯蒂廖内的道路行进。
- 4) Ugandan /juːˈɡændən/ *adj*. 乌干达的;乌干达人的 *n*. 乌干达人
- 5) Sardinia /sɑ:'dinjə/ n. 撒丁岛。西地中海诸岛中面积仅次于西西里岛的第二大岛。位于意大利半岛海岸以西。首府卡利亚里(Cagliari)。
- 6) Henri Dunant 亨利·杜南,瑞士商人和人道主义者,于1863年在日内瓦公共福利会内创建了"伤兵救护国际委员会",("红十字国际委员会"的前身)。为纪念杜南这位世界红十字运动的伟大创始人,以他的生日(5月8日)作为世界红十字日。
- 7) Geneva Conventions 日内瓦公约,是在瑞士日内瓦缔结的关于保护平民和战争受难者的一系列国际公约的总称。该公约被认为是国际主义人道法的重要组成部分,是约束战争和冲突状态下敌对双方行为规则的权威法律文件。中国于1956年加入此公约。
- 8) International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies 红十字会与红新月会国际联合会,简称ICRC。其成员为各国红十字会或红新月会,是一个遍布全球的志愿救援组织,在同类组织中是全世界最庞大、最具影响力的。许多国家立法保障其特殊位阶,在战争时红十字会也常与政府、军队紧密合作。

2. New Words and Expressions

- 1) grow out of 产生于;来源于
- 2) unification /ˌjuːnəfəˈkeɪʃən/ n. 统一; 一致; 联合
- 3) anniversary /ˌænaˈvɜːsəri/ n. 周年纪念日
- 4) march /ma:tʃ/ vi. 进军; 走过 n. 行军, 进军; 进行曲; 示威游行
- 5) torch /to:tʃ/ n. 火把, 火炬; 手电筒
- 6) footstep /'futstep/ n. 脚步, 脚步声, 足迹
- 7) follow in the footsteps of 仿效某人,步某人的后尘
- 8) humanity /hju:'mænsti/ n. 人类; 人道; 仁慈; 人文学科
- 9) allied /ˈælaɪd/ adj. 联合的; 同盟的
- 10) troop /tru:p/ n. 军队
- 11) horrify /'horafai/ vt. 使恐惧; 惊骇; 使极度厌恶
- 12) practically /ˈpræktɪkli/ adv. 实际地; 几乎; 事实上
- 13) awfully /'ɔːfəli/ adv. 可怕地; 十分; 非常
- 14) take action 采取行动:提出诉讼
- 15) dress the wounds 包扎伤口
- 16) without concern for 不管,不顾
- 17) nationality /ˌnæʃəˈnælsti/ n. 国籍, 国家; 民族; 部落
- 18) voluntary relief societies 志愿救助协会
- 19) treaty /ˈtriːti/ n. 条约,协议;谈判
- 20) personnel /ˌpɜːsəˈnel/ n. 人员,人事部门,人事科(处) adj. 人员的;有关人事的
- 21) communications officer 通信官员
- 22) be involved in 被卷入…中; 涉及到…
- 23) opportunity /ˌɒpəˈtju:n-ti/ n. 机会,时机
- 24) make a difference 有影响,有关系



① Listening Comprehension

| Task 1 | Listen to the first part of the report and tell whether |
|--------|---|
| | the following statements are true (T) or false (F). |

-) 1. The International Red Cross Movement grew out of the battle of Solferino.
-) 2. The Battle of Solferino took place in Uganda.
- () 3. 2009 was the 150th anniversary of the Red Cross and Red Crescent.
-) 4. Fiaccolata is a torch-lit event from Italy to Castiglione.
-) 5. Hannigton Segarunaya, national youth president of the Ugandan Red Cross Society, visited Solferino in 2009.

Task 2 Listen to the second part of the report and choose the best answer to each of the following questions.

- Q1. The Battle of Solferino was a battle between _____
 - A. Italy and France
 - B. Italy and Austria
 - C. France and Austria
 - D. Italy and Uganda
- Q2. Who was Henri Dunant?
 - A. He was a Swiss businessman.
 - B. He was a Swiss historian.
 - C. He was a Swiss soldier.
 - D. He was a Swiss doctor.
- Q3. How did Henri Dunant feel when he saw those suffering from the battle?
 - A. Sad.
 - В. Нарру.
 - C. Horrified.
 - D. Excited.
- Q4. Which is not true about what Henri Dunant had seen in the battle?
 - A. Thousands of wounded were brought from Solferino to the next town of Castiliogne.
 - B. Thousands of men were suffering from very deep wounds.

- C. The injured were left to die without any real assistance.
- D. There was some medical assistance.
- O5. What did Henri Dunant do soon after?
 - A. He got local men to provide food and water.
 - B. He dressed the wounds of soldiers without concern for their nationality.
 - C. He got local women to dress the wounds of soldiers.
 - D. He left Solferino without doing anything.

Task 3 Listen to the third part of the report and fill in the blanks with what you have heard.

| Dunant later wrote a book called "A Memory of Solferino." In it, he |
|--|
| 1 two ideas. One was the idea of 2 relief societies to |
| provide 3 to the wounded or other people. This led to the Red |
| Cross and Red Crescent Movement. |
| The second idea was a 4 protecting the wounded and |
| medical 5 on the field of battle. This, explains historian Francois |
| Bugnion, is the 6 of the Geneva Conventions. |
| Stephen Ryan is the 7 officer for youth and volunteers at |
| the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. He |
| says 8 |
| (STEPHEN RYAN:) "Young people need to be 9 |
| It 10 that they would like to see in |
| the world." |
| |

Task 4 Listen to the report from the beginning to the end, and try to retell the report in your own words.



Motes

- 1. I know where the young people come together, we have the possibility of doing whatever it takes to make the world a better place. 我知道,只要把年轻人团结起来,我们就有可能竭尽全力使世界变得更美好。
- 2. Young people need to be given the opportunity to really feel like they are making a difference in the world. 我们要给年轻人机会来真正领会到他们在改变世界。
- 3. It gives people the opportunity to make change that they would like to see in the world. 这使人们有机会让世界按他们的设想变得更加美好。





Obama Signs Historic Health Care Bill

Listening Warm-up

1. Background Knowledge and Proper Names

- 1) Barack Obama 巴拉克・奥巴马(1961-), 2008年11月当选美国第44届总统, 成为美国历史上首位黑人总统。
- 2) Medicaid program 医疗补助计划,美国政府提供的医疗保险计划之外的补助计 划,主要是为低收入家庭提供的医疗保险。2010年美国民众符合加入医疗补助计 划的收入标准为:两口之家年收入在10.584美元之下,四口之家年收入在14.622 美元以下,六口之家年收入在18.253美元以下。
- 3) doughnut hole 甜甜圈洞: 医疗补助计划中处方药覆盖率上的保障缺口。在美国, 老年人加入医疗保险计划,即处方药保险计划,可降低用药支出。2010年,此 计划的支付标准为:药品费用在310美元以下,老年人要全部自费。药品费用在 310至2,830美元之间时,保险公司付费占75%。药品费用超过2,830美元,全部 自费。直到药品费用达到6,440美元,才能再次得到医保的资助。而2,830美元到 6.440美元之间的这个保障缺口就被称为"甜甜圈洞"。
- 4) White House 白宫, 美国总统的官邸和办公室。供第一家庭成员居住。位于美国 华盛顿特区宾夕法尼亚西北大道1600号。
- 5) Democratic /,demə'krætık/ 民主的,民主党的。民主党(Democratic Party) 是美 国当代的两大主要政党之一,另一个是共和党。民主党的前身为1792年成立的民 主共和党。1825年,民主共和党发生分裂。杰克逊派于1828年建立民主党。1840 年,该党召开全国第三次代表大会,正式定名为民主党,并首次通过了党纲。
- 6) the Senate /'senɪt/ 这里指美国参议院,是美国的立法部门——美国国会的两院之 一。另一院为众议院。参议院共100名议员,美国每一州均有两位议员作为代表, 与各州人口无关。参议员任期六年、每隔两年改选约三分之一席。宪法规定法律的 制定须经两院通过。参议院单独拥有的权力比众议院单独拥有的权力更重要,因 此,参议院所负的责任也比众议院更大。
- 7) Republican /rr'pʌblɪkən/ 共和党的,共和党人。共和党(Republican Party) 是美 国的两大政党之一。其前身为1792年成立的民主共和党。1825年,民主共和党发 生分裂,其中一派组成国民共和党,1834年改称辉格党。1854年7月,辉格党与



北部民主党和其他反对奴隶制的派别联合组建共和党。

2. New Words and Expressions

- 1) legislation /ˌledʒəˈsleɪʃən/ n. 立法; 法律
- 2) health care system 医疗体系
- 3) debate /dɪˈbeɪt/ vt. & vi. 辩论, 争论, 讨论 n. 辩论: 辩论会
- 4) vote /vəut/ n. 投票,选举;选票 vt. & vi. 选举,投票(决定)
- 5) tally /'tæli/ vt. & vi. 计算, 清点, 记分 n. 计数器; 标签; 记账
- 6) health insurance reform 医疗保险改革
- 7) take effect 生效;起作用
- 8) bar ... from 禁止某人做某事
- 9) deny coverage to 拒绝投保
- 10) pre-existing health conditions 过往病史
- 11) pay for insurance 支付保险费用
- 12) free coverage 免费投保
- 13) in all 总之
- 14) private policy 私人保单
- 15) marketplace /ˈmɑːkɨtpleɪs/ n. 市场; 商场; 市集
- 16) exchange /ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ/ n. 交换;交流;交易中心,交易所 vt. & vi. 交换;交易;兑换
- 17) administer /ədˈmɪnəstə/ vt. & vi. 经营,管理
- 18) illegal immigrant 非法移民
- 19) medicare insurance program 医疗保险计划
- 20) face a yearly fine 每年都面临罚款
- 21) doughnut /'dəʊnʌt/ n. 油炸圈饼
- 22) senior citizen 年长市民
- 23) guaranteed /ˌgærənˈtiːd/ adj. 有保证的,有保障的;有人担保的
- 24) enshrine /ɪn¹∫raɪn/ vt. 铭记,珍藏;把…奉为神圣
- 25) core principle 核心原则