

A COURSEBOOK OF AUDIOVISUAL ENGLISH NEWS

# 新闻英语视听教程

康天峰 梅冰 杨书霞 编著



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## 前 言

本书是根据《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》编写的高级新闻英语视听说教材,适用于英语专业高年级阶段、公共研究生英语阶段和其他高级英语阶段的学习者。

根据《大纲》要求,英语专业旨在培养具有坚实牢靠的专业知识、全面发展的创新能力、良好健全的个性品格、能适应学习型社会及国际竞争需要的复合型、创新型、应用型人才。按照这种专业定位和人才培养目标,本专业培养出来的学生应具有扎实的基本功,宽广的知识面,一定的相关专业知识,较强的能力和较高的素质。英语视听说能力的培养自始至终都是英语学习中最基础、最核心的任务之一,也是教与学的一大难点。

本教程取材于美国有线电视新闻网 CNN 公开放送的最新节目内容,目的是帮助大学生熟悉和掌握各种新闻英语的特点,通过“视”、“听”、“说”的结合,以直观画面和情节内容为基础开展有针对性的口语训练,运用复述、总结、对话、口头概述、即席演讲等活动形式,提高学生的听力理解和口头表达能力,加深他们对英语国家的政治、经济、社会、文化等方面的认识 and 了解。

全书共由 15 个新闻专题节目构成,涉及政治、经济、文化、科技、自然等各个方面;形式多样,内容丰富,基本满足各种情形下的新闻英语教学需求。每课内容构成如下:

1. 背景介绍。对于每个节目,我们首先进行该节目的总体介绍,以帮助学生在看节目前了解相关知识,对节目内容做到心中有数。
2. 词汇和注释。背景介绍后是词语注解和对节目内容涉及到的语言难点、地理、文化、人物等的注释,有利于学生更深入透彻地理解节目内容。
3. 练习。针对每个节目,我们都配置了判断对错、回答问题、填空和讨论等练习,有针对性地培养和提高学生的听力理解和口头表达能力。
4. 节目脚本。在练习之后,我们附上了节目的脚本。由于本书内容均为 CNN 原版英语节目,脚本的作用就显得十分重要,学生的很多疑虑都可以通过翻阅脚本来解除。同时,为了尽量避免出现课上“读听”现象的出现,我们把脚本置于每个节目的最后一部分,以期学生只有在真正听不懂时才去翻阅脚本原文。

本书为河南大学教材出版资助项目,非常感谢河南大学提供的基金资助。另外,在本书的编写过程中,河南大学外语学院的各位领导和老师给予了大力支持;编者的学生对一些节目的选取和内容提出了宝贵的意见和建议;河南大学出版社薛巧玲老师为本书的顺利出版做了大量工作,特此一并致谢。

编者  
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## Lesson One American Morning

### About the Show

*American Morning* features co-hosts Kiran Chetry and John Roberts. Others who appear regularly are Veronica De La Cruz with news and information from the Internet, Rob Marciano with the weather, CNN financial correspondent Ali Velshi with a segment called "Minding Your Business", Lola Ogunnaike report on pop culture and entertainment news, Sunny Hostin on legal news and CNN senior medical correspondent Dr. Sanjay Gupta with health-related reports.

*American Morning* focuses on the news more than many U. S. morning shows. The program offers the most news in the morning on political, domestic and international stories. There are more scripted segments on *American Morning* than on other morning shows. The program mainly focuses on news to attract viewers who prefer a more straightforward morning show, without the amount of anchor banter found on the competition. Its main competitor is Fox News Channel's *Fox and Friends*.

*American Morning* is aired live every weekday morning from 6 to 9 a. m. ET. After years of operating from a streetside studio at the Time-Life Building in New York City, the show moved north to an indoor set at the CNN studios in the Time Warner Center at Columbus Circle which was shared with the CNN Headline News show *Showbiz Tonight*. In October 2006, *American Morning* received a redesigned set, along with new music and graphics.

On September 26, 2007, *American Morning* began broadcasting in High Definition. This HD version currently can be seen on HD feeds from Comcast, DirecTV, AT&T U-Verse and other providers.

Originally *American Morning* aired for three hours, from 7 a. m. to 10 a. m. After the cancellation of *Daybreak*, the program was expanded to four hours, 6 a. m. to 10 a. m. However, the air time was reduced in October 2006 to 6 a. m. to 9 a. m. , after the expansion of *CNN Newsroom*.

## Words and Expressions

manipulate <i>vt.</i> 操作,使用,操纵,控制(人或局势)	colonel <i>n.</i> (陆军和美国空军中的)上校
pulling the strings 在幕后操纵	detainee <i>n.</i> (尤指因政治原因)被拘留者,被扣押者
hooy <i>n.</i> 胡说 <i>int.</i> 真傻	oval <i>adj.</i> 椭圆的,卵形的
mosaic <i>n.</i> 马赛克,斑斓艳丽的图案	dissent <i>n.</i> (意见的)不一致;分歧

## Notes

1. **oral history:** The “oral history” refers to the article “Farewell to All of That, an Oral History of the Bush White House” which was published in *Vanity Fair* in February 2009.

2. **the State Department:** The U. S. Department of State is the main U. S. Government institution conducting international relations. Established in 1789, the State Department is headed by the Secretary of State, who is the top adviser to the President on foreign affairs.

3. **the Defense Department:** The U. S. Department of Defense (DOD) is the federal department charged with coordinating and supervising all agencies and functions of the government relating directly to national security and the military. Based in the Pentagon, the Defense Department has three major components—the Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, and the Department of the Air Force. Among the many DOD agencies are the Missile Defense Agency, the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA), the Pentagon Force Protection Agency (PFPA), the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA), and the National Security Agency (NSA). The Department also operates several joint service schools, including the National War College.

4. **the National Security Council:** The White House National Security Council (NSC) in the United States is the principal forum used by the President for considering national security and foreign policy matters with his senior National Security Advisers and Cabinet officials and is part of the Executive Office of the President of the United States. Since its inception under President Harry S. Truman, the function of the Council has been to advise and assist the President on national security and foreign policies. The Council also serves as the President’s principal arm

for coordinating these policies among various government agencies. The U. S. Council has counterparts in the national security councils of many other nations.

5. **Lawrence Wilkerson**: Lawrence Wilkerson, who was born in 1945 in Gaffney, South Carolina, is a retired United States Army Colonel and former Chief of Staff to the United States Secretary of State Colin Powell.

6. **Secretary of State**: Secretary of State is a commonly used title for a member of government. The role varies between countries, and in some cases there are multiple Secretaries of State in the government.

7. **Colin Powell**: Colin Powell, who was born in 1937 in New York, became the first African-American Secretary of State in U. S. history when he took office in 2001. Powell was a career soldier who fought in the U. S. Army during the Vietnam War. He rose through the ranks to become a general, then became National Security Adviser to President Ronald Reagan. Powell became chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff under George Bush the elder, directing U. S. forces during the first Gulf War. Powell retired in 1993 and published his autobiography, *My American Journey*, in 1995. After years on the lecture circuit, he was chosen by George W. Bush to be Secretary of State in 2001. Powell was often perceived to be a moderate among more conservative voices in the administration. He submitted his resignation to Bush in November of 2004, shortly after Bush won election to a second term. He was succeeded as Secretary of State by Condoleezza Rice, the first African-American woman to hold the job.

8. **the National Security Adviser**: The National Security Adviser (NSA) serves as the principal adviser to the President on national security matters, supervises the staff of the National Security Council (NSC), and organizes the meetings of the NSC. The NSA prepares initial drafts of National Security Decision Directives (NSDD) for NSC consideration and monitors the implementation of national security decisions made by the President. Appointed by the President without Senate consent, the NSA is a White House aide with no statutory powers or duties and is not a member of the National Security Council.

9. **the Oval Office**: The Oval Office is the official office of the President of the United States. Created in 1909 as part of an overall expansion of the West Wing of the White House during the administration of William Howard Taft, the office was inspired by the elliptical Blue Room. The room features three large south-facing windows behind the President's desk and a fireplace at the north end of the room.

10. **GOP**: The Republican Party is one of the two major contemporary political

parties in the United States, along with the Democratic Party. It is often called the Grand Old Party or the GOP.

11. **approval rating:** In the United States, presidential job approval ratings were introduced by George Gallup in the late 1930s to gauge public support for the President during his presidency. An approval rating is a percentage determined by a polling which indicates the percentage of respondents to an opinion poll who approve of a particular person or program. Most often an approval rating is given to a political figure based on responses to a poll in which a sample of people are asked whether they approve or disapprove of that particular political figure. Like most surveys that predict public opinion, the approval rating is subjective. Many unscientific approval rating systems exist that skew popular opinion. However, the approval rating is generally accepted as the general opinion of the people.

12. **German Foreign Minister:** The Foreign Minister of Germany is the head of the Foreign Office and a member of the Cabinet of Germany. Since 1966, the Foreign Minister has often also simultaneously held the office of Vice Chancellor.

13. **Joschka Fischer:** Joschka Fischer was German Foreign Minister and Vice Chancellor in the Government of Gerhard Schröder from 1998 to 2005. He was a leading figure in the German political party Alliance '90/The Greens, and according to opinion polls, he was the most popular politician in Germany for most of the government's duration. Following the September 2005 election, in which the Schröder Government was defeated, he left office on November 22, 2005.

## Exercises

### True or False Statements

1. The overwhelming impression that a lot of people have of the Bush Administration is disappointment.
2. Lawrence Wilkerson and Stephen Hadley hold the same view about the Vice President Dick Cheney.
3. Though was the Chief of Staff for the Secretary of State Colin Powell, Lawrence Wilkerson has been highly critical of the Bush Administration.
4. Dick Cheney has been described as this voice of dissent within Bush's inner circle.
5. Todd Purdum holds that Colin Powell served the Bush Administration very loyally and very well.

## Questions

1. What's Todd Purdum's comment on the national security team of the Bush Administration?
2. Who is Lawrence Wilkerson? What does he say about the Vice President Dick Cheney?
3. Who is Stephen Hadley? How does he respond to Lawrence's comment on Cheney?
4. At the time he was in office, what was the picture painted of exactly where Colin Powell fit into the Bush White House?
5. What's the reason for the tension between President Bush and Colin Powell?

## Dictation

1. Well, I think the \_\_\_\_\_ that a lot of people gave us was one of disappointment. And frankly in some ways, \_\_\_\_\_. What was supposed to be such a competent, experienced team turned out to be not a team at all, \_\_\_\_\_. The national security team \_\_\_\_\_ between the State Department, the Defense Department. The National Security Council \_\_\_\_\_.
2. And I think what he was saying was that he saw over and over again \_\_\_\_\_ on various important matters like \_\_\_\_\_, other foreign policy matters and it was clear from his perspective \_\_\_\_\_ . So I think, it's, you know, you can't talk to just one person \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Now Powell has been described as \_\_\_\_\_. Only recently though have we heard him come out \_\_\_\_\_ or said the GOP needs to make sure that they're moving ahead with the future so \_\_\_\_\_.

## Topics for Discussion

1. Tell the main idea of the news in your own words.
2. Tell your class whatever you know about the relationship between President Bush and Colin Powell.

## Script

### Abbreviations of Characters

KC—Kiran Chetry (host of *American Morning*)

TP—Todd Purdum (national editor of *Vanity Fair*)

KC: What did you get in this oral history about what impression people will be left with of what these eight years represented?

TP: Well, I think the overwhelming impression that a lot of people gave us was one of disappointment. And frankly in some ways, one of surprise. What was supposed to be such a competent, experienced team turned out to be not a team at all, especially in the first term. The national security team turned out to be quite dysfunctional with constant warfare between the State Department, the Defense Department. The National Security Council was not really working the way it should.

KC: One of the most controversial figures in the White House, of course, was Vice President Dick Cheney. And in your article you quote sources, like Lawrence Wilkerson, who is the Chief of Staff for Secretary of State Colin Powell, as saying that even before Cheney took... got there, even got the position that he was manipulating things, there were others though including two top Bush advisers who are speaking today in *The Washington Post* who say that that's really just a myth, that one of the mythologies was that the Vice President was somehow pulling the strings on foreign policy.

"That's just hooey." That would be according to National Security Adviser Stephen Hadley.

So, as you hear the varying accounts from people, how do you get an accurate picture of exactly what Cheney's role was and how much influence he had?

TP: Well, obviously I think you have to talk to a lot of people. You have to kind of get a mosaic of people's impressions across the board. And I think people do have different views about that and certainly the Vice President's staff has its own views about it. National Security Adviser Hadley has his views.

Colonel Wilkerson was in a position to be, you know, directly in the paper flow of some the most sensitive things as General Powell's Chief of Staff. And I think what he was saying was that he saw over and over again the fingerprints of

the Vice President's office on various important matters like detainee policy, other foreign policy matters and it was clear from his perspective where the influence was coming from. So I think, it's, you know, you can't talk to just one person to get the complete picture.

KC: Lawrence Wilkerson though has been highly critical of the Bush Administration. He was, as we said, Secretary of State Colin Powell's former Chief of Staff. One of the things that he wrote that really struck me in your article was coming out with what Colin Powell's role ended up being, you know, for better or for worse in that first term.

He writes, "His task became essentially cleaning the dog—off the carpet in the Oval Office. And he did that rather well but it had become all-consuming."

Now Powell has been described as this voice of dissent within Bush's inner circle. Only recently though have we heard him come out and publicly criticize the GOP or said the GOP needs to make sure that they're moving ahead with the future so they don't get left behind. At the time he was there in office, though, what was the picture painted of exactly where Colin Powell fit into the Bush White House?

TP: Well, I think he was often an outsider. He did not for whatever reason manage to develop a close personal relationship with the President. I think the President was probably a little bit envious of General Powell's approval rating. Let's not forget when President Bush took office, Colin Powell was far better known, far more popular, far more respected than this new President. So I think that probably caused a certain amount of tension between them.

Colin Powell served the Bush Administration very loyally and very well. We quote the former German Foreign Minister, Joschka Fischer, saying that Colin Powell would often have to hold his hand under the table and try to, you know, calm down the alliances across Europe by keeping them, you know, on the team.

## Lesson Two Anderson Cooper 360°

### About the Show

*Anderson Cooper 360°* (commonly shortened to either *AC-360* or *360*) is a two-hour television news show on CNN, the first hour usually broadcast live, hosted by Anderson Cooper.

*360°* is broadcast from CNN's Time Warner Center studios in New York City. The program covers a number of the stories of the day, usually through live or taped news reports from the network's correspondents. The coverage can also include analysis from experts on the issues, commonly featured in or after the taped reports. The first hour of the program is simulcast live on both CNN and CNN International at 10 p. m. ET which makes the show available to people around the world. The second hour is a repeat of the first hour except for breaking news situations or select special interest stories.

Cooper often anchors the program from the site of a major news story, such as his extensive coverage from New Orleans and the Gulf Coast in the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina.

*360°* launched on September 8, 2003, as a laid-back news/talk program running for one hour at 7 p. m. ET. During Hurricane Katrina and its aftermath, CNN executives noticed an impressive ratings boost of *NewsNight* due to Cooper's on-site reporting as well as Cooper's growing popularity. The executives decided to cancel *NewsNight* and expand *360°* to two hours in length starting November 7, 2005.

On September 13, 2007, CNN revealed that *360°* would revert back to the one-hour format, with a replay of either *Lou Dobbs Tonight* or the upcoming Campbell Brown's program taking the 11 p. m. timeslot. Until a final decision is made, the second hour will continue to repeat the first hour's broadcast. However, when news warrants such as October 30, 2008, with the 2008 Presidential Election only a few days away, the full two hours will be live. On September 26, 2007, *360°* began broadcasting in High Definition on CNN HD.

Frequent analysts and contributors to the show include CNN's Chief National



Correspondent John King, Chief Political Correspondent Candy Crowley, Senior Political Analyst David Gergen, Senior Business Correspondent Ali Velshi, Joe Johns, David Mattingly, Randi Kaye, Gary Tuchman, Drew Griffin, and Jeff Toobin. Other contributors include radio talk show host Roland Martin, truTV's Lisa Bloom, and psychiatrist Dr. Drew Pinsky.

### Words and Expressions

Gaza 加沙(西南亚地中海沿岸港市,巴勒斯坦的一部分,1967年被以色列占领)	incursion <i>n.</i> 入侵;袭击(尤指突袭)
Hamas 哈马斯(巴勒斯坦伊斯兰教原教旨主义运动,已成为以色列占领区内阿拉伯抵抗运动的核心力量之一,反对与以色列实现和平,已开始与较温和的巴勒斯坦解放组织发生冲突)	toll <i>n.</i> 伤亡人数
throw down the gauntlet 挑战	roadblock <i>n.</i> 路障;关卡;障碍
blockade <i>n.</i> 封锁	booby trap 陷阱
Jerusalem 耶路撒冷(犹太人、基督教徒及穆斯林的圣城,距约旦河约30公里,即20英里,在犹地亚地区群山之中)	drone <i>n.</i> 无人驾驶飞机,导弹
amass <i>vt.</i> 积聚,积累	sanction <i>n.</i> 处罚,制裁
artillery <i>n.</i> 大炮,炮兵部队	infrastructure <i>n.</i> 基础结构,基础设施
	end game 残局,最后阶段
	casualty <i>n.</i> (战争或事故中的)伤亡者
	truce <i>n.</i> 休战,停战
	Lebanon 黎巴嫩(中东地中海沿岸国家)
	enmesh <i>vt.</i> 缠住;使卷入
	indigenous <i>adj.</i> 当地的,本土的,土生土长的

### Notes

1. **Khaled Mashal:** Khaled Mashal has been the main leader of Hamas—a Palestinian political, social, and paramilitary organization—since the assassination of Abdel Aziz al-Rantissi in 2004. In addition, Mashal heads the Syrian branch of the Political Bureau of Hamas. Mashal was born in Silwad, a village north of Ramallah and moved to Jordan in 1967. While attending Kuwait University, Mashal, as an Islamic student leader, challenged the dominance of Yasser Arafat and the Palestine Liberation Organization, participating in the foundation of the Islamic Haqq Bloc, which competed with Fatah for the leadership of the General Union of Palestinian Students in Kuwait. After the founding of Hamas in 1987, Mashal came to lead the Kuwaiti branch of the organization. Mashal moved from Kuwait to Jordan in 1991. Since the expulsion of the Hamas leadership from Jordan in August 1999, Mashal had