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奥巴马震撼原声系列

奥巴马震撼原声・激情辩论篇

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Foreword







他曾在成长中面临认同危机,但最终找到了真正的自己;他曾在仕途中遭遇 意想不到的"滑铁卢",但最后取得了更大的胜利;他还曾在任期中听到人们质 疑的声音,但后来的连任对这些人做出了最有力的回应······

没错,他就是美国历史上第一位黑人总统——巴拉克·奥巴马!如今的他已经从当初的懵懂少年蜕变为美国权力巅峰的政坛偶像。奥巴马的励志人生值得仔细研读;奥巴马的为人处世值得借鉴学习;奥巴马的家庭理念值得细细品味;奥巴马的语言才能值得学习模仿。鉴于此,我们编写了这套"奥巴马震撼原声系列"丛书。本系列经过精心选材,汇编成三册,分别为《奥巴马震撼原声·魅力演讲篇》《奥巴马震撼原声·激情辩论篇》《奥巴马震撼原声·深度访谈篇》。本系列致力于向你呈现一个更加"立体"的奥巴马,同时,你还能学到原汁原味英语,增强英语语言功底和个人综合素质。

"奥巴马震撼原声系列"是一套不容错过的英语读物。与市场上其他图书相比, 本系列具有以下几大特色与优势:

原声音频,便于模仿 高清的原声音频可以将你带入真实的语言环境,让你身临其境感受奥巴马的语言魅力。听原声音频,让奥巴马成为你的专属英语教练。增强阅读能力+强化口语表达+提升听力水平+拓展词汇库,多重提升!

选材广泛,贴近现实 本系列从三个角度选取与奥巴马息息相关的语言阅读材料,分别涵盖魅力演讲、舌尖辩论、高端访谈,选材力求最新、最真、最全。

内容丰富,积累谈资 阅读本系列,你既能感受到奥巴马身为总统的强大气场,又能了解到他作为普通人的喜怒哀乐,还能为你在茶余饭后增加一些谈资。

视角独特,立体呈现 本系列着眼于你最想了解的奥巴马,力求从不同方面 展现奥巴马的个人魅力,让你对这位传奇总统的认识更加深刻。

词汇笔记,扫清障碍 生词和文化词往往会让你在阅读过程中感到手足无措,"词汇笔记"让你在增加词汇量的同时掌握相关文化知识,助你轻松实现无障碍阅读。

关键词语,地道表达 "关键词速览"将最地道、最专业的英语表达方式网罗其中,便于分类记忆,符合记忆规律,满足学习需要,使你的学习效率成倍



提高。

超级链接,拓宽视野 兼具个性化、学习性及功能性的"超级链接"是满足你求知欲的开心辞典。在这里,你有机会掌握超级辩论攻略,也有机会了解国外的人文风采,还有机会学习英语语言小知识。

"奥巴马震撼原声系列"不同于以往的英语阅读类书籍,它更好地诠释了奥 巴马的明星魅力。

本册收录了奥巴马参加总统大选时与对手舌尖对决的精彩辩论。在这里,你可以听到:公共教育造福下一代、飙升的油价、走出金融危机、政府执政重点……每篇辩论前均提供了"背景速览",让你既可以了解到每次辩论的时代背景,又能了解到美国总统辩论的文化背景。"超级辩论攻略"分析并总结了可行的辩论技巧,进一步提高你的口语水平和思辨能力。

奥巴马的奋斗经历是对"美国梦"的最好诠释,他的成功鼓舞了无数年轻人。不管你是奥巴马迷、英语爱好者,还是辩论爱好者,"奥巴马震撼原声系列"都将带你走近奥巴马,为你还原一位最真实、最立体的奥巴马。这是一套集英语阅读、词汇拓展、听力提高、口语练习于一身的奥巴马魅力英文书籍,相信你阅读完本系列后,会鼓足勇气向成功之路进发,像奥巴马那样实现人生的华丽转身!



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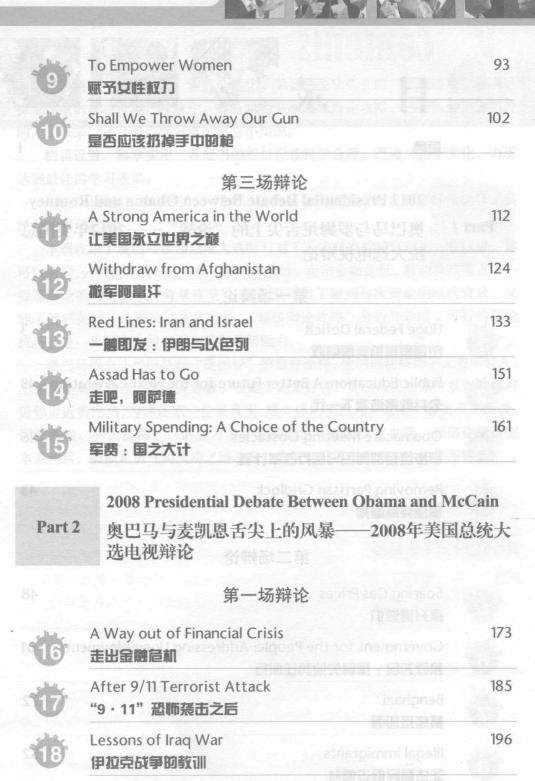


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Part 1

黑巴马与罗姆尼 音尖上的"论战"

——2012 年美国总统大选电视辩论

2012 Presidential Debate Between Obama and Romney











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第一场辩论(1)

负债票票的美国财政

Huge Federal Deficit



背景速览



⊜BAMA

本篇选自 2012 年美国总统大选第一场辩论,问题的焦点是如何削减财政赤字。根据美国财政部 2012 年度的报告,美国 2012 财年赤字 1.089万亿美元,较前一年有所缩小,但已连续第四年赤字超出 1 万亿美元。美国的财政年度从 10 月 1 日开始至次年 9 月 30 日结束。因财政收入提高、开支下降,2012 财年赤字额较 2011 财年下降了 16% 左右。财政部表示,2012 财年财政赤字占 GDP 的比例为 7%。巨大的削减赤字是 2012 年总统选举的一个重要内容。辩论中,罗姆尼经常指责奥巴马政府造成巨额财政赤字。奥巴马与罗姆尼均承诺要大力削减赤字。奥巴马希望结束布什政府推行的针对富人的减税政策,罗姆尼则寻求通过削减开支来降低赤字。

Track01









ehrer: All right. Let's talk—we're still on the economy. This is, theoretically now, a second segment still on the economy, and specifically on what do about the federal deficit, the federal debt. And the question—you each have two minutes on this—and, Governor Romney you go first because the president went first on segment one. And the question is this: What are the differences between the two of you as to how you would go about tackling the deficit problem in this country?

Romney: Well, good. I'm glad you raised that. And it's a critical issue. I think it's not just

an economic issue. I think it's a moral issue. I think it's, frankly, not moral for my generation to keep spending massively more than we take in, knowing those burdens are going to be passed on to the

next generation. And they're going to be paying the interest and the principle all their lives. And the amount of debt we're adding, at a trillion a year, is simply not moral.

So how do we deal with it? Well, mathematically there are three ways that you can cut a deficit. One, of course, is to raise taxes. Number two is to cut spending. And number three is to grow the economy because if more people work in a growing

莱勒:好的。让我们继续 谈谈经济。理论上,我们现在 进入经济论题的第二个部分, 具体来说,就是如何应对财政 赤字以及联邦债务。对于这个 问题,你们每人有两分钟,罗 姆尼州长你先来,因为总统在 第一部分先说的。问题就是: 你们两人在解决美国赤字问题 方面的观点有何不同?

罗姆尼:很好。你提出这个问题,我很高兴。这一问题

非常重要。我认为, 这不仅仅是一个经 济问题。这是一个 道德问题。坦白讲, 我认为,我们这一 代人赚得少,却花 费巨大,这是不道 德的,因为我们知

道这些债务负担将会落到下一 代人肩上。他们一辈子都要为 此付利息。我们每年增加1万 亿债务,这是不道德的。

那么我们如何解决呢?数字上,有三种方法可以削减赤字。第一,增加税收。第二,削减开支。第三,发展经济,因为如果经济得到发展,就会有更多的人工作,他们会交税,









economy they're paying taxes and you can get the job done that way.

The president would prefer raising taxes. I understand. The problem with raising taxes is that it slows down the rate of growth and you could never quite get the job done. I want to lower spending and encourage economic growth at the same time.

What things would I cut from spending? Well, first of all, I will eliminate² all programs by this test—if they don't pass it: Is the program so critical it's worth borrowing money from China to pay for it? And if not, I'll get rid of it. "Obamacare" is on my list. I apologize, Mr. President. I use that term with all respect.

Obama: I like it.

Romney: Good. OK, good. (Laughter.) So I'll get rid of that. I'm sorry, Jim. I'm going to stop the subsidy to PBS³. I'm going to stop other things. I like PBS. I love Big Bird⁴. I actually like you too. But I'm not going to keep on spending money on things to borrow money from China to pay for it. That's number one.

Number two, I'll take programs that are currently good programs but I think could be run more efficiently at the state level and send them to state.

这样你就可以削减赤字。

总统倾向于增税。这我理解。但是,增税的一个问题就是,它会放缓经济增长速度,这样你无法真正削减赤字。而我想要削减开支,与此同时,鼓励经济增长。

我如何削减开支呢?首先,要衡量该项目是否如此重要,值得我们向中国借钱来支付它?如果并非如此,那么我就会将这些项目淘汰掉。"奥巴马医疗改革计划"就在淘汰之列。我很抱歉,总统先生,我并无冒犯之意。

奥巴马:无妨。

罗姆尼:好的。(笑声)我 要淘汰医疗改革计划。对不起, 吉姆。我要叫停对公共电视网 的补贴。我还要叫停其他项目。 我喜欢公共电视网。我热爱"大 鸟"先生。我也很喜欢你。但是, 我不打算再继续向中国借钱来 支付这些项目。这是第一。

第二,对于现行的好项目, 并且我认为在州的层面运行会 更高效,我将会让各州来接管 项目。

^{2.} eliminate [i'limineit] vt.消除

^{3.} PBS 美国公共电视网

^{4.} Big Bird 大鸟,美国少儿节目《芝麻街》中的人物









Number three, I'll make government more efficient, and to cut back the number of employees, combine some agencies and departments. My cutbacks will be done through attrition, by the way.

This is the approach we have to take to get America to a balanced budget. The

president said he'd cut the deficit in half. Unfortunately, he doubled it. Trillion-dollar deficits for the last four years. The president's put it in place as much public debt—almost as much debt held by the public as all prior presidents combined.

Lehrer: Mr. President, two minutes.

Obama: When I walked in the Oval Office, I had more than a trillion dollar deficit greeting me, and we know where it came from. Two wars that were paid for on a credit card. Two tax cuts that were not paid for, and a whole bunch of programs that were not paid for. And then a massive⁵ economic crisis.

And despite that, what we've said is, yes, we had to take some initial emergency measures⁶ to make sure we didn't slip into a Great Depression. But what we've also said is, let's make sure that we are cutting out those things that are not helping us grow.

第三,我会使政府更高效, 削减雇员人数,合并一些机构 与部门。另外,我要通过雇员 自然流失的方式进行这项缩编。

为使美国收支平衡, 我们 必须这样做。总统说他要使赤

字减半。遗憾的是,他使它翻了一番。过去四年间积累了上万亿美元的赤字。总统欠下的公共债务几乎与之前

历任总统的债务之和相当。

莱勒:总统先生。两分钟。

奥巴马:我踏入总统办公室时,面对的是上万亿美元的债务,我知道它们都是从何而来。两场战争的花费都出自这里。两次减税无钱支付,一批项目无钱支付。还有就是严重的经济危机。

尽管如此,我们说,我们必须采取一些紧急措施,使我们不至于陷入大萧条。但同时,我们也说过,我们要摆脱那些不利于经济增长的东西。

^{5.} massive ['mæsiv] adj. 大量的

^{6.} emergency measure 紧急措施









So, 77 government programs—everything from aircrafts that the Air Force had ordered but weren't working very well. 18 government programs for education that were well-intentioned but weren't helping kids learn. We went after medical fraud in Medicare and Medicaid very aggressively—more aggressively than ever before, and have saved tens of billions of dollars. Fifty billion dollars of waste taken out of the system.

And I worked with Democrats and Republicans to cut a trillion dollars out of our discretionary domestic budget. That's the largest cut in the discretionary domestic budget since Dwight Eisenhower.

Now, we all know that we've got to do more. And so I've put forward a specific \$4 trillion deficit-reduction plan.

It's on a website. You can look at all the numbers, what cuts we make and what revenue we raise.

And the way we do it is \$2.50 for every cut, we ask for a dollar of additional revenue, paid for, as I indicated earlier, by asking those of us who have done very well in this country to contribute a little bit more to reduce the deficit.

And Governor Romney earlier mentioned the Bowles-Simpson commission. Well, that's how the commission—bipartisan commission 因此,77个政府项目,除了空军订购的飞机以外的其他所有项目都收效甚微。18个政府教育项目,出发点很好,但是并没能帮助孩子们学习。我们严格追踪了联邦医疗保险和医疗补助计划中的医疗诈骗行为,比任何时候都要严格,这节约了数百亿美元。从系统中节省了500亿美元。

我与民主党人与共和党人 合作,从我们可支配的国内预 算中削减了1万亿美元。这是 自艾森豪威尔以来最大规模的 可支配国内预算削减。

现在,我们都知道,我们还有更多事情要做。因此,我们提出了一个具体的4万亿美元的赤字削减计划。

这一计划已在网上发布。你 可以看看上面的数字,看看我们 削减了哪些,提高了哪些税收。

我们每减少 2.50 美元,就 要有1美元的附加税收,就如 我之前提到的,这些附加税收 将由美国的成功人士支付,并 以此来减少赤字。

罗姆尼州长之前提到过鲍尔斯-辛普森委员会。这就是这个委员会,这个讨论我们将何

^{7.} discretionary [dis`kreʃənəri] adj. 可随意支配的



that talked about how we should move forward suggested we have to do it—in a balanced way with some revenue and some spending cuts. And this is a major difference that Governor Romney and I have.

Let me just finish this point because you're looking for contrast. You know, when Governor Romney stood on a stage with other Republican candidates for the nomination8, and he was asked, would you take \$10 of spending cuts for just \$1 of revenue, and he said no. Now, if you take such an unbalanced approach, then that means you are going to be cutting our investments in schools and education. It means that-Governor Romney talked about Medicaid and how we could send it back to the states, but effectively this means a 30 percent cut in the primary program we help for seniors who are in nursing homes, for kids who are with disabilities-

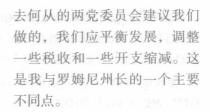
Lehrer: Mr. President, I'm sorry-

Obama: And that is not a right strategy for us to move forward.

Lehrer: Way over the two minutes.

Obama: Sorry.

Lehrer: Governor, what about Simpson-Bowles. Will you support Simpson-Bowles?



请让我说完这一点,因为 你想知道的是区别。你知道, 当 罗姆尼州长与其他共和党候选 人一起站在台上竞争提名时,有 人问他, 你会为1美元的财政收 人来削减10美元的开支吗,而 他回答不会。如果我们采用如此 不平衡的发展方法的话,这就意 味着你将要减少对学校及教育 的投资。这就意味着, 罗姆尼州 长谈到医疗补助计划, 以及如何 让各州负责运行计划, 但是事实 上,这意味着我们要将计划主体 削减30%,而该计划是用来帮 助那些在养老院中的老人和残 疾儿童的-

莱勒:总统先生,我很抱歉——

奥巴马:这不是我们发展的良策。

莱勒:早就过了两分钟了。

奥巴马:对不起。

菜勒:州长,你怎么看鲍尔斯-辛普森委员会。你会支持鲍尔斯-辛普森委员会吗?

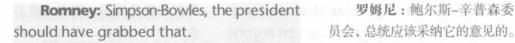


8. nomination [nomi'neifən] n. 提名权









Lehrer: No, I mean do you support Simpson-Bowles?

Romney: I have my own plan. It's not the same as Simpson-Bowles. But in my view, the president should have grabbed it. If you wanted to make some adjustments to it, take it, go to Congress, fight for it.

Obama: That's what we've done, made some adjustments to it; and we're putting it forward before Congress right now, a \$4 trillion plan-

Romney: But you've been-but vou've been president four years. You've been president four years. You said you'd cut the deficit in half. It's now four years later. We still have trillion-dollar deficits.

The CBO says we'll have a trilliondollar deficit each of the next four years. If you're re-elected, we'll get to a trilliondollar debt. You have said before you'd cut the deficit in half. And this four-I love this idea of 4 trillion (dollars) in cuts. You've found \$4 trillion of ways to reduce or to get closer to a balanced budget, except we still show trillion dollar deficits every year. That doesn't get the job done.

Let me come back and say, why is that I don't want to raise taxes? Why don't I want to raise taxes on people? And actually, you said it back in 2010. You said, look, I'm going 员会, 总统应该采纳它的意见的。

莱勒:不. 我是说你支持 该委员会吗?

罗姆尼:我有自己的计划。 与鲍尔斯-辛普森委员会不同。 但是在我看来, 总统应该采纳。 如果你想要做一些调整,那就 做吧,拿到国会,为它奋斗。

奥巴马:我们就是这样做 的,做一些调整,现在正在提 交国会审议,这是一项4万亿 美元的计划-

罗姆尼: 但是你已经当 了——当了4年总统了。当了4 年总统了。你说你会将赤字减 半。可现在4年过去了。我们 仍然有上万亿的赤字。

国会预算局说,在接下来 的 4 年中, 每年都会有 1 万亿 美元的赤字。如果你再次当选, 我们的债务将会达到1万亿美 元。你曾说过,你会将赤字减半。 我很喜欢削减 4 万亿美元这个 想法。你说找到了削减4万亿 美元赤字的方法,或者接近预 算平衡的方法,但实际上,我 们每年仍有上万亿美元的赤字。 你的做法行不通。

让我回过头来说说我为什 么不愿增加税收? 我为什么不 愿给人民增税?实际上,2010 年你就说过。你说, 我要拓展