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**BBC** WORLD NEWS ENGLISH



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**新闻英语听力训练——商业与金融**

[英] 安娜·萨瑟恩 艾德里安·沃尔沃克 著 叶刚 译



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世界图书出版公司

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本书的目的是为了帮助读者增进英语能力,以便更了解英语新闻。本书以 BBC 新闻中真实报道为素材,并分成数段较容易理解的简短文章。读者可以借由 TOEIC(托业)式的习题,练习听力、理解力、阅读和写作能力,也可以学到生动的新闻词汇,复习语法重点,还可在 CD 中听到实际新闻报道中的正式与非正式英语。新闻题材来自世界各地,在单页面最上方的“Focus on ...”或图示,标示出新闻报道的所在地区。

每个单元不需按照顺序阅读,您可以从感兴趣的单元开始着手。

以下是重要的提示,让您在使用本书和 CD 时更得心应手。

## 开始进行

- 阅读新闻导言,可以获知新闻报道的背景知识和相关讯息。花数分钟的时间思考这些你已获知的讯息,并且写下可能会有帮助的英文词汇。
- 研读每一单元第一页的词汇表。这些词汇都是关键字,可以帮助您对新闻报道有整体的了解。
- 接着从头到尾聆听一次新闻。仔细地辨别词汇表中出现过的字词。别担心自己无法立刻理解所有的内容。
- 在开始做习题或听CD之前,先将所有的题目读一遍。每个单元在 CD 中都可独立检索。

## 回答问题

- 在您开始做习题之前,请合上本书。然后,在您聆听第一单元时,请先研读第一页的词汇表。
- 在您聆听每一单元 CD 之前,先了解一些有关的问题,看一下词汇表,如还有其他不懂的单词,可查阅词典并

# 使用说明

把这些词写下来。

- 现在,请聆听第一轨,然后试着回答第一题。如有需要,您可以重复播放几次。
- 回答完同一轨之中所有的问题之后,再重复听一次,并且阅读英汉对照中的英语部分。
- 所有的问题都试过之后,请从头到尾听一次新闻报道,然后核对答案。
- 新闻相关练习题和**焦点语法**中的语法练习题,可前后穿插着做。

## 进一步的练习

您可以浏览 BBC 新闻网站 <http://news.bbc.co.uk/news>, 搜寻与该新闻相关的报道,有助于加深理解。

也可参考“BBC 新闻英语听力训练”丛书中其他类似的主题。

## 词汇表

每一个单元都有关键词词汇表。其中的缩写表示如下:

abbrv=缩写

adj=形容词

adv=副词

colloq=口语用法

exp=惯用语

n=名词

phr v=短语动词

prep=介词

sic=此字的拼写似乎有误或不合语法,但说话的人就是这么说的

v=动词

你知道吗?

这部分不但进行阅读方面的练习,也可了解与新闻有关的有趣事实,若阅读有困难,也可以借助词典。

## 语法/日常英语

“语法”和“日常英语”在全书中交替出现。

“语法”罗列了新闻报道中重要的语法用法。若需要练习语法习题,请至“焦点语法”。

“日常英语”着重于在非正式的口语英语,并且列出诀窍,教您了解英语的日常用法,这与一般教科书上的英语相当不同。

## 焦点语法

这部分有各式各样的练习题,可让您增进对语法要点的理解。这些语法要点都是各单元中曾学过的语法,并且所使用的单词也都是本书中曾学过的。

## 焦点词汇

本书以词卡的方式呈现词汇,以帮助您将单词图像化,如此便能轻松记忆单词。词卡的背面更列出了文章中单词的词汇表和例句。此外,单词以主题或语言学上的相关性进行分类。

敬祝您 阅读愉快!

# 使用说明

语言小贴士:BBC 新闻采用英式英语,有些词汇的拼法与美式英语不同,例如**organisation** (英式)与**organization** (美式)、**colour** (英式)与**color** (美式)。此外,有些同一个含义的词两者会有不同,例如,垂直升降的电梯:**lift** (英式),**elevator** (美式);公寓:**flat** (英式),**apartment** (美式)。

英式与美式英语也有部分发音上的差异,本书以英式英语的发音为准,音标采用国际音标。

在新闻中,有少数以非英语为母语人士的英语访谈,有些地方并不合乎语法,为方便读者,在“英汉对照”中皆加注了正确语法以提供比对参考。

《BBC 世界》(BBC World) 是 BBC 国际新闻资讯的一个电视频道,全天候以英语播送。全球 200 个国家与地区的 2.22 亿观众,都能收看到《BBC 世界》。

《BBC 世界》每天 24 小时提供新闻、商业、运动和气象消息,并且播放 BBC 时事、记录片和生活方式的节目。

《BBC 世界》也提供突发新闻的分析,同时更探索新闻和重要的现场报道的幕后故事,不但呈现出发生的事件,更解析事件的成因。《BBC 世界》24 小时运作且完全数字化的专业新闻编辑室和录制室,就位于伦敦的 BBC 电视中心。这是世界上第一间完全数字化且 24 小时运作的新闻编辑室。

《BBC 新闻》也是世界上最大的新闻组织,拥有 250 位以上派驻全球的 BBC 新闻记者和 58 间 BBC 新闻的国际办公室。





“我确切相信，每个人都应当受教育，并且获得充足的资讯，也因此，我很高兴受邀来介绍这一套结合我这两项信念的书籍。《BBC 新闻英语听力训练》是 BBC World 和 BBC 英语教学的合作项目，两者都是英语教学中的佼佼者。”

1996 年 2 月，尼克·葛温以新闻节目的主播身份加入了《BBC 世界》。葛温是 BBC 世界全球新闻报道首席主播。在 2001 年的纽约 911 事件中，他坐镇现场转播长达 6 小时。

在加入 BBC 之前，葛温在独立电视新闻网 (ITN) 中担任记者和节目主持人长达 18 年。1989 至 1996 年，他担任国际新闻编辑，负责 ITN 第四频道 (Channel Four News) 每晚一小时的夜间新闻分析节目。他的多个新闻报道是该频道的杰作之一。

尼克·葛温郑重推荐这套《BBC 新闻英语听力训练》有声教材。

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## Unit 1

## Auction of Czech Town



## 拍卖捷克市镇

*Rokytnice nad Jizerou is a town in the mountains of the Czech Republic. This news item reports on some drastic measures the town has been forced to take to get itself out of a financial crisis.*

## T1-T4

**1** 练习词汇表中的单词。播放 T1-T4 时, 请注意这些单词何时出现。

**2** 再次播放 T1-T4, 将报道中提到的选项勾选出来。

- a) How much land is being auctioned. ☐
- b) How much money people will pay in the auction. ☐
- c) How much money the town owes. ☐
- d) Predictions for the future. ☐
- e) Reaction from the European Union. ☐
- f) The names of other towns in the same situation. ☐
- g) The reaction of the mayor. ☐
- h) The reactions of local people. ☐
- i) Why the town is in debt. ☐

auktion (n)

[ˈɔkʃən] 拍卖;

拍卖会

the Czech Republic

(n) 捷克共和国

force (v) [fɔ:s]

强迫

auktion off (phr v)

拍卖掉

pay off (phr v)

付清

property (n)

[ˈprɒpəti]

财产

proceeds (n)

[ˈprəʊsi:dz] 所

得; 收入

creditor (n)

[ˈkredɪtə] 债

权人

bidder (n) [ˈbɪdə(r)]

竞标者

take/took/taken

out a loan (exp)

取得借款

## 你知道吗?

- ❖ 罗契德倪切镇 (Rokytnice nad Jizerou) 是靠近北波希米亚意泽尔山 (Jizerske Mountains) 的一个小市镇, 居民有 3000 多人。
- ❖ 该镇是史上第一个宣告破产的市镇。
- ❖ 当捷克斯洛伐克分裂成捷克共和国与斯洛伐克两个国家时, 捷克共和国于 1993 年 1 月宣告独立。

# Auction of Czech Town

## T1

municipality (n)

[ˈmjuːnɪsɪpəlɪti]

市镇当局; 市政府

afford (v) [əˈfɔːd]

付得起

interest (n)

[ˈɪntrəst]

兴趣

mayor (n) [ˈmeɪə(r)]

市长

blame (v) [bleɪm]

谴责

ski (adj) [skiː]

滑雪

law (n) [lɔː]

法令

abundance (n)

[əˈbʌndəns]

丰富

elegant (adj)

[ˈelɪɡənt]

优雅的

painting (n)

[ˈpeɪntɪŋ]

绘画

auction block (n)

拍卖会

mount (v) [maʊnt]

增加

building (n)

[ˈbɪldɪŋ]

建筑物

suitable (adj)

[ˈs(j)ʊəbəl]

适合的

improve (v)

[ɪmˈpruːv]

改善

infrastructure (n)

[ˌɪnfraˈstrʌktʃə]

基础设施建设

**3** 播放 T1, 并填空。注意空格处可能不只填一个词。

SOPHIE RAWORTH: More on those auctions now. A ski town in the Czech Republic has been forced to auction itself off, (a) \_\_\_\_\_ pay off its debt. At least one town owes so much money that (b) \_\_\_\_\_ a recent law, it's having to sell off (c) \_\_\_\_\_ all of the town property and pass the proceeds (d) \_\_\_\_\_ creditors. Doreen Walton reports. DOREEN WALTON: The abundance of art (e) \_\_\_\_\_ elegant Prague auction hall could make you think it's paintings that are being sold. But (f) \_\_\_\_\_ it's a town that's on the auction block. Rokytnice nad Jizerou is being forced (g) \_\_\_\_\_ law to sell off half its property, to pay off mounting debts. There's (h) \_\_\_\_\_ interest from bidders in the buildings and land.

**4** 再次播放 T1, 并判断下列句子为“正” (T) 或“误” (F)。

1. A Czech town has had to sell some of its land because it owes so much money. T / F
2. According to a new law, the entire town's property has to be sold because of its debts. T / F
3. There is an abundance of art and paintings being sold in the auction hall. T / F
4. A lot of people are interested in buying property in the town. T / F

## T2

**5** 播放 T2, 将下列单词填入空格中。再播放一次以确定答案。

after	especially	even	in	like	such	many
times	which	who				

Man 1: There are not many properties offered like this, (a) \_\_\_\_\_ in mountains. Because in Czech mountains, er, to be able to get a building, or to get a landing\*, er, (b) \_\_\_\_\_ is suitable to construct there\*\*, anything, it's, er, you know, very hard, very hard work.

DOREEN WALTON: (c) \_\_\_\_\_ many towns in the Czech Republic, Rokytnice nad Jizerou took out loans to improve infrastructure, (d) \_\_\_\_\_ the fall of communism in 1989. About half the municipalities (e) \_\_\_\_\_ the country faced debt. Rokytnice owes about \$12 million, or 10 (f) \_\_\_\_\_ its annual budget. It can't (g) \_\_\_\_\_ afford to pay off the interest. This is Rokytnice nad Jizerou. It looks idyllic but the municipality is crippled by debt. The forced auction of town property has come as a shock to (h) \_\_\_\_\_ who live here. 71 pieces of land and buildings, (i) \_\_\_\_\_ as shops and apartment houses, are being auctioned off to bidders (j) \_\_\_\_\_ include foreigners and developers.

\* land 为正确用语,且前面不加“a”。

\*\* 此处应为介词“on”而非“there”。

## 6 再次播放 T2,并回答下列问题。

1. What are the mountains like to build on?
  - a) Extremely difficult.
  - b) Very suitable.
  - c) Very convenient.
2. What did the Czech town do in 1989 to improve conditions?
  - a) End communism.
  - b) Talk to the government.
  - c) Borrow money.
3. How much debt does Rokytnice have?
  - a) \$ 10 million.
  - b) \$ 12 million.
  - c) \$ 12 billion.
4. What has been the reaction of many of the inhabitants of the town?
  - a) Sadness.
  - b) Great surprise.
  - c) Anger.
5. How much of the town is being sold off at the auction?
  - a) 61 shops and apartments
  - b) 71 shops, flats and houses
  - c) 71 plots of land and buildings

# Auction of Czech Town

communism (n)

['kɒmjʊnizəm]

共产主义

annual budget (n)

年度预算

idyllic (adj)

[(a)'ɪdlɪk] 田

园诗般的

cripple (v) ['krɪpl]

拖垮; 使陷入

瘫痪

developer (n)

[di'veləpə] 土

地开发商

tenant (n) ['tenənt]

承租户

evict (v) [ɪ'vɪkt]

赶走

dire (adj) [daɪə(r)]

可怕的

fault (n) [fɔ:lt]

过错

official (n) [ə'fɪʃl]

官员

borrow (v) ['bɒrəʊ]

借入

ski-lift (n) 滑雪

缆车

water cleaning

facility (n) 净

水设备

create (v) [kri:'eɪt]

产生; 制造

deprive (v)

[dɪ'praɪv]

剥夺

revenue (n)

['revɪnju:] 收入

## T2

7 播放 T2, 并回答下列问题。

1. How does the man feel about the auction?

-----

2. What does the woman think will happen to her family?

-----

3. What does the mayor say about the town's financial problems?

-----

4. Whose fault does he say it is?

-----

5. What does the mayor think the result of the auction will be?

-----

8 再次播放 T3, 并填空。

1. Although the authorities say the change of ownership won't affect tenants, \_\_\_\_\_ the future.

2. The house is now owned \_\_\_\_\_ will evict us.

3. He blames previous officials \_\_\_\_\_ to build up.

4. The mayor argues that \_\_\_\_\_ will just create more financial problems by depriving the municipality of future revenue.

## T4

9 播放 T4, 并用下划线标示出正确的斜体字。

STANISLAV SEDY: The town (a) *use / used* to own this car park, but now it's being sold in the auction. The (b) *sale / sell* will deprive the town of three million crowns from the municipal budget. This money could be used for (c) *other / other's* developments.

DOREEN WALTON: As the Government of the Czech Republic prepares for hopeful (d) *accession / session* to the European Union in (e) 2004 / 2005, getting its financial house in order is a priority. (f) *It's / It is* taking (g) *dramatic / drastic* measures to try and begin to tackle the problem of (h) *major / massive* local level debt. In Rokytnice nad Jizerou, the process means painful change. And for the people who live here, (i) *it'll / it will* mean a very (j) *different / difficult* town in future to the one they know now. Doreen Walton, BBC News, in the Czech Republic.

### 10 再次播放 T4, 并回答下列问题。

1. What will be available for sale in the auction?
  - a) Cars.
  - b) Individual parking spaces.
  - c) A car park.
2. How much money will the town lose because of this sale?
  - a) 2 billion crowns.
  - b) 3 billion dollars.
  - c) 3 million crowns.
3. What does the Czech Government want to do in 2004?
  - a) Join the EU.
  - b) Get money from the EU.
  - c) Pay off their debts.
4. What is it doing to resolve the financial crisis?
  - a) Taking dramatic action.
  - b) Drastically measuring the debt.
  - c) Talking drastic measures.
5. How will towns like Rokytnice be in the future?
  - a) They will be much more modern.
  - b) They will have changed a lot.
  - c) They will be much poorer.



# Auction of Czech Town



crown (n) ['kraʊn]

克朗(一种欧洲  
货币单位)

accession (n)

[ək'seɪʃən] 加盟  
get /got/ got one's

house in order  
(exp) 整顿自  
家事务

drastic (adj)

['dræstɪk] 激  
烈的

measure (n)

['meɪʒə(r)] 措  
施;办法

tackle (v) ['tækl]

处理;解决

painful (adj)

['peɪnfəl] 痛  
苦的

## 11 再次播放 T1-T4, 选出最合适的三条摘要。

1. Rokytnice nad Jizerou is in such financial difficulties that it is selling off fifty per cent of the town's property in order to pay off its debts.
2. The debts started to mount in 1989 when many Czech towns borrowed a lot of money.
3. Local people are very unhappy about the auction and are considering leaving the country.
4. The mayor has threatened to give up his post if the auction continues.
5. The Czech Government needs to resolve the country's financial crisis if it wants to join the EU.

## 12 用框内单词完成下列句子,必要时做适当变化。

evict	infrastructure	proceeds	suitable	tenant
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1. How many \_\_\_\_\_ live in that block of flats?
2. The war has badly damaged the country's \_\_\_\_\_ from the road network to the water supply.
3. They \_\_\_\_\_ him last week for not paying his rent.
4. She didn't want her children to watch the film as she didn't think it was \_\_\_\_\_.
5. He sold his house and invested the \_\_\_\_\_ in his company.

### 语法

英文的名词可分为两种:可数与不可数。可数名词指的是前面可以加 a 或 one, 而且可以有复数形式。

**Buildings**, such as shops and apartment houses.

To be able to get **a building** is very hard, very hard work.

不可数名词的前面不可以加 a 或 one, 而且不可以有复数形式。然而, 不可数名词的前面通常会加上: some, a piece of, a bit of 或 a little.

Seventy-one **pieces of land**.

注意, 不可数名词(如 money)被视为单数, 在动词方面必须使用单数形式。

**Money was** borrowed for developments.

**This money** could be used for other developments.