



高等学校英语专业系列教材

英语新闻听力教程

Listen to News

教师用书 / Teacher's Book

主编：杨世登



外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS



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前 言

VOA 与 BBC 等外台新闻的语言价值与教学价值长期以来一直得到国内英语教学界的广泛认同, 众多高等院校也将其作为英语听力课程不可或缺的内容。同时, 国家教育管理部门亦将英语外台新闻作为指定的训练内容与能力评价指标的重要组成部分。1988 年版及 2000 年版的高等学校英语专业基础/高级阶段教学大纲均明确提出了英语专业四、八级所要求达到的新闻听力水平。

近年来, 新闻听力教学的地位得到了进一步提升, 国内掀起了一股学习以 VOA 为代表的外台新闻的热潮。众多网站提供音频下载, 短、平、快性质的新闻书籍层出不穷。随着新闻获取手段的不断更新, 许多学习者与院校为获取最新新闻而乐此不疲, 授课内容也往往是最新时政要闻。此做法可谓见树木不见森林, 陷入了新闻教学的误区。诚然, 时效性是新闻的灵魂, 通过最新要闻的学习也的确可以掌握一些新闻英语的词汇与特点; 但语言的最大特点在于其规律性和系统性。现阶段的精读、阅读、词汇教学均受益于语料库研究的系列成果。语料库学习者词典、基于语料库的词频表和搭配用法表的出现很好地归纳了英语的规律, 使学习者得以系统、高效地进行目标语习得, 不必东鳞西爪, 盲目求索。在某种程度上, 英语新闻听力的教学已落后于其他语言技能课程的教学, 其选材上的零散性、随意性不利于学习者最有效地提高目标语新闻听力理解能力。

实际上, 外台新闻播报可以非常清楚地按主题进行归类, 而且每一主题的新闻都遵循一定的结构模式, 采用一些特有的高频词汇。本教程的编写以近三年的 VOA、BBC、NPR 常速新闻播报材料为基础, 选择了 18 个出现频率最高的主题, 利用语料库软件筛选出具有代表性的语料, 集中反映了各主题新闻在结构上、词汇上的基本特点。通过本教程的系统训练, 学习者可在比较短的时间内掌握外台英语新闻的核心词汇与句法、词法特征, 并提高对常见主题播报模式及新闻要素的熟悉程度。

外语教学与研究出版社的祝文杰编辑与程序编辑为本书的出版付出了极大的努力, 解放军外国语学院英语系王岚主任为本教程的最后成稿给予了大力支持, 刘志良老师校听了所有录音稿, 在此对他们一并表示诚挚的谢忱。

最后, 祝愿本教程的使用者尽早跨过英语新闻听力的门槛, 登堂入室, 达到轻松悠然听懂英语外台广播的境界。

编者

2007 年 2 月于解放军外国语学院

编写说明

《英语新闻听力教程》是一本为新世纪高等院校英语专业学生编写的外台英语听力教程。该教程按照 2000 版《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》、2004 版《高校英语专业四级考试大纲》及 2004 版《高校英语专业八级考试大纲》的相关规定编写，旨在全面提高学生的目标语听力技能，尤其是英语新闻听力技能，使其切实达到大纲规定的要求。本教程利用语料库进行选材，达到时效性与基本规律性的良好结合，保证所选材料在词汇、结构与内容上均具有较高的代表性。选材来源多样，同时采用了 VOA、BBC 及 NPR 的音频材料，兼顾美音与英音。教程录音全部为原始录音，但是根据题型设计需要以短语、单句、段落等多种方式出现，可以更好地满足多层次学习者的需求，克服了早期新闻教程由于音频处理手段与音频载体限制而具有的一些缺陷。

教程共分 18 个单元。单元主题的设定并未遵循政治、经济、文化、体育、科学这一传统的五分法，而是依据近三年的实际语料，以实际频率为基础，每单元涉及外台新闻中播报最为频繁的一个主题。务求使学习者在经过一个学期的系统学习后对正式新闻播报的模式、内容、高频词汇均有较高的熟悉度。

每单元由两大部分组成：课内听力（Guided Listening）与课外听力（Home Listening）。课内听力分为 5 个模块，在考查学习者认知理解（Receptive Comprehension）的同时更多地检验其产出理解（Productive Comprehension）。Section A 为热身练习，选材均来自于新闻导语，训练学生获取新闻导语关键信息的能力，练习形式为本单元主题关键词填空；Section B 为微观技能训练，题型为多项选择，选材为新闻导语或较长的单句陈述，培养学生获取微观信息的能力；Section C 为宏观技能训练，题型多样，选材为不带前方记者现场报道的中等长度新闻，长度在 70-90 词之间，题型主要为判断、选择、配对、简答、填空，同时考查学生的认知理解与产出理解能力；Section D 为提高练习，选材为最为常见的长新闻，长度在 120-200 词之间，题型主要为问答题、图表题、笔记题，同时培养学生的大意归纳能力与细节把握能力；Section E 为听力策略及专项练习，讨论外台英语新闻在词汇、句法、语法、语篇层面上的基本特点，提供简写、归纳、辨音等关键技能训练。

课外练习提供与课堂听力同主题的材料，实现课堂教学与课外自主学习相结合，课内学习的要点可在 Home Listening 中得到加强巩固，本专题的知识也可以得到进一步扩展。Home Listening 以水平测试套题的形式设置，方便教学双方衡量学习者水平并进行专业四、八级考试准备。

教程配有教师用书。教师用书除提供录音原文及练习答案以外，还介绍了每类主题新闻的基本模式与播报规律、听力技巧的训练方法以及新闻教学所需的大量背景知识。此

外，教师用书在 Section E 中提供有“词汇扩展”模块，该部分词汇通过 Concordance 语料库软件生成，每单元 20-30 词，可帮助学习者进一步扩充每单元的主题词汇。

本教程的适用对象较广，各院校可根据本校新闻课程开设的具体时间在二年级上学期至三年级上学期这一区间内使用本教程。在具体安排教学活动时，建议每周（2 课时）处理教材的一个单元。同时，教师可根据学习者的具体情况灵活实施课堂教学，在“看题→听录音→完成配套练习”及“听录音→记笔记→看题→根据笔记完成配套练习”两种方案中自由选择。由于新闻英语的选材至多不过百余词，过早的背景介绍容易使配套练习失去挑战性，背景知识的介绍应放在练习完成之后，达到活跃课堂气氛、增进学生理解、扩充学生知识的目的。此外，为了更好地开展教学，使学生能够把注意力集中在录音材料提供的信息本身，而非大量的主题词汇之上，同时也是为了使授课更为高效紧凑，不把有限的学时耗费在词汇讲解的过程中，教师应要求学生在课前对授课单元的词汇进行预习。

2007 年 2 月于解放军外国语学院
编者

本教程由解放军外国语学院新闻英语教研室编写，旨在为新闻英语专业及非新闻英语专业的大二、大三学生提供一套实用的教材。本教程共分五册，每册 12 单元，每单元 2 课时。本教程的编写参考了国内外新闻英语教材及教学大纲，力求做到选材新颖、内容实用、重点突出、循序渐进。本教程的编写得到了解放军外国语学院领导的大力支持，在此表示衷心的感谢。本教程在编写过程中参考了国内外许多新闻英语教材及教学大纲，在此表示衷心的感谢。本教程的编写得到了解放军外国语学院领导的大力支持，在此表示衷心的感谢。

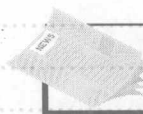


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Unit 1

International Relations



Guided Listening

Section A Warming Up

Directions: Listen to the following news leads once and supply the missing information.

1. Britain says Turkey's **dispute with** Cyprus should not hold up the opening of negotiations next month on Turkey's eventual membership in the European Union.
2. The Bush Administration said Monday that progress is being made toward **normal relations** with Libya, though it discouraged talk of an imminent breakthrough.
3. Russia has **deported** a planeload of Georgians it accused of being illegal migrants, and continued a crackdown on Georgian-owned businesses.
4. The leaders of Brazil, India and South Africa have called for greater **unity** between the world's developing countries.
5. The United States has **expressed gratitude** to Syria for preventing an attack on the U.S. **embassy** in Damascus in which three gunmen were killed and a fourth man was captured.
6. Chadian President Idriss Derby **cut** diplomatic **ties** with Sudan Friday after what he said was a "Sudanese-backed rebel attack" on Chad's capital N'djamena. Mr. Derby also has threatened to **expel** 200,000 refugees in Chad.
7. Chad and Sudan have **opened** their common border and **reestablished** diplomatic relations only a few months after the two countries nearly **went to war** over alleged Sudanese support for Chadian rebels.
8. Relations between India and Pakistan have **cooled** with a mutual **expulsion** of diplomats. Officials in India said they'd given a Pakistani diplomat 48 hours to leave the country after Pakistan ordered the **expulsion** of an Indian diplomat.
9. Lebanon's Prime Minister Fuad Siniora has **challenged** Syria to establish diplomatic relations and **demarcate their border**.
10. Afghan President Hamid Karzai says he is preparing a formal request to President Bush for a long-term security **partnership** that would include a permanent U.S. military presence.



Section B

Micro Listening

Tapescript



1. North Korea says it wants a relationship of trust and mutual respect with the United States.
2. And Brazil has granted asylum to deposed Ecuadorian President Lucio Gutiérrez who has taken refuge in the Brazilian embassy since his ouster Wednesday.
3. The United States government has frozen the assets of over 150 individuals and institutions from Zimbabwe.
4. U.S. Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice has again expressed regret to Italy over the accidental killing of an Italian intelligence agent in Iraq.
5. Diplomatic relations between Venezuela and Mexico have worsened sharply in a row over comments by the Venezuelan President Hugo Chavez about the Mexican leader Vicente Fox.

Background Notes



- **Lucio Gutiérrez**—The President of Ecuador from January 15, 2003 to April 20, 2005. On April 15, 2005, amid a growing political crisis and protests in the city of Quito against the government, President Gutiérrez declared a state of emergency in Quito and revoked the newly appointed Supreme Court of Justice. On April 20, 2005, following a week of massive manifestations demanding their renouncement, the Congress of Ecuador voted to remove him from office. Gutiérrez left the Presidential Palace on a helicopter and finally sought political asylum in the house of the Brazilian Ambassador.
- **Hugo Chavez**—The president of Venezuela from 1998 till now. Since taking office he has instituted sweeping reforms that have resulted in widely divided opinions of his presidency: Supporters see him as a populist leader and champion of the poor, while critics call him anti-business and neo-fascist. He has shunned U.S. and European support and focused on South American and Third World solidarity. He is also an economic and political supporter of Fidel Castro and a sharp-tongued critic of George W. Bush.
- **The row between Fox and Chavez**—The escalating row stems from a summit of the Americas in Argentina. President Fox was strongly urging Latin American countries to back a U.S.-proposed regional trade agreement. At the time, President Chavez called him a puppy of the American administration. The Mexican government responded by ordering its ambassador to Venezuela to return to Mexico City. President Fox said that he could not allow people to offend his country.

Key



Directions: *In this section, you will hear five statements once only. Listen carefully and decide which of the four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D is the closest in meaning to what you have just heard.*

1. **A. North Korea wants an improved relationship with the U.S.**

- B. The U.S.-North Korea relationship is one of trust.
- C. North Korea says its relationship with the U.S. is based on mutual respect.
- D. North Korea is optimistic about its future relationship with the U.S.

2. **A. Ecuador's president has made an asylum offer.**

- B. Mr. Gutiérrez sought protection in the Ecuadorian embassy.
- C. Lucio Gutiérrez has been ousted.**
- D. The Brazilian embassy has taken in some refugees.

3. **A. The estates of 150 U.S. citizens were frozen.**

- B. Some Zimbabwean institutions will be unable to access their property in the States.**
- C. 150 U.S. institutions and individuals are barred from entering Zimbabwe.
- D. The U.S. has frozen all assets of the Zimbabwean government.

4. **A. An Italian special agent was killed in the U.S.**

- B. Condoleezza Rice has condemned the killing.
- C. Italy has expressed regret over the killing.
- D. The U.S. described the killing as an accident.**

5. **A. Relations between Mexico and Venezuela have been worsening five years in a row.**

- B. Vicente Fox made some critical remarks about bilateral relations.
- C. Venezuela and Mexico are involved in a dispute over some remarks.**
- D. Hugo Chavez is critical of Mexico's foreign policy.

Section C

Macro Listening

Item 1

Tapescript

Egypt has announced it will reduce its diplomatic staff in Iraq following the killing of its top envoy in Baghdad Ehad al-Sherif. The Egyptian Foreign Ministry called it a security measure. But

Iraq's Foreign Ministry appealed to Arab and Islamic countries not to be swayed by the kidnapping and killing of Mr. Sherif, which it said was meant to deter them from upgrading their diplomatic missions in Iraq.

Key



Directions: Listen to the following news recording twice and pair up a number in List I with a letter in List II. Write only one letter for each answer.

I

1. Ehad al-Sherif
2. Iraq's Foreign Ministry
3. Egypt
4. Egypt's Foreign Ministry

II

- A. defended its decision
- B. condemned the killing
- C. meant to deter terrorism
- D. upgraded its diplomatic missions in Iraq
- E. plans to withdraw some of its diplomatic staff
- F. urged the Arab and Islamic countries to maintain their diplomatic missions
- G. vowed to stop the kidnapping and killing
- H. was killed in Baghdad

1 — (H) 2 — (F) 3 — (E) 4 — (A)

Item 2

Tapescript



Pakistani President Pervez Musharraf says Pakistan and India are both optimistic about resolving their dispute over the Himalayan region of Kashmir, which both countries claim. In an exclusive interview with the Associated Press, General Musharraf says he hopes to settle the issue with Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh while they're both in power. Mr. Singh and General Musharraf are expected to try to move their peace dialogue forward when they meet next week in New York at the United Nations General Assembly meeting.

Background Notes



■ **Associated Press**—Abbreviated to AP, it is an American news agency and also the world's largest news organization. It is a cooperative owned by its contributing newspapers and broadcast stations in the United States, who both contribute stories to it and use material written by its staffers. Many newspapers and broadcasters outside the United States are AP subscribers—that is, they pay a fee to use AP material but are not members of the cooperative.

■ **Kashmir**—Region of the northwestern Indian subcontinent bounded by China, India, Pakistan, and Afghanistan. India and Pakistan have disputed over the region since India's partition in 1947. Pakistan occupies the northern and western portions, and India administers the largest area in the south and southeast, organized as the state of Jammu and Kashmir.

Key



Task 1

Directions: Listen to the following news recording once and decide whether the statements listed below are TRUE or FALSE. Write T for TRUE and F for FALSE.

1. (F) Mr. Singh had an exclusive interview with the Associated Press.
2. (F) Both countries claim they are optimistic about settling their border dispute.
3. (T) The region of Kashmir is located near the Himalayan Mountains.
4. (F) Mr. Singh has voiced his optimism about solving the problem within his term.
5. (T) Both India and Pakistan claim sovereignty over the region of Kashmir.

Task 2


Directions: Listen to the news recording again and complete the following statements. Write NO MORE THAN THREE words for each answer.

1. **Pakistani** President Pervez Musharraf says he hopes to settle the issue with Indian **Prime Minister** Manmohan Singh while they're both **in power**.
2. The two leaders are expected to move forward their peace dialogue when they meet next week in New York.

Item 3

Tapescript

North Korea is demanding that Tokyo immediately lift sanctions imposed on Pyongyang in response to its test-launch of missiles. A North Korean envoy to Japan says his country will retaliate with stronger measures if the sanctions are not lifted. After North Korea test-fired seven missiles, Tokyo barred a North Korean ferry from Japanese ports for six months and banned North Korean officials from entering the country. South Korea today rejected Pyongyang's request for military talks, saying they were inappropriate at this time. But it said ministerial talks will go ahead as scheduled next week.

Key 

Directions: Listen to the following news recording twice and answer the questions below briefly.

1. What has Tokyo imposed on North Korea?

Sanctions.

2. Why did Tokyo take such an action?

Because North Korea test-launched missiles.

3. What does North Korea say it will do?

It will retaliate with stronger measures.

4. How many missiles were fired?

Seven.

5. What did Japan ban North Korean officials from doing?

Entering Japan.

6. What has South Korea rejected today?

North Korea's demand for military talks.

7. What is scheduled for next week?

Ministerial talks between the two Koreas.

Section D

Additional Listening

Item 1

Tapescript

The Japanese Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi has paid a brief visit to a controversial Tokyo war shrine, prompting sharp protests from two of Japan's neighbors. It's Mr. Koizumi's fifth visit to the Yasukuni Shrine since he took office in 2001. Critics see such visits as tantamount to condoning atrocities committed by Japanese troops during the Second World War. China has described it as a grave provocation to the people of China, and South Korea has issued a formal protest. Bae Yong-Han is a spokesman for the South Korean Foreign Ministry. "We feel disappointments and anger at Prime Minister Koizumi's repeat(ed) visit to Yasukuni Shrine, which glorifies the past history of invasion despite the wishes of our government."

Background Notes

■ **Junichiro Koizumi**—Prime Minister of Japan (2001–2006). Since winning leadership of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) in 2001, he has become known as an advocate of reform,