

英语外台听力教程

VOA SPECIAL ENGLISH

第3册

美国之音 特别英语

何永元 陈怀杰 编



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前 言

本册是英语外台听力教程《美国之音特别英语》第三册。适用于高等学校英语专业低年级学生和同等水平的自学者。

第三册由经济新闻组成,包括6个单元正文和一个单元总复习材料。正文各单元之前均附有简明的知识背景介绍,以及注释和练习等,便于学习者深入理解所学内容。全册配有1盒录音磁带。

《美国之音特别英语》以分册形式陆续出版。材料选自大量美国之音广播电台特别英语新闻广播节目,力求做到语言有代表性,内容有典型性,学习后能收到举一反三的良好效果。全书内容分别为:政治、军事、经济、科学和杂类等五大类。

美国之音特别英语节目是美国之音电台1959年10月19日起专为具有一定英语基础的人播送的广播节目,其特点为语速慢(每分钟90个单词),词汇量不超过1500个单词,但能够简洁明了地表达内容,语言难度不高,易为母语为非英语的听众所接受。

本书的指导思想是:通过比较大量对美国之音特别英语新闻广播分类材料的听力实践,熟悉其语音、语调,掌握其语言特点,增加有关背景知识,培养听懂美国之音特别英语新闻广播的能力,并为听懂标准英语新闻广播打下较为扎实的基础。

作为外台听力教程,本书注重培养较为熟练的听力技能,而不在于提供消息;注重新闻语言的典型性,而不在于消

息条数的多寡。研究表明,同类新闻中除人物,地点和时间有变动外,其他语言格式基本上都大同小异。因此,通过本教程的严格训练,就可以达到预期的教学目的。

本教材原系解放军洛阳外国语学院英语专业听力课外台广播教材的部分内容。根据出版要求,全书作了重大的修改,每单元之前附有中文简介,补充了大量练习,增加了总复习材料和答案等,不但可供在校学生进行外台听力课教学使用,而且也可供自学者进行自我学习。

全套录音教材均由上海外语音像出版社编制出版。

大自燕操林 编出製超先研册分以《西英眼音音 编 者

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Unit One Trade and Trade Bans

简介

国与国之间进行贸易往来，从政治上说，是为了广交朋友，扩大影响，提高威望，但更重要的是出于经济上的考虑，即通过互通有无，增加收益，发展本国经济，提高人民生活。因此，贸易是国际交往的重要活动之一。

影响贸易的因素很多，但就贸易双方而言，主要有它们之间的关系亲疏程度和各自的能力、需求和目的。

英语里有句俗话说“贸易跟着国旗走 (Trade follows the flag)”意思是说两国间一旦政治上建立起关系，贸易便会发展兴旺起来。有时虽然两国在建交前已经有贸易往来，但其规模和内容一般来说都是微不足道的。美国之音报道的有关贸易活动，都是在有正式关系的国家间进行的，正是反映了“贸易跟着国旗走”的说法。

但是，各国根据各自的情况，对贸易都有自己独特的政策和方针，有时要开放市场 (to open markets)，有时则要压缩或关闭市场，实行贸易限制 (trade restrictions) 或贸易禁运 (trade bans)。其具体原因多种多样，但归纳起来不外乎政治和经济两个方面的考虑。

美国之音对于各国贸易往来的报道，其内容大体上包括贸易协定的签署、修订、延期、生效、废止、期限，贸易品的名称、数量、价格，限制或禁运的内容、原因、对象、目

的以及有关国家的反应等。本单元中各条新闻综合地反映了上述内容，听者可从中学到一些基本的有关用语和有关背景知识。

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Item 1

(1) Washington ['wɒʃɪŋtən] 华盛顿

(2) Agriculture Secretary John Block [dʒən blɒk]
美国农业部长约翰·布洛克

(3) urge [əːdʒ] 催促

(4) President Reagan ['reɪɡən] 美国总统里根。1911年2月6日生于伊利诺斯州。早年参加过民主党，1962年改入共和党。1967—1974年任加利福尼亚州州长。1981年1月20日任美国第40任总统。1984年连任，1985年1月21日宣誓就职。

△(5) extend [iks'tend] 延长

△(6) grain sales 粮食销售

△(7) renew [ri'njuː] 重订

(8) long-term 长期的

△(9) suspend [səs'pend] 中止

(10) the military law situation in Poland 指波兰于1981年12月中旬开始实行的军管法。1980年7月，波兰政府宣布肉类大幅度涨价，引起人们普遍不满，出现了全国性工人罢工和“团结工会”的成立。“团结工会”一度曾得到政府承认，但因与政府矛盾激化而于1981年12月被取缔、波政府宣布在全国实行“军管法”，“团结工会”领导人被捕入狱。

Exercises

Multiple choice (*Listen to the news item carefully. Try to remember the details. Then do the exercise.*)

(1) Which of the following is correct?

- A. President Reagan has agreed to extend the American grain sales agreement with the Soviet Union.
- B. Agriculture Secretary John Block has signed a grain sales agreement with the Soviet Union.
- C. President Reagan has asked Mr Block to extend the American grain sales agreement with the Soviet Union.
- ☒ D. Mr Block wants Mr Reagan to extend the grain sales agreement with the Soviet Union.

(2) The present agreement is to end

- ☒ A. Sept. 13.
- B. Oct. 13.
- C. Sept. 30
- D. Oct. 30.

(3) Secretary Block said that

- A. he wants the present agreement renewed and a new sales agreement.
- ☒ B. he wants to renew the present agreement or sign a new one.
- C. he wants to renew a long-term sales agreement.
- D. he wants a new agreement to replace the long-

term sales agreement.

(4) The United States suspended grain talks with the Soviet Union

A. because the Polish people are under military law.

B. because of the military situation in Poland.

C. because it wanted to obey military law in Poland.

D. because it wanted to watch the situation in Poland.

(5) A new American government study says

A. the Soviet Union is no more dependent on foreign trade than the United States.

B. experts had not expected the Soviet Union to be so dependent on foreign trade.

C. the Soviet Union is more independent of foreign trade than before.

D. the Soviet Union is more dependent on foreign trade than before.

(6) How much of the Soviet national income comes from trade?

A. 30%.

B. 13%.

C. 43%.

D. 33%.

Item 2

Notes

(1) Peking [pi: 'kiŋ] 北京 (旧译名)

△(2) Permanent ['pə:mənənt] 永久的

△(3) negotiator [ni:'gəʊʃieitə] 谈判者

(4) restriction [ris'triksjən] 限制

Exercise

Multiple choice (*Listen to the news item carefully. Try to remember the details. Then do the exercise.*)

(1) What does China want to do?

A. to sign a permanent agreement on cloth trade with the United States at once.

B. to trade cloth with the United States permanently.

C. to sign a temporary agreement with the United States on cloth trade.

D. to trade cloth with the United States temporarily.

(2) What happened three days ago?

A. A temporary agreement on cloth trade was signed between the United States and China.

B. China and the United States reached a permanent agreement on trade.

C. China and the United States reached agreement to end the last agreement on cloth trade.

D. The last agreement on cloth trade between China and the United States came to an end.

(3) Which of the following is true?

A. Chinese and American negotiators have not held

any talks yet.

B. Chinese and American negotiators have not reached a new agreement.

C. Chinese and American negotiators do not want to replace the last agreement.

D. Chinese and American negotiators will reach a new agreement soon.

(4) Under what circumstances will China take strong action?

A. If the United States announces new restrictions against cloth imported from China.

B. If the United States does not import cloth from China.

C. If the United States announces restrictions against China's import of American cloth.

D. If the United States restricts its import from China as a whole.

Item 3

Notes

(1) Permit [pə'mit] 允许

(2) amount [ə'maunt] 数量, 数目

△ (3) regain [ri'gein] 恢复, 重新获得

(4) share [ʃeə] 份

△ (5) ban [bæn] 禁运

△ (6) shipment ['ʃipmənt] 装运

(7) President Carter 美国总统卡特。1924年10月1日生于佐治亚州普兰斯。1947年获安纳波利斯海军学院理学士学位,1946—1953年在美国海军服役,退役后从政并兼营农业,1962—1966年当选为佐治亚州参议员,1971—1974年任佐治亚州州长,1977年起任总统,1981年1月卸任。

(8) invasion of Afghanistan 指苏联对阿富汗的军事入侵。1978年4月27日,阿富汗人民民主党的一些军官发动军事政变,推翻阿富汗原政府,改国名为阿富汗民主共和国。1979年9月人民民主党内部矛盾激化,两派发生火并,12月,苏联出兵,用武力占领了阿富汗,扶植人民民主党内旗帜派头目卡尔迈勒上台。

(9) vienna [vi'enə] 维也纳

△ (10) term [tə:m] 条件

Exercises

True and false test (*Listen carefully to the news item. Pay special attention to the facts. Then do the exercise. If the statement is true, write a "T" in the brackets, if not, write an "F".*)

(1) President Reagan says the Soviet Union will buy 33,000,000 tons of American grain. (T)

(2) The Soviet Union will buy the American grain next year. (F)

(3) The Soviet Union has never bought so much grain

from the United States before.

(T)

- (4) Mr Reagan wants to increase American foreign exports and regain America's share of the world market.

(F)

- (5) Neither President Reagan nor President Carter liked the ban on grain shipments to the Soviet Union.

(F)

- (6) President Reagan criticised President Carter for his action on grain shipments to the Soviet Union.

(T)

- (7) Because of Carter's action, other countries gained a larger share of the Soviet grain market.

(T)

- (8) Soviet and American representatives will hold talks on the grain sales in Moscow.

(F)

Fill in the blanks (Listen to the news item again and fill in the blanks with what you hear from the tape.)

- (1) The Soviet Union will be permitted to buy 23,000,000 tons of American grain in the next 12 months

- (2) The amount is about three times the amount that the Soviet Union has been able to buy up to now.

- (3) President Carter ordered _____ to the Soviet Union after _____

- (4) American and Soviet representatives will meet in Vienna in two weeks to discuss terms of the new grain sales

Item 4

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Notes

- (1) Paris ['pæris] 巴黎
- (2) natural gas pipeline 天然气管道。指苏联准备修建把西伯利亚天然气向西欧国家输送的管道。
- △(3) honour ['ɒnə] 遵守, 执行
- △(4) enforce [in'fɔ:s] 实施, 执行
- △(5) administration [ədminis'treɪʃən] 政府
- (6) Siberia (n) [saɪ'biəriə(n)] 西伯利亚 (的)

Exercises

True and false test (*Listen to the news item carefully. Pay special attention to the facts. Then do the exercise. If the statement is true, write a "T" in the brackets, if not, write an "F".*)

- (1) France will send American developed technology to the Soviet Union because it is going to build a natural gas pipeline for Moscow. (F)
- (2) Eastern Europe will get natural gas from Siberia through the pipeline. (T)
- (3) France will carry out the agreements with Moscow for building the pipeline. (T)
- (4) The United States opposes selling American equipment to the Soviet Union. (F)
- (5) American companies are under presidential orders

- not to sell equipment to the Soviet Union. (T)
- (6) France said it cannot accept the American ban because the American equipment has caused damage to European companies. (F)
- (7) The United States is trying to find ways to put the ban into effect. (T)
- (8) The United States does not want Western Europe to depend too much on the Soviet Union for energy. (T)

Fill in the blanks (Listen to the news item again and then fill in the blanks with the exact words you hear from the tape.)

- (1) France says it would sell American developed technology to the Soviet Union to help ~~develop~~ build new factories.
- (2) The American ban includes American equipment produced by foreign companies.
- (3) The White House expressed regret that the French decision and a spokesman said the United States is studying ways to enforce the ban.

Item 5

Notes

- (1) Singapore [singə'pɔ:] 新加坡
- (2) the Association of South-East Asian Nations 东南亚国家联盟，简称ASEAN。1967年8月8日在泰国首都曼谷成立。成员国五个：马来西亚、菲

律宾，新加坡，泰国和印度尼西亚。其目标是“通过共同努力，促进本地区的经济增长，社会进步和文化发展，”“促进东南亚的和平与安定”。

(3) appeal [ə'pi:l] 呼吁

(4) Canada ['kænədə] 加拿大

(5) the European Common Market 欧洲共同市场。
又称欧洲经济共同体 (European Economic Community缩写为EEC)。成立于1958年1月1日，成员有爱尔兰、比利时、丹麦、联邦德国、法国、荷兰、卢森堡、希腊、意大利、英国。西班牙新加入。总部布鲁塞尔。其宗旨是实行经济合作和统一对外的经济政策。

(6) Australia [ɔ:s'treiliə] 澳大利亚

(7) New Zealand [nju:'zi:lənd] 新西兰

(8) Japan [dʒə'pæn] 日本

(9) Malaysia [mə'leɪʃə] 马来西亚

(10) Indonesia [indəu'ni:zjə] 印度尼西亚

(11) Thailand ['tailənd] 泰国

(12) the Philippines [fili'pi:nz] 菲律宾

Exercise

Fill in the blanks (*Listen to the news item carefully and fill in the blanks with the exact words you hear from the tape.*)

(1) ASEAN members have urged industrial countries not to restrain ~~the~~ developing countries

imports from

and to pay for the imported goods.

(2) A meeting was held between Asian and

from some important developing countries, such as the United States and Canada.

Item 6

Notes

(1) Bonn [bɒn] 波恩

(2) West Germany [west 'dʒə:məni] 西德, 联邦德国

(3) expand [iks'pænd] 扩大

(4) Chancellor Helmut Schmidt 联邦德国总理施密特, 1918年12月23日生于汉堡。1946年加入社会民主党。1965年起任社会民主党议会团副主席, 1967年任主席。1968年当选为社会民主党副主席。1974年5月起任联邦总理至1982年9月28日。

(5) parliament ['pa:ləmənt] 国会, 议会

Exercise

Fill in the blanks (Listen to the news item carefully and then fill in the blanks with the exact words you hear from the tape.)

(1) West Germany has criticized the American decision to expand the ban on exports of American goods to the Soviet Union.