

听力系列

www.TopEnglish.net

CE

疯狂英语



慢速英语听力

〈文化篇〉

VOA

Cultural English

Listening Comprehension Drills

编者：黄耀

- 精选美国权威广播
围绕美国文化特色
熟练掌握地道美语
有效提高听力能力

《疯狂英语》编辑部制作

江西文化音像出版社

VOA Cultural English
Listening
Comprehension Drills

VOA 慢速英语听力

(文化篇)

编者：黄耀



《疯狂英语》编辑部制作

江西文化音像出版社

■《疯狂英语》编辑部敬请读者注意：购买时请
认明封面疯狂英语图标和“《疯狂英语》编辑部制
作”字样，以防购买假冒本编辑部所制作的产品。

VOA 慢速英语听力（文化篇）

VOA Cultural English — Listening Comprehension Drills

出 品 人：徐安祥
监 制：邓良平
编 者：黄 耀
责任编辑：区小飞
美术编辑：梁贤辉
音频编辑：陈 维
翻译总监：黄子衡（香港）
审 校：Simon Stafford（英） 泊言 吴秋波
策 划：认真企业
编辑制作：《疯狂英语》编辑部
地 址：广州市 1913 信箱（510405）
电子信箱：crazyenglish@topenglish.net（编辑部）
service@topenglish.net（读者服务部）
公司网址：www.TopEnglish.net
www.EnglishVod.net
读者服务部：020-86569000-311
业 务 部：020-86569000 转业务部
传 真：020-86594143（编辑部）
020-86590141（业务部）
出版发行：江西文化音像出版社
版 号：ISRC CN-E24-04-592-00/A·J6
定 价：磁带版 22.00 元（1 书 2 磁带）
CD 版 24.00 元（1 书 2CD）

（凡有装订错误或录音质量问题，请寄回读者服务部调换）

前言

全球一体化的今天，广泛使用美式英语已成大势所趋。要和时代同步、掌握瞬息万变的全球资讯、通晓世界潮流的脉搏、博得先机，就一定要适时应变——掌握地道的美式英语。

想让自己说一口漂亮的、地道的美语？那么首先你应该能够听懂它。听什么？如何听？许多读者学了很多年的英语都还听不懂几句简单的句子，这是什么原因？很明显，因为没有掌握方法。有些人一开始学习英语就想一口吃个胖子，到头来竹篮打水一场空；还有些人成天到晚死抠一些不易听懂的字眼，弄到最后也一无所成。所以说，行之有效的学习方法是英语学习的关键。为此，本书给出了最有效的练习听力的方法，相信在你使用完本书以后，你的听力水平一定会有显著的提高。

本套书收录了美国权威电台“美国之音”（The Voice of America）广播节目，还原现场，再现原声，编排由浅入深，语速由慢至快。读者既可在休闲之余随意收听，轻松自然地熟悉地道美语发音、声调和措辞；也可仔细聆听，借书中的习题来测试自己的听力功夫，深入理解文章的内容，模仿美语的表达形式，提高自己的听力能力。所有选辑题材均是围绕美国的文化特色，并配以生动的背景知识介绍，帮助读者进一步加深对美语的理解。

本书包含了二十篇文章，每篇文章又含有单词热身、聆听练习（Listening）[包括做笔记（Guided Note-taking）和理解测验（Comprehension Test）两部分]、阅读学习（Reading）（包括录音文本、中文翻译和小常识）三大部分。

◆ 单词热身——挑选了文中难度较大的单词，并给出详细的音标及中文释义；

◆ 做笔记——训练速记能力，帮助记忆重点，方便日后重温；

◆ 理解测验——测试你的理解能力；

◆ 阅读学习——给出了全文、翻译及背景材料，供你对照检查。

外语学习是一个循序渐进的过程，只要有决心和毅力，多听、多说、多读、多写，日积月累，一定会有成效的。

编者

2004.12.1

目录 CONTENTS

磁带一 A 面

Oldest Dinosaur Bones -----	1
最古老的恐龙骨骼	
Dresden Green Diamond -----	8
德累斯顿绿宝石	
Elvis Presley -----	15
猫王普雷斯利	
School Children Talk About Thanksgiving -----	22
学校儿童谈感恩节	
Madison Remembered -----	30
难忘麦迪逊	

磁带一 B 面

Butter Art -----	36
牛油艺术	
American Indians -----	45
美洲印第安人	
Smithsonian Folklife Festival -----	51
史密森氏民俗节	
The Washington National Cathedral -----	59
华盛顿国家大教堂	
Northwest Native Dancers -----	66
西北地区的土著舞蹈家	

磁带二 A 面

Brandywine River Museum -----	73
布兰迪万河展览馆	
The Elderly Business -----	80
老年护理业	
A Shrine to the Clown -----	88
小丑的圣殿	
Inter- racial Marriage -----	97
跨种族婚姻	
New Information Economy -----	106
新信息经济	

磁带二 B 面

Opera /Impressionism -----	116
歌剧 / 印象主义	
Talented Tenor Saxophonist -----	124
天才萨克斯管演奏家	
New York Songs -----	131
纽约之歌	
Recycling -----	139
回收再生业	
How-to Books For Dummies -----	147
为傻瓜们出入门书	
Answers -----	156
答案	

Oldest Dinosaur Bones

最古老的恐龙骨骼



单词热身

remains	/ri'meins/	n. (常复数) 剩余物, 残骸
creature	/'kri:tʃə/	n. 生物
Triassic Period		(地质学) 三叠纪
landmass		n. 地块, 陆块
Pangea	/'pændʒiə/	n. (地质学) 泛古陆
mammal	/'mæmə/	n. 哺乳类动物
Prosauropod	/prəu'sɔ:rəpɒd/	n. 原蜥脚类恐龙
ancestor	/'ænsistə/	n. 祖先



Listening

I. Guided Note-taking

The finding of the oldest dinosaur bones

According to the researchers, the oldest dinosaur bones are believed to be from [1] _____ that lived about [2] _____ ago.

The bones were found together with [3] _____
_____ on Madagascar, an island off [4] _____.

The Middle to Late Triassic Period

The discovery is expected to provide information about [5]
_____.

Scientists know little about animals that lived between [6]
_____, which is known as the
Middle to Late Triassic Period.

During the Middle to Late Triassic Period, all of the Continents [7]
_____.

The bones

The bones were from the [8] _____ of two [9]
_____ of dinosaurs that [10] _____.

The two kinds of dinosaurs belonged to [11] _____ group.

They were [12] _____ long. Yet they
were the [13] _____ that were
the largest land animals on earth.

The significance of the findings

The researchers were able to estimate [14] _____ of the
bones with the help of [15] _____ found
in Madagascar, which were known to have lived [16]
_____ years ago.

The researchers believe the bones are even older. It is believed that
the bones are closer to [17] _____ years old,
which would be close to the time when dinosaurs [18]
_____.

The findings are expected to help answer questions about [19]

II. Comprehension Test

MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. The oldest dinosaur bones are believed to be from _____ dinosaurs that lived about _____ year ago.
A. two small, 230 million
B. three small, 230 million
C. three huge, 228 million
D. two small, 240 million
2. The bones were found in _____.
A. Asia
B. Africa
C. America
D. Australia
3. The bones were from the _____ of _____ kind(s) of dinosaurs that ate _____.
A. spine, one, meat
B. jaws, two, plants
C. feet, three, meat
D. jaws, four, plants
4. The researchers can estimate the age of the bones with the help of _____.

- A. the technology of radiation
 - B. the analysis of components
 - C. the other animal remains found together with the bones of dinosaurs
 - D. the comparison between bones
5. The findings are expected to help answer questions about _____.
- A. the sudden disappearance of dinosaurs
 - B. how the formation of continents influenced the development of different life forms
 - C. the development of life forms on the Earth
 - D. the development of early mammals

SHORT QUESTIONS

SHORT QUESTIONS

6. Where were the two dinosaur bones found, and how old are they according to researchers?

7. What information can this discovery provide?

8. Are the two dinosaurs of the same kind?

9. When did dinosaurs first appear?



Reading

Oldest Dinosaur Bones

最古老的恐龙骨骼

Researchers are studying what they say are the oldest dinosaur bones ever found. The bones are believed to be from two small dinosaurs that lived about 230 million years ago.

The bones were found with the remains of other ancient creatures on Madagascar, an island off the southeastern coast of Africa. The discovery is expected to provide information about what life on earth was like long ago.

Scientists know little about animals that lived between 225 million and 230 million years ago. This is a time in Earth's history known as the Middle to Late Triassic Period. Scientists say this is when all of the continents were connected together into one huge landmass called Pangea.

Scientists say many different kinds of creatures were alive at the beginning of this period. By the time it ended, dinosaurs and early mammals had

研究人员正在研究他们迄今发现的最古老的恐龙骨骼。人们相信这些恐龙骨骼来自生活在2亿3000万年以前的两只小恐龙。

这些恐龙骨骼是在非洲东南海岸的一个名为马达加斯加的岛屿上与其他古代生物的遗骸一起被发现的。人们期望这次发现能够为了解古代生物提供资料。

科学家对生活在2亿3000万年前至2亿2500万年以前的动物所知甚少。这个时期在地球史上称为三叠纪的中后期。科学家说，在这个时期所有大陆都连在一起，构成被称为泛古陆的一块巨大的陆地。

科学家说，在这个时期初期，陆地上生活着多种生物。这时期末期，恐龙和早期哺乳类生物已经形成，但是只有少数

developed. However, only a few fossil remains have been found to show what happened during this period.

Recently, researchers from Madagascar and the United States discovered the dinosaur bones in southwestern Madagascar. Their findings were reported in *Science* magazine.

The bones were from the jaws of two different kinds of dinosaurs that ate plants. Both creatures belonged to a group of dinosaurs called Prosauropods. They were less than two meters long. Yet they were the ancestors of huge dinosaurs that were the largest land animals on Earth.

The researchers were able to estimate the age of the bones with the help of the other animal remains found in Madagascar. Those animals appeared to be similar to creatures known to have lived 228 million years ago.

The researchers believe the two dinosaur bones they discovered are even older. They say the bones are probably closer to 230 million years old. This would be close to the time when dinosaurs first appeared.

The findings are expected to help

遗骸化石被发现，可以显示这个时期所发生的情况。

最近，马达加斯加和美国的研究人员在马达加斯加的西南部发现了恐龙骨骼。他们的发现已在《科学》杂志上做了报道。

这些骨骼属于两种不同种类的素食类恐龙的颞部。这两种生物都属于称作原蜥脚类的恐龙种群，它们身长不足两米。然而，它们是地球上最大的陆生动物——巨型恐龙——的祖先。

研究人员借助在马达加斯加发现的其他动物的遗骸，估计出这些恐龙骨骼的年代。那些动物看起来跟已知生活在2亿2800万年前的生物差不多。

研究人员相信他们发现的这两块恐龙骨骼更为古老。他们说，这些恐龙骨骼可能更接近2亿3000万年前的年代，也就是接近恐龙最初出现的年代。

人们期望借着这些发现，

answer questions about how the formation of continents influenced the development of different life forms.

能解答有关各个大陆的形成如何影响不同生命形式发展的一些问题。

Small Nous

小常识

三叠纪是地球地质历史的一个时代。地球漫长的历史分为前寒武纪（包括太古代和元后代），这一阶段大概有45亿年；而距离我们最近的6亿年，又被划分为古生代、中生代及新生代三个时期。中生代分为三个纪：三叠纪、侏罗纪及白垩纪。三叠纪是恐龙生活的主要时代。

在地球的二叠纪时期，地球上所有的陆地都聚集在一起，形成了一整块大陆，这一整块大陆被称为“泛古陆”。二叠纪时期的内陆浅海造就了一种特有的环境，无脊椎的海洋生物在该环境中得以大量繁衍。地球有史以来最大的生物灭绝发生在二叠纪末期，它使许多物种在地球上消失。

恐龙出现在二亿年前，到了6500万年前突然灭绝了。其灭绝原因有以下一些假说：

1. 大约6500万年前，有颗小行星撞击地球，产生了尘云，遮蔽地球达五年之久。由于尘云蔽日，气温下降，植物死亡，使地球的巨大爬行动物相继死亡。

2. 哺乳类动物把恐龙蛋吃光了，造成了恐龙的灭绝。

3. 中生代末期的地壳运动使海陆变迁，气候变冷，植物减少，食草恐龙首先遭殃，食肉恐龙也随之断粮，于是纷纷灭绝。

Dresden Green Diamond

德累斯顿绿宝石

WORDS

单词热身

rare	/rɛə/	adj.	稀有的, 罕见的
institution	/ˌɪnstɪˈtjuːʃən/	n.	学会, 机构
jewel	/ˈdʒuːəl/	n.	宝石
carat	/ˈkærət/	n.	克拉
boron	/ˈbɔːrən/	n.	硼
radiation	/ˌreɪdɪˈeɪʃən/	n.	辐射
luck	/lʌk/	n.	运气
vault	/vɔːlt/	n.	拱顶
permanent	/ˈpɜːmənənt/	adj.	永久的
ambassador	/æmˈbæsədə/	n.	大使, 代表



Listening

I. Guided Note-taking

About the two diamonds:

Thousands of people are visiting [1] _____ to see [2]

_____ in the world, which is called the Dresden Green.

A German museum loaned the Dresden Green diamond to the Smithsonian Institution [3] _____.

Around the Dresden Green stone are [4] _____.

The green stone was placed near another large and shining jewel—

[5] _____, which is [6] _____

_____.

The two large diamonds are [7] _____.

The Dresden Green weight [8] _____ carats while the Hope

Diamond weight [9] _____ carats.

A carats is [10] _____.

Similarities between the two diamonds:

Both are thought to have come from the Giaconda Mines in [11]

_____;

Both [12] _____ in Europe [13] _____;

Both are [14] _____.

Differences between the two diamonds:

The element boron produces [15] _____ while

the green color of the Dresden results from [16] _____.

The Hope Diamond is believed to have brought [17] _____

luck because sometimes [18] _____ happened

to its owners while the Dresden Green seems [19] _____.

The Dresden Green was taken to [20] _____ after

the war and was returned to [21] _____ in [22]

_____.

Now, its permanent home is [23] _____.

II. Comprehension Test

FORM-FILLING

FORM-FILLING

Similarities and differences between the two diamonds

	The Dresden Green	The Hope Diamond
Size	[1] _____	[2] _____
Weight	[3] _____	[4] _____
Place of origin	[5] _____	[6] _____
Color	[7] _____	[8] _____
The country it belongs to	[9] _____	not mentioned
Symbolic meaning	[10] _____	[11] _____

SHORT QUESTIONS

SHORT QUESTIONS

12. To which country does the Dresden Green belong and why should it appear in the United States?

13. What is around the Dresden Green?
