

轻松听懂 Easy Learn—VOA Standard English

VOA标准英语

美国之音听力突破系列

总主编：马德高

主编：唐佳梅 广东外语外贸大学新闻学院

周肖儿 中山大学外国语学院

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Voice of America

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We must love one another or die.

~W. H. Auden~

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前言

英语学习最重要的5种技能是听、说、读、写、译，其中听、说两种技能是衡量英语熟练程度的重要标准。听、说之中，听是语言输入，是其他4种技能的基础，因此英语听力的训练与提高对提高英语学习者的英语水平来说至关重要。VOA（美国之音）英语节目历来是中国广大英语学习者的必听节目。VOA是世界上最大的新闻广播机构之一，它的英语节目就是一部“活的教科书”。

VOA英语广播采用的是美国普通话（General American）。听众不仅能了解到当今世界上的一些最新热点新闻，还能熟悉美国英语的语音、语调，掌握其语言特点，培养准确连贯的英语语感，学到地道的英语语言，扩大知识面，增加词汇量。

我们国家每年举行的大学英语四、六级考试听力部分大都采用美语。我国留美人员必须通过的TOEFL及晋升职称必须通过的WSK考试，听力部分也是采用这种语音语调。据了解，能在考试中取得理想成绩者大多数都坚持收听VOA英语广播。因此，听VOA英语广播是提高英语听力的重要途径之一。

《美国之音听力突破系列》丛书共有2册，分别为《轻松听懂VOA特别英语》和《轻松听懂VOA标准英语》。本书主要有以下几个方面的特点：

1. 精听、泛听相结合：

本书为您提供众多专题的新闻内容，精听、泛听相结合。精听部分旨在全方位提高您的听说译综合技能；泛听部分仅提供英文内容以及单词注释，让您在同一册书中接触到更多新闻信息。

2. 实践训练与技巧点拨并行：

编者深知“授人以鱼，不如授人以渔”的道理。因此，我们不仅为您提供丰富的听力素材，还为您提供颇具价值的听力技巧点拨，帮助您在学习的过程中，更快掌握必备的技巧以及成为口语高手的科学捷径。

3. 习题多样，互动性强：

本书每个小节中均设有各类练习题，便于您及时检验自己的学习效果，改进不足之处，提高实践应变能力。

4. 名师把关，质量突出：

本书由名校名师担任主编，外籍专家担任主审，数十位来自全国各地各个大学与培训机构的英语老师担任编委。整个制作流程科学规范，内容严谨，把关严格。

5. 精美卡片，缓和节奏：

本书中众多别出心裁的彩色卡片，有利于缓和您的阅读节奏，为您带来体验崭新的阅读旅程。享受学习，享受读书人生。



6. 超值礼包，赠品众多：

光盘中免费赠送您5期精美夺目的《星火英语数码杂志》。杂志中包括口语、美文、娱乐与人物等众多栏目，共260页，总容量为266M，让您在崭新而美妙的视听过程中，体验轻松学英语的乐趣。此外，我们还为您提供系列丛中其他各分册部分声音内容的精选剪辑，让您尽享星火英语为您提供的视觉与听觉大餐！

如何使用本书

为方便您有效地使用本书，请您在开始学习之前，先仔细了解一下本书的结构：

一、章节设置：

本书选取美国之音VOA新闻15个板块的声音文字资料，包括科技、政治、财经、教育、环境、社会热点、人权法制、战争、劳工、生活、人情世故、健康、文娱、体育和灾难等内容。

二、每章分成若干板块：

1. 精听新闻：精听部分含数条新闻，每条新闻含以下数个部分：

- (1)英文新闻：这部分提供原声英文新闻内容。主要是让您通过精听、听抄、翻译以及熟读，全方位提高您的听说译综合技能。
- (2)单词注释：这部分提供英文新闻中出现的词汇注释。
- (3)难点解析：这部分对英文新闻中的难点作出详细解释，帮助您巩固新闻中的语法知识。
- (4)全文翻译：参考译文部分的设置目的在于帮助您更好地了解新闻信息建议您理解英文的基础上适当进行参考，切勿陷入过度依赖中文翻译的误区。
- (5)新闻链接：这部分内容为您提供与英文新闻有关的新闻链接内容，让您从不同角度更好地了解新闻背景。
- (6)即听即练：这部分是针对英文新闻设置的相关练习，练习形式多样化，旨在培养与考察您的听力技能。练习参考答案在书后的附录中。

2. 泛听新闻：泛听部分仅提供英文内容以及单词注释，目的在于让您在同一

册书中接触到更多新闻信息。

3. 专题词汇：每章中含有专题词汇板块，这部分旨在让您通过集中记忆，扩大新闻词汇量。
4. 高手点拨：每章最后的“高手点拨”部分，让您在掌握科学高效的学习技巧的前提下，有效地提高新闻听力水平。

三、本书适合读者：

1. 英语专业或非英语专业大学生；
2. 英语培训班中级水平学习者；
3. 涉外工作人员；
4. 报考托福等国外考试的学生
5. 出国人员；
6. 英语能力出色的中学生；
7. 社会从业人员；
8. 希望提高听力水平的学习者；
9. 希望自学成才的英语爱好者；
10. 喜欢体验英语学习乐趣的英语爱好者。

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Scientists Develop Internet Catalog of All Earth's Species

Scientists have announced they have begun assembling an Internet catalog of every living thing on Earth. The organizers say the new website will become the single location where researchers can go to study the nearly 2 million known plant and animal species. As VOA's David McAlary reports, this so-called *Encyclopedia of Life* is expected to be a major help to scientists in developing countries.

An electronic *Encyclopedia of Life* has long been a goal of researchers. They say it is possible only now because of advances in Internet technology, high **resolution** digital photography, and the ability to quickly read the genetic codes of species.

"I almost cannot **put into words** how exciting this development is for scientists, citizens around the world, and me **in particular**." This is James Edwards, the Executive Secretary for the Global Biodiversity Information Center, based in Copenhagen, Denmark.

He is the *Encyclopedia of Life*'s first Executive Director.

"Once completed, the encyclopedia will provide scientists, students, and all citizens with multimedia access to all known living species, even those that have just been discovered."

The project is a collaboration of six scientific organizations, including the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, Harvard University near Boston, and Chicago's Field Museum. But organizers say they hope to gain the participation of **institutions** around the world.

One of the intellectual forces behind the project is renowned Harvard biologist Edward O. Wilson, who says only about 10 percent of all living things are currently known.

"Our lives depend upon this largely unknown living world that we now propose to understand more fully. Humanity exists, **in other words**, on a little known planet. What knowledge we have is scattered all through very technical literature. It is hard to obtain. It is usually available and even known about to a limited number of experts."

Wilson says The *Encyclopedia of Life* will change that, and

in so doing, will advance the discovery of new species that could be adaptable to agriculture and medicine. He points out that it will let scientists better anticipate disease outbreaks and the **encroachment** of invasive plants and animals.

“Only with such encyclopedic knowledge can biology **as a whole** mature as a science and acquire predictive power. Never again need we overlook so many golden opportunities in the living world around us or be so often surprised by the sudden appearance of destructive aliens that spring from that little-known world.”

The Encyclopedia of Life will cost \$50 million to develop, with support from the six founding institutions and two U.S. **charitable** foundations.

One of the charities is the MacArthur Foundation, whose president, Jonathan Fanton, says researchers worldwide will be able to contribute their knowledge to the website. He predicts that the project will be a **boon** to science in low income countries.

“*The Encyclopedia of Life* has clear **utility** for information sharing, especially in the developing nations, where access to science is very limited. And I think it is fair to say this could be a revolution for science in the developing world.”

Encyclopedia executive director James Edwards says the goal is to catalog 1 million species, a little more than half of those known, in five years.

The website is accessible at www.eol.org.

Vocabulary | 单词注释

assemble	[ə'sembl]	v.	收集
resolution	[,rezə'lju:ʃən]	n.	清晰度, 分辨率
institution	[,insti'tju:ʃən]	n.	机构
encroachment	[in'krəʊtʃmənt]	n.	侵蚀, 侵犯
charitable	['tʃærɪtəbl]	adj.	慈善事业的
boon	[bu:n]	n.	实惠
utility	[ju:'tɪlɪti]	n.	效用, 有用

Dictation Tips | 听力难点

1. **put into words** 诉诸言语 *I find it hard to put my feelings into words.*

2. **in particular** 尤其是 *There is one book in particular that may help you.*
3. **in other words** 换言之（通常说得更简单直接）*The weather was terrible, the plane took off several hours after the scheduled time, and then fog prevented their landing. In other words, they never got to the wedding at all.*
4. **as a whole** 总体来说 *As a whole, the relocation seems to have been beneficial.*

关于whole的常用短语还有：

on/upon the whole 总的来看 *On the whole, the neighborhood is improving.*

out of whole cloth 虚构的 *Mother made a story out of whole cloth.*

Translation | 全文翻译

科学家开发涵盖所有物种的互联网目录

科学家宣布他们开始编撰涵盖地球上所有生物的互联网目录。组织者说，研究人员只需要来到这个网站，就可以学习近2百万种已知动植物。根据美国之音大卫·麦克拉瑞的报告，预计，这个所谓的生命百科全书项目对发展中国家的科学家帮助甚大。

编写一部电子版生命百科全书一直是研究人员的目标。他们说全靠互联网、高分辨率数字摄影和快速识别物种的遗传密码等技术的发展，这个目标现在才能够实现。

“我几乎无法用语言来表述这一进展对科学家、全世界人民，尤其是我是一件多么兴奋的事。”位于丹麦哥本哈根的全球生物多样性信息中心执行秘书詹姆士·爱德华说。

他是《生命百科全书》的第一任执行董事。

“一旦完成，这部百科全书会为科学家、学生、和全世界人民提供全部已知物种的多媒体信息，甚至包括那些刚刚被发现的物种的信息。”

这个项目是六个科研组织合作的成果，包括华盛顿的史密斯索尼亚协会、波士顿附近的哈佛大学，以及芝加哥菲尔德博物馆。但组织者说他们希望全世界研究机构都来参与。

哈佛大学著名生物学家爱德华·欧·威尔逊是这个项目主要的推动力量之一。按照他的说法，我们知道的物种只占有所有生物物种的10%。

“我们的生命依赖这个世界上的大多数未知生物，现在，我们打算更多地了解它们。”他说，“换句话说，人类对自己生存的星球知之甚少，我们所拥有的知识散落在技术性很强的文献中，很难获取；通常只有有限的几个专家掌握和了解。”

威尔逊说《生命百科全书》将改变这种局面，这样做，将提前发现适合

农业耕种和入药的新物种。他指出这将让科学家对疾病爆发和侵入性动植物的侵害作出更好的预测。

“只有凭借百科全书一样的知识，生物学在总体上作为一门科学才成熟，才有预见能力。我们再也不会忽视我们周围生物界的众多难得机会，或者常常对从知之甚少的领域中突然出现的外来破坏性物种莫名惊诧了。”

《生命百科全书》的开发将耗资5000万美元，由6个创始机构和美国两个慈善基金支持。

其中一个慈善机构是麦克阿瑟基金，基金总裁乔那森·范顿说，全世界的研究人员都能用他们的知识为这个网站作出贡献。他预言项目会对低收入国家的科学普及带来实惠。

“生命百科全书网站有明确的效用，能实现信息共享，尤其在发展中国家。人们接触科学的机会十分有限。我想，公正地说，这可能是发展中国家科学的革命。”范顿先生说。

生命百科全书执行董事爱德华说，项目的目标是在五年之内收录一百万个物种，比已知物种的一半多一点。

生命百科全书的网址是：www.eol.org。

News Link | 新闻链接

全球多个顶尖科研机构5月8日宣布，将花10年时间、耗资1亿美元合作推出“生命百科全书”网站（Encyclopedia of Life），图文并茂收录至少180万物种资料，小可协助学生做生物科功课，大能帮助政府制定保护濒危物种措施。该计划执行总监爱德华表示：“生命百科全书准备为每个有名字的物种建立词条，目前有180万种。一旦有新物种出现，就会加入百科全书内，将来甚至可能增列化石类。”

Exercises | 即听即练

Fill in the blanks with the words you hear from the news:

1. The project of the *Encyclopedia of Life* is a collaboration of _____ Institutions in _____, _____ near Boston, and _____.
2. The *Encyclopedia of Life* will cost _____ to develop, with support from the six founding institutions and _____ U.S. _____.

Dark Sky Week Highlights Problem of Light Pollution

There was a new moon in the sky on Tuesday. That's the phase, of course, when the moon turns its dark side toward Earth. Once, that meant very dark nights. But increasingly, artificial

lighting has brightened the night, casting a **diffuse** glow far away.

For years this light pollution has **interfered with** the work of astronomers.

Veteran astronomer Dave Crawford says increasing light pollution means many of the world's most famous **observatories** can no longer do **cutting-edge** astronomy.

"Mt. Wilson, where the expanding universe was discovered and worked on by [Edwin] Hubble, can't do that kind of stuff anymore. Palomar is severely impacted. And so one goes to North-central Chile or the Big Island in Hawaii or the Namibian desert or other places. And yet even there, of course, these being nice, clear, wonderful places, [they] tend to get impacted by people moving in and bringing their lights along with them. So it's a real problem."

Crawford now heads the International Dark-Sky Association, which is working to **raise awareness of** the issue.

He says much light pollution comes from poorly-designed lighting fixtures, such as streetlights that don't direct their light downward. Dark sky **advocates** say it's wasteful and creates pollution from unneeded power generation. Light scatters, hitting dust particles and water molecules in the atmosphere, diffusing into a glow that covers the skies around big cities and increasingly in less-populated areas as well.

Crawford says the absence of dark nights may also disrupt biological cycles.

"Whether it's sea turtles, or birds, or trees, or plants. There's no question that recent studies indicate that the lack of a good **circadian** rhythm—you know, the day/night cycle—is impacting human health. We need that day/night cycle. Everything has had it over the entire history of the earth. And to take it away in only a few decades is a dangerous thing to do."

Several years ago, Jennifer Barlow, who was then in high school, launched a campaign to get people to turn off their lights—at first for just one night—so they could see the night sky better. The campaign led to National Dark Sky Week, which began Tuesday with the new moon. It's not an official event, though many in the astronomy community have **embraced** the idea. Barlow, who is now a student at the University of Virginia,

says Dark Sky Week is more about raising awareness of light pollution than actually getting people to turn off their lights.

“Really turning off the lights for one week isn’t going to do very much. But [by] becoming more aware and learning about the proper lighting fixtures, we’ll be able to make the skies have a better quality and be darker for years and years to come.”

The quality of the night sky is important to Dennis Erickson, a Chicago high school teacher and advocate of sidewalk astronomy, where amateur astronomers take their telescopes out onto the streets to share some of the wonders of the night sky with city dwellers. But in a big city like Chicago, he says light pollution **obscures** all but the brightest objects in the sky, and that robs people of the sense of wonder that a really dark sky brings.

“To get that serious, wonder-awe-inspiring feeling of looking at the night sky—especially seeing that Milky Way—when that shows up, it sort of gives you a chill down your back, and you wonder what in the world is out there. Is there life out there? And now, if you live in the city and don’t get out in the country, you don’t experience that, and, you know, most of our inner city kids do not get out, and they never see that beautiful Milky Way.”

However, Jennifer Barlow has some suggestions for what you can do in the meantime.

“Turn off the lights,” she recommends. “That’s one of the most important things, because if people don’t participate, then it’s not going to work. Actually tell other people, because not everybody’s going to hear about it and also to go out and look at the sky and just see what the dark sky has to offer us. And hopefully that will encourage people to get better lighting and be more aware about light pollution.”

Vocabulary | 单词注释

diffuse	[di'fju:z]	v.	散开
veteran	['vetərən]	n.	老手, 富有经验的人
observatory	[əb'zə:vətəri]	adj.	气象台
cutting-edge	['kʌtɪŋ 'edʒ]	adj.	尖端的, 高端的
advocate	['ædvəkit]	n.	倡导者, 鼓吹者
circadian	[sə:'ke idɪən]	adj.	生理节奏的, 以24小时为周期的
embrace	[im'breɪs]	v.	信奉(主义, 信仰等), 高兴地接受
obscure	[əb'skjʊə]	v.	使暗, 使不明显

1. **interfere with...** 妨碍, 干扰, 干涉 *Sedentary habits often interfere with health.*
2. **raise awareness of** 引起对……的关注。关于aware, 常用的还有 be aware of... 意识到, 对……关注。 *More and more people are aware of the importance of environmental protection.*

Translation | 全文翻译

“黑暗夜空周”突出的问题——光污染

周二晚上的月亮将是新月。当然, 这是因为当时月亮黑暗的一面面向地球。一旦出现这样的情况, 就意味着夜晚会非常黑暗。但渐渐地, 灯光使夜晚变得光亮, 光辉弥漫到远方。

多年来, 光污染一直干扰天文学家的工作。

资深天文学家戴夫·克劳福德指出光污染越来越严重, 令世界许多著名的天文台再也不能进行尖端天文研究。

他说: “宇宙大膨胀在威尔逊天文台被发现, 哈勃也在那里进行这项研究, 但是那里已经不能再进行那种观测了。因为帕洛马山受到严重影响, 所以天文学家要到北智利中部或夏威夷的大岛, 或纳米比亚沙漠或其它地方去。当然, 即使在那些很好的, 干净的, 美丽的地方, 往往也会受到带着灯光的迁入者的影响, 因此, 这才是一个真正的问题。”

克劳福德现任国际黑天协会主席, 该协会正致力提高人们对这个问题的关注。

他说, 许多光污染都来自设计不佳的照明装置, 如不能直接向下投射光线的路灯。黑天协会倡导者说这样不必要的发电会造成浪费并产生污染。大气中光散射, 照射到尘粒和水分子后漫射成光, 后者覆盖了大城市的天空, 也逐渐覆盖人口较少的地区。

克劳福德指出黑暗之夜的消失将会破坏生物周期。

“海龟、鸟类、树木或者植物, 都不一例外。毫无疑问, 最近的研究表明由于缺乏良好的生物节律——昼夜交替, 人体健康正受到影响。我们需要昼夜循环, 这一节律伴随着整个地球的历史, 而短短几十年时间便将其终止了, 这是一件危险的事。”克劳福德说。

几年前, 珍妮花·巴洛, 她当时正在读高中, 曾发起一项运动, 让人们关掉灯——起先只是一个晚上, 这样他们可以看见更美好的夜空。该运动促成“国家黑暗夜空周”的出现, 从周二看见新月开始。尽管这不是官方活动, 但是这一想法被天文学界的许多人所认同。现就读于弗吉尼亚大学的巴洛认为“黑暗夜空周”不只是让人们把灯关掉而是更令人意识到光污染的问题。

她承认把灯关掉一星期不会造成很大的影响。但随着意识的提高和对正确照明的了解, 我们可以令夜空质量更好, 使夜空逐年变暗。

夜空的质量对芝加哥高中教师丹尼斯·埃里森来说是很重要的。他倡导“路边天文”，即天文学爱好者把望远镜架在街头，和城市居民分享奇妙的夜空。但在像芝加哥这样的大城市，他说，除了空中最亮的物体，光污染掩盖了一切，这剥夺了人们对真正夜空的好奇心。

埃里森说：“当你仰望星空，尤其是看到银河系的时候，你会有一种很严肃，既好奇又畏惧，却又心驰神往的感觉。那是一种使你背有寒意的感觉，你会想在那里的世界是怎样的。那里有生命吗？现在，如果你住在城市而且不到乡村去，就没有这样的体验。并且你知道，我们大部分的城市孩子都不出去，他们永远都不会看见美丽的银河系。”

然而，珍妮花对这个时候可以做的事情提出了一些建议。

她建议到：“关灯，这是最重要的事情之一，因为如果人们不参与，那就不会起作用。其实还要告诉其他人，因为不是每个人都接受，并且走出去，看一看天空，看看夜空能赋予了我们什么。我希望这能鼓励人们获得更好的照明和对光污染有更深入的认识。”

News Link | 新闻链接

光污染

国际上一般将光污染分成3类，即白亮污染、人工白昼和彩光污染。

白亮污染：阳光照射强烈时，城市里建筑物的玻璃幕墙、釉面砖墙、磨光大理石和各种涂料等装饰反射光线，白亮夺目。专家研究发现，长时间在白亮污染环境下工作和生活的人，视网膜和虹膜都会受到不同程度的损害，视力急剧下降，白内障的发病率高达45%。

人工白昼：夜幕降临后，商场、酒店上的广告灯、霓虹灯闪烁夺目，令人眼花缭乱。在这样的环境下，人们夜晚难以入睡，正常的生物钟会被扰乱，导致白天工作效率低下。

彩光污染：舞厅、夜总会安装的黑光灯、旋转灯、荧光灯以及闪烁的彩色光源构成了彩光污染。据测定，黑光灯所产生的紫外线强度大大亮于太阳光中的紫外线，且对人体有害影响的持续时间长。人如果长期接受这种照射，可诱发流鼻血、脱牙、白内障，甚至导致白血病和其它癌变。

Exercises | 即听即练

1. After Palomar is severely impacted, one goes to do observation in the following places EXCEPT:
 - A. Mt. Wilson
 - B. North-central Chile
 - C. the Big Island in Hawaii
 - D. the Namibian desert
2. The originator of National Dark Sky Week is:
 - A. Dave Crawford

B. Jennifer Barlow
C. Dennis Erickson

South Africa Launches New AIDS Drug Initiative

The government of South Africa recently announced a new plan to combat HIV/AIDS. The plan pledges to provide within five years life-prolonging antiretroviral treatment to 80 percent of the AIDS victims who need it. Currently only 20 percent receive the treatment. But this is not the only challenge facing South Africa's 5 million HIV sufferers, the second highest number in the world. Correspondent Scott Bobb reports on some of these challenges from the ART clinic at the Chris Hani Baragwanath hospital in Soweto.

It is early morning at Soweto's largest hospital. Elsie (who asked that her last name not be used for privacy reasons) has brought her seven-month-old son, Neo, to the Anti-Retroviral Treatment Clinic.

Neo has developed **diarrhea** and a fever, possible reactions to the army of drugs he is receiving to help him fight the AIDS virus that his mother **transmitted** to him at birth.

Dr. Aneesa Sheik examines Neo as she does every month when he comes in. Neo has been on the drugs for four months, so Dr. Sheik believes his **symptoms** are not due to a drug reaction, but more likely to an ordinary infection.

The doctor draws blood from Neo to test his **immune** system, which the AIDS virus is attacking. The drugs help prolong his life.

Neo is lucky. In South Africa only 250,000 AIDS victims have access to Anti-Retroviral Treatment (ART) about one-fifth of those who need it. In South Africa, people with HIV begin ART only when they have or are developing full-blown AIDS. This is partly due to a lack of funds, facilities and care workers.

There are other obstacles.

Dr. Sheik says many people do not reveal that they are sick, because they fear they will be **expelled from** their families or they fear violence from their partners. And people who do not tell anyone they have AIDS have trouble **adhering to** the

daily **regimen**.

"There's a lot of **stigma** attached to HIV. Lots of our moms who are not adherent to medication with their babies have issues with **disclosure**."

Neo is doing well, because his mother gives him his medicine regularly. Adherence to the treatment is vital to stay healthy and prevent the virus from developing resistance to the drugs.

Dr. Sheik says with the treatment, Neo stands a good chance of living to adulthood, that is, she says, if he survives his **adolescence**.

Smangele is a 16-year-old girl who is having trouble with adherence. She was **raped** by her brother when she was nine years old and has been living with HIV ever since.

Smangele preaches **abstinence** and safe sex.

"I got this advice. Stop having sex. If you want to have sex with your boyfriend, go to have blood test, because there are many viruses."

But Dr. Sheik says Smangele has been going out with boys. This has angered her family. As a result she has bounced from her mother's house in neighboring Mpumalanga province to an aunt's in Pretoria, to another aunt in Soweto. She has been out of school for a year.

"Nothing is going (on)."

"Then why are you looking so sad? Are you having problems at home?"

Dr. Sheik asks Smangele why she is not taking her medication. Smangele says as tears roll down her cheeks that her family is always yelling at her.

Dr. Sheik tells her it is vital that she take her medicine regularly.

"If everybody is angry with you, you can't get them back by not taking your medication because you're not hurting them. You're hurting yourself. You don't take the medication; the virus is going to grow again. The virus grows and it learns how to fight the medication. That medication is not going to work, Smangele."

Dr. Sheik says treating HIV is different from any other disease.

"HIV is a disease that's very unique. It is not a disease like we've ever treated before, because it's a social disease as well. It affects your entire life."

Smangele wants to go back to school. So Dr. Sheik offers her a deal. If she will take her medicine faithfully for two weeks, the doctor will enroll her in a school in Soweto. That way she can live with her aunt and also be close to the clinic.

Hopefully, a more stable life will help Smangele take her medicine regularly and live for many more years.

In the meantime, the pharmacy has prepared baby Neo's supply of anti-retroviral drugs for the coming month.

Nurse Sibongile Sithene shows Elsie again how to give the medicine to her baby.

But the nurse is concerned that Elsie, who is also HIV positive, has not tested her own immunity level to see if she should be on the treatment as well.

Elsie promises to take the test because she is losing weight, but she leaves without saying when. So there is nothing to do but wait until next month when she brings Neo in again.

Vocabulary | 单词注释

initiative	[i'nɪʃiətiv]	n.	倡议
pledge	[pledʒ]	v.	保证
antiretroviral	[.æntiretrəu'vaɪərəl]	adj.	抗逆转录酶病毒的
diarrhea	[.daɪə'riə]	n.	痢疾, 腹泻
transmit	[trænz'mɪt]	v.	传染
symptom	['sɪmptəm]	n.	症状, 征兆
immune	[i'mju:n]	adj.	免疫的
adhere	[əd'hɪə]	v.	坚持
regimen	['redʒɪmen]	n.	食物疗法, 养生法
stigma	['stɪgmə]	n.	污名
disclosure	[dis'kləʊʒə]	n.	揭发, 暴露
adolescence	[.ædəʊ'lesəns]	n.	青春期
rape	[reɪp]	v.	强奸
abstinence	['æbstɪnəns]	n.	节制, 节欲, 戒酒

Dictation Tips | 听力难点

- expelled from** 从……驱逐出去, 开除。 *He was expelled from the school.*
- adhere to** 坚持, 遵守。 *The president adheres to the original policy even though there are negative voices from the congress.*