

湖南省高等教育21世纪课程教材

LISTEN TO ENGLISH NEWS

英语新闻听力教程

(学生用书)

主编 张瑞鸿

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 中南大学出版社
Central South University Press

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(学生用书)

主 编 张瑞鸿
编 委 张景华 廖素云
朱曼莉 周四瑗
陈利文

中南大学出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语新闻听力教程/张瑞鸿主编. —长沙:中南大学出版社, 2005. 9

ISBN 7-81105-208-3

I. 英... II. 张... III. 新闻 - 英语 - 听说教学 - 教材 IV. H319. 9

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2005)第 101253 号

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-
- 责任编辑 周兴武
 责任印制 汤庶平
 出版发行 中南大学出版社
社址:长沙市麓山南路 邮编:410083
发行科电话:0731-8876770 传真:0731-8710482
 印 装 湖南印刷一厂

-
- 开 本 787 × 1092 1/16 印张 14.25 字数 349 千字
 版 次 2005 年 9 月第 1 版 2005 年 9 月第 1 次印刷
 书 号 ISBN 7 - 81105 - 208 - 3/H · 012
 定 价 26.00 元
-

图书出现印装问题,请与经销商调换

前 言

当今世界,英语已经成为一种国际性的语言。对于以英语为专业的大学生来说,能阅读、写作和翻译一般英语文章,这并非罕见。但是,能完全听懂英美广播的学生却十分有限。开设英语新闻听力这一门课程是全面提高英语专业学生各种能力的一种有效的途径,但是,长期以来,我国英语新闻听力方面的教材奇缺,更没有系统科学的英语新闻听力教材。鉴于此,湖南科技大学外国语学院于2003年向湖南省教育厅申请出版《英语新闻听力教程》,批准为“湖南省高等教育21世纪课程教材”(湘教发[2003]98号)资助项目。

《英语新闻听力教程》(以下简称《教程》)主要以提高英语专业大学生的英语新闻听力能力为目标,体现现代教育的思想和理念,反映21世纪我国经济社会发展对培养外语复合型人才的需要。以《高等学校英语专业教学大纲》为指南,参照大纲对英语专业学生四、八级考试对听懂“美国之音”(VOA)和“英国广播公司”(BBC)英语新闻的能力要求组编教程,另外,《教程》也适合非英语专业研究生以及英语水平达到非英语专业四级以上的大学生使用,英语爱好者也可以通过对照学生用书和教师用书进行自学。

一、教程的特色及选材

《教程》的特色和选材主要表现在以下几个方面:①选材的新颖性。主要以近两年来国际政治、经济等各个领域内有重大影响的新闻为主。②内容的真实性。所编的英语新闻主要指美国之音(VOA)、英国广播公司(BBC)播放的题材,都有确切的广播日期和时间,而不是从其他报纸和书籍进行改编和摘抄的新闻。③题材的代表性。所选英语新闻都是代表国际政治、经济、文化、科技、军事等领域内的主流新闻和人们感兴趣的话题。

二、教程编排的科学性

为了体现本《教程》的实用性,方便广大师生的课堂教学和增强教学效果,在编排上注意各个教学环节,教程的编排具有严密的系统性和科学性。

1. 教程由以下13章构成:第一章为英语新闻电台介绍,主要介绍VOA标准英语新闻、VOA特别英语新闻以及BBC标准新闻的特点和差异,负责人:张瑞鸿。第二章为英语新闻文体特点,从文体上介绍VOA、BBC英语新闻与其他文体的差异,科学地描写和解释英语新闻这一体裁的特点。负责人:张景华。第三章为英语广播新闻的听力与应试技巧,例如,根据新闻导语预测新闻内容;根据时间顺序理解新闻内容;根据事件发展把握新闻内容等,有一定的理论深度,负责人:张瑞鸿。第四章为政治新闻,负责人:张景华。第五章为社会新

闻, 负责人: 朱曼莉。第六章为经济新闻, 负责人: 朱曼莉。第七章为文化新闻, 负责人: 朱曼莉。第八章为教育新闻, 负责人: 朱曼莉。第九章为体育新闻, 负责人: 廖素云。第十章为军事新闻, 负责人: 廖素云。第十一章为科技新闻, 负责人: 廖素云。第十二章为宗教新闻, 负责人: 廖素云。第十三章为事件新闻, 负责人: 张景华。各章中的 VOA 特别英语新闻和特别英语新闻常用词汇表, 负责人: 周四瑗。

2. 从第三至十四章新闻听力实践部分体现了方便教学的原则。本教程分学生用书和教师用书: 学生用书的每个章节由新词表(含地名、人名)、练习题、注解等三大部分构成。学生用书的注解是为了增强学生对外国文化背景的了解, 注重新词、难句和长句的解释和分析。练习题体现教学测试量化评估的原则, 主要包括: ①问答题或判断题, 每一则新闻为 3~7 个问题, 主要考察学生在泛听的情景下对新闻的整体把握能力; ②选择题, 根据新闻内容, 主要考察学生对新闻某些关键线索(如数字、年代、重要细节)的理解能力; ③填空题或听写题, 主要考察学生的新闻词汇量。每章由 7 则新闻构成, 约 4~6 个课时。为了适用于课堂教学, 每则新闻长度和难度适宜。教师用书由参考答案和新闻文本构成。

三、教学辅助材料

为了体现《教程》的实用性, 本教程还配备了光盘, 方便教师在多媒体教室进行教学和学生自学。

最后, 感谢湖南省教育厅对《教程》的资助, 感谢湖南科技大学教务处对《教程》出版的支持, 感谢湖南科技大学外国语学院广大同仁的帮助。

由于我们的水平有限, 错误之处在所难免, 欢迎广大教师和读者批评指正。

《英语新闻听力教程》编写小组

2005 年 3 月 14 日

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第一章 英语新闻电台介绍

随着社会的不断进步,经济的飞速发展,21世纪跨入了一个信息时代。各种信息传媒手段越来越多,信息量越来越大,传播速度也越来越快。21世纪的大学生视野开阔,思维活跃,关注生活,尤其关注国内外新近发生的各个方面的重大事件,包括政治、科技、教育、军事、体育等诸方面内容。所以把英语新闻引入英语课堂,不仅能拓宽学生的知识面,全面提高学生英语语言的运用能力,而且有助于调动学生的英语学习积极性,提高学生的综合素质。现在国际上比较权威的英语新闻媒介主要有:VOA, BBC, CRI等。下面我们主要介绍VOA(the Voice of America)和BBC(British Broadcasting Corporation)广播电台。

一、美国之音新闻介绍

美国之音(VOA)的英语节目,按播音速度可分为两种:一种叫作Special English(特别英语),一种是Standard English(标准英语)。

(一) 特别英语新闻

Special English又叫“慢速英语”,是VOA电台专为全世界非英语国家初学英语的听众安排的一种简易、规范的英语广播节目。该节目创始于20世纪50年代末期,是VOA电台的专家们研究如何与世界各地的英语学习者进行交流的产物。40多年来,VOA电台为了办好Special English节目,进行了大量的调查研究工作,对播音速度、内容及用词范围都作了具体规定。Special English的三条标准是:①它是一种由美国人最常用的1500个基本单词为主体构成的美国英语;②它用简短、明晰的句子广播;③它以每分钟90个单词的速度,即2/3的Standard English速度进行广播。因此,Special English既能为英语学习者提供信息,又充分体现了英语本身的风格特色,从而成为VOA电台独具特色,拥有大量听众的节目。

Special English的节目可分为两大类:①新闻节目;②专题节目。新闻节目每次长约10分钟,大都播出10条左右新闻,近1000个单词,每条新闻多为一分钟。但偶尔也有长达两分钟的要闻。除头条新闻外,每条新闻都由一个电头引导,这样显得结构分明,条理清晰。在节目结束之前,播音员常常用三四句话重播其中3条新闻的提要,以加深听众对要闻的印象。新闻中70%左右的内容与同时整点播出的Standard English新闻相同,这样对于英语爱好者能有一个温习并逐步提高的过程。专题节目(Feature Programs),一般安排在新闻节目之后,或之前播出。这主要取决于专题节目的时间。5分钟左右的专题节目主要有:Science Report, Agriculture Report, Words and Their Stories。15分钟的专题节目共有7个不同的小专题,以星期为单位循环,每天分4次重复播出一个专题,但星期日和星期六的两个专题每晚只播3遍,每次节目约15分钟,继每次5分钟的专题节目之后播出。这7个节目报道美国及世界其他国家的政治经济、科学文化、历史地理、自然风情、名人轶事、风俗习惯、音乐文

艺、日常生活以及答听众问等。它们风格各异，又融知识性、趣味性、科学性、通俗性于一体，是提高大学生英语听力，拓宽知识面的好节目。下面是新闻实例介绍：

例一：

**ECONOMICS REPORT — Wal-Mart Tops the Fortune 500
List for the Fourth Year**

Mario Ritter

Broadcast: Friday, April 22, 2005

I'm Gwen Outen with the VOA Special English Economics Report.

Each year the business magazine Fortune publishes a list of the five hundred largest American companies. The new Fortune five hundred list has come out. And, for the fourth year, Wal-Mart is at the top. Wal-Mart stores sell general goods at low prices. The company had sales of almost two hundred ninety thousand million dollars last year. Wal-Mart is first on the Fortune five hundred list by revenue, or the total amount of money received. The oil company Exxon Mobil is second. But, for the second year, Exxon Mobil is first in profits among American companies. Wal-Mart is listed eighth in profits. Exxon Mobil recorded a profit of more than twenty-five thousand million dollars last year. That was an increase of almost eighteen percent over the year before. General Motors is third on the Fortune list of top companies by revenue, followed by Ford Motor Company and General Electric. Two other oil companies are sixth and seventh on the list. Like Exxon Mobil, Chevron Texaco and Conoco Phillips both gained from high oil prices. Citigroup is eighth on the Fortune five hundred list by revenue. As in two thousand three, the financial services company was second in profits last year, behind Exxon Mobil. Ninth on the list by revenue is the insurance company American International Group. A. I. G. is followed by I. B. M. , International Business Machines. In two thousand three I. B. M. was ninth and A. I. G. was tenth. The yearly Fortune lists contain only companies that release their financial information to the public. So far we have talked about leaders in revenues and profits. But Fortune also lists companies by assets. Assets are anything of value that a company or individual owns, including property, savings and investments. The top three companies by assets are all banks. Citigroup tops the list of American asset holders. It has assets of about one and one-half billion dollars. J. P. Morgan Chase & Company and Bank of America are the next two on the list. Just as in two thousand three, the largest American companies had record sales last year. The oil and mining industries did very well. But the airline industry suffered big losses because of high fuel prices and strong competition. Price competition also meant heavy losses for some telecommunications companies.

This VOA Special English Economics Report was written by Mario Ritter. I'm Gwen Outen.

Date Last Modified on Friday, April 22, 2005 By UNSV

例二:

THE MAKING OF A NATION — The American Civil War:**Lincoln's Gettysburg Address**

Frank Beardsley

Broadcast: Thursday, April 21, 2005

In November, eighteen sixty-three, President Abraham Lincoln traveled to Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. He was to make a speech opening a military cemetery there. Five months earlier, Confederate General Robert E. Lee had marched his army up from Virginia to invade the north. The Union Army of the Potomac went after him. They met at Gettysburg in the bloodiest battle of America's Civil War. I'm



Frank Oliver. Today, Kay Gallant and I tell the story of Abraham Lincoln's speech — his Gettysburg Address.

VOICE TWO:

The battle of Gettysburg lasted three days. General Lee threw his men against the Union Army. The northern soldiers refused to break. Lee, at last, had to stop fighting. Badly hurt, his army went back to Virginia. Lee left behind a battlefield covered with Confederate dead. More than three thousand Confederate soldiers had been killed. Union losses were almost as heavy. Two thousand five hundred Union soldiers had been killed. The terrible job of clearing the battlefield fell to the Union soldiers who had won the battle. Many thousands on both sides had been wounded. The wounded were moved to medical centers for treatment. The dead were buried. Most of the bodies were buried where they fell. The Confederate dead generally were buried together in large, shallow graves. Union troops who fell were buried in separate graves all over the battlefield.

VOICE ONE:

A few weeks after the battle, the governor of Pennsylvania visited Gettysburg. As he walked over the battlefield, he saw where rains had washed away the earth covering many of the fallen soldiers. He said men who died so bravely should have a better resting place than that. The governor said a new cemetery should be built for the bodies of the Union soldiers. He asked the governors of other northern states to help raise money for the cemetery. Within a month, there was money enough to buy a large area of the battlefield for a military cemetery. Work began almost immediately. The human remains were moved from other places on the battlefield and put into graves in the new cemetery.

VOICE TWO:

The governor planned a ceremony in November, eighteen sixty-three, to dedicate the Gettysburg cemetery. He invited governors and congressmen from each state in the Union. He asked a former senator and governor of Massachusetts, Edward Everett, to give the dedication speech. An invitation was sent to the White House, too. The governor asked President Lincoln to come to the ceremony. He asked Lincoln to say a few words. Lincoln agreed to do so. He felt it was his duty to go. He wanted to honor the brave men who had died at Gettysburg. Lincoln hoped his words might ease the sorrow over the loss of these men and lift the spirit of the nation.

VOICE ONE:

Lincoln was advised to talk about democracy. He recently had received a letter from a man in Massachusetts. The man had just returned from a visit to Europe. The man told Lincoln that Europeans saw the war more clearly than Americans, who were in the middle of it. He said they saw it as a war between the people and an aristocracy. The south, he said, was ruled by a small group of aristocrats. He said once the people understood that it was a war for democracy, they would win it quickly. The man urged Lincoln to explain to the common people that the war was not the north against the south . . . But democracy against the enemies of democracy.

VOICE TWO:

Lincoln was busy during the two weeks before the ceremony at Gettysburg. He did not have much time to work on his speech. He decided what to say. But he did not choose the exact words he would use. Lincoln left Washington November eighteenth for the train ride to Gettysburg. The train stopped in Baltimore. A crowd waited to see him. An old man came up and shook Lincoln's hand. He told the president that he had lost a son in the fighting at Gettysburg. Lincoln said he understood the man's sorrow. Lincoln said to the old man, "When I think of the sacrifices of life still to be offered, and the hearts and homes to be made lonely before this terrible war is over, my heart is like lead. I feel at times like hiding in a deep darkness."

VOICE ONE:

Lincoln arrived at Gettysburg at sundown. He had dinner. Then he went to his room to complete the speech he would give the next day. He worked for several hours. Finally, it was done. The next morning, Lincoln — on horseback — led a slow parade to the new cemetery. A huge crowd waited before the place where Lincoln and the other important visitors would sit. Military bands played. Soldiers saluted.

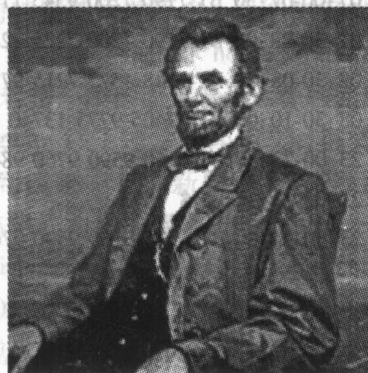
VOICE TWO:

The ceremonies began with a prayer. Then Edward Everett rose to speak. Everett stood silent for a moment. He looked out across the battlefield and the crowds that now covered it. He began to talk about the Civil War and what had caused it. He spoke about Lee's invasion of the north. He told how northern cities would have fallen had Lee not been stopped at Gettysburg. He praised the men who had given their lives in the great battle. Everett spoke for almost two hours. He closed his speech with the hope that the nation would come out of the war with greater unity than ever before. Then Lincoln stood up. He looked out over the valley, then down at the papers in his hand. He

began to read.

VOICE THREE:

“Four score and seven years ago, our fathers brought forth on this continent, a new nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.” Now we are engaged in a great civil war testing whether that nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. “But, in a larger sense, we cannot



dedicate — we cannot consecrate — we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract.

“The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work for which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us — that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion — that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom — and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.”

VOICE ONE:

The crowd applauded for several minutes. Then the people began to leave. Lincoln turned to a friend. He said he feared his speech had been a failure. He said he should have prepared it more carefully. Edward Everett did not agree with Lincoln. He said the president's speech was perfect. He said the president had said more in two minutes than he, Everett, had said in two hours. Newspapers and other publications praised Lincoln's Gettysburg address. Said one, “The few words of the president were from the heart, to the heart. They cannot be read without emotion.” Abraham Lincoln went back to Washington that night. He was very tired. Within a week, his secretary announced that the president was sick. He was suffering from smallpox.

VOICE TWO:

You have been listening to the Special English program, THE MAKING OF A NATION. Your narrators were Frank Oliver and Kay Gallant. The Gettysburg Address was read by Harry Monroe. Our program was written by Frank Beardsley.

Date Last Modified on Friday, April 22, 2005 By UNSV.

附: VOA 特别英语新闻广播时刻表:

00:00-01:00 BT 13600 15445 17895

03:00-03:30 BT 1197 7260 9680 13635

03:00-04:00 BT * 9550 9840 11780 11970 12015 15235
 03:30-04:00 BT 7260 9680 13635 13725
 07:00-07:30 BT 7190 7200 9545 11925 13775
 07:30-08:00 BT 7190 7200 7225 7260 9545 11805 11925 13735 13775 15205
 08:30-08:00 BT 1548 1575 7215 9770 11760 15185 15290 17740 17820
 08:30-10:00 BT# 7405 9775 13740
 23:00-23:30 BT 6160 9590 9760 9845 12040 15550
 23:00-23:30 BT \$ 1575
 23:30-24:00 BT 1575 6160 9590 9760 9845 12040 15550

*—Monday through Friday

\$—Saturday and Sunday

>—Friday and Saturday

#—Tuesday through Saturday

所有的时间都是北京时间

● 数字表示频率, 如 9705 表示 9.705MHz, 11870 表示 11.870MHz, 高档的数显频率收音机会精确到 0.005MHz, 一般的数显收音机和模拟显示收音机最多精确到 0.01MHz, 也就是说 9705 在那里是 970, 11870 在那里是 1187。

(二) 标准英语新闻

VOA Standard English 标准英语是美国人日常使用的规范英语, 即美国普通话, VOA 电台使用“标准英语”这一词是为了区别于“特别英语”。标准英语的播音速度每分钟不低于 140 个单词, 词汇量在 4000 以上, 句子较长, 结构复杂, 内容详实。因此, 收听起来比特别英语要难得多。标准英语节目也分新闻和专题两大类。标准英语的新闻节目主要有: 国际新闻, 经济金融新闻, 体育新闻, 要闻选播等等。与新闻节目比较, 各类专题节目的选题较为固定, 但内容更为生动详尽, 剖析更为深刻, 多采取播送现场录音或直播的方式进行。专题节目可分三类: 即每日专题 (Daily Features), 包括 VOA Morning 和 VOA Editorial; 周日专题 (Weekdays Features), 有 5 个节目: Newline, Focus, Magazine Show, Music USA 和 Asia Report; 周末专题 (Weekends Features), 有 10 多个节目, 如 New Horizons, Issues in the News, Encounter, Studio One, Critic's Choice, The Concert Hall, This Week, Press Conference USA, Weekend, American Viewpoints, Music USA, Close-up 等。节目各具特色, 风格各异, 对提高听力水平, 了解美国文化很有益处。

1. 新闻节目

新闻是客观现实的反映。客观现实丰富多彩, 反映到新闻里也是千姿百态, 这是听众凭知觉就可以觉察到的。这里我们按照 VOA 的习惯, 把“标准英语”新闻按其题材范围和播出的一般顺序分为国际新闻 (The Latest World News), 经济金融新闻 (Economic And Financial News), 体育新闻 (Sports News), 要闻选播 (Top News Stories Of The Hour) 等等。同时, 为了讨论的方便, 我们把一种简洁明快的新闻叫作一句话新闻 (One Sentence News)。

The Latest World News (国际新闻) 这是电台标准英语广播中最重要的节目, 每逢整点 (即在每小时报时之后) 都要播出一次。这既体现出该节目的重要性, 又弥补了收听广播时选择性差的短处, 播出次数多, 还可及时跟踪各种事态的发展, 随时增加新内容。

The Latest World News 节目每次播出 10 分钟, 使用 1500 个左右的单词, 播出约 12 条新闻。此节目名曰“国际新闻”, 实际上有时也包括美国国内的重大新闻, 这些国内新闻有时甚至被列为头条新闻, 如总统选举等。标准英语新闻的内容与特别英语差不多, 但结构安排比特别英语更为固定: 首先, 播音员以报时和报节目开头: It's (how many) hours Greenwich Mean Time and here is the news from the Voice of America. 接着是一小段固定音乐, 音乐完后, 播音员自报姓名: This is (so and so) reporting, from Washington. 往下便是新闻正文, 正文播完后, 用 These are the hour's news headlines. 这句话引播三到四条一句话新闻提要, 最后用 That's the news from the Voice of America, I'm (so-and-so). 结尾。和特别英语新闻节目所不同的是, 每当正文播到大约一半时, 播音员总是要用 You are listening to the Voice of America. 这句话来提醒在中途打开收音机的听众: “您现在收听的是 VOA 的广播节目。”它和特别英语新闻广播的另一不同之处是标准英语报告新闻时多采用播送现场录音的形式, 这样听起来生动有趣, 真实感强。

Economic And Financial News(经济金融新闻) Economic And Financial News 常把商业新闻包括在内, 它是标准英语新闻节目之一, 大都紧接在某些专题节目(如 Newslines)之后播出, 约一到两分钟。该节目报道世界各大股票交易市场的道·琼斯平均工业指数、日经指数和恒生指数等情况, 还有股票交易额, 各大证券市场(包括纽约、伦敦、东京、新加坡和香港等)各主要货币(如英镑、法郎、日元、德国马克等)对美元的买卖价格以及黄金市场情况等。以上消息安排在这一专栏集中播出, 便于经贸商务人员了解“行情”。但有关世界各国的经济往来以及石油的生产与买卖情况一般都放在标准英语 10 分钟新闻中报道。

Sports News(体育新闻) Sports News 是新闻广播中不可缺少的节目之一, 通常安排在专题节目中的 Economic And Financial News 之后播出, 每次一到两分钟。该节目主要报道世界上各项大型体育比赛的情况, 包括冠军、团体总分以及运动员之间、代表队之间的具体比分等。但报道中时有偏颇, 对美国人喜欢的体育项目, 哪怕是属于美国的国内比赛, 都经常加以报道, 如篮球、橄榄球等, 而对在美国国内不太流行的世界性比赛项目却不屑一顾, 如世界排球锦标赛有时都不在报道之列。

Top News Stories of the Hour(要闻选播) Top News Stories of the Hour 一般都放在 Sports News 之后播出, 长约两分钟, 播出 3~5 条在当时被编辑确定为最重要的新闻, 涉及到事件的最新发展与动态。一般来说, 这些要闻都是新闻节目中的头条新闻, 但也有列在后面的新闻被确定为要闻进行选播的, 因为这里还应强调 of the hour 这一层意思。

One Sentence News(一句话新闻) VOA 电台为了最快地播出重要新闻, 不浪费时间和吸引观众, 常常对一些简明新闻进行灵活处理。每次的国际新闻结束时用三四句话重播 3 条新闻提要, 以加深听众的印象。在各种主要节目结束之后, 电台报时之前或两个文艺节目之间, 主持人都根据所剩时间的长短播出 1~10 条不等的新闻。这是 VOA 电台一种见缝插针的播音方法, 真可以说是充分利用了有限的时间。这种播音方式单刀直入, 简明扼要, 通常是一句话一条新闻。平均起来一条新闻只占几秒钟。如在一次 Newslines 节目之后, 播音员利用短短的 74 秒钟, 一口气播出了 9 条简明新闻。

标准英语的新闻节目除以上五种以外, 还有医学、航天等科技新闻, 这里不再赘述。

2. 专题节目

标准英语的专题节目也叫定期专题节目(Regular Features), 种类近 20 个, 各自在一周内

的播音次数有多有少,有的节目一天要播出几次,有的一天播一次,有的每周5次,有的每周只播一次,节目时间也有长有短,从15分钟到50分钟不等。但有一条是共同的,即都按固定的时间播出。

与新闻节目比较,各类专题节目的选题较为固定,但内容更为生动详尽,剖析更为深刻,多采取播送现场录音或直播的方式进行,播音也完全不受死板的播音间歇的限制,而是由总的意念带动着说话,随着情感的起伏自由处理。有的地方急不择言,一气呵成;有的地方边想边说,似断似续;有的地方则畅如行云流水,轻声慢语,使听众感到十分亲切。在报道中,各地记者的电话录音和发音都不如播音员清晰纯正,被采访者大都能说英语,不乏南腔北调,这样也就增加了初学者的收听难度。但实践证明,只要对各种节目有了粗略的了解,坚持收听,持之以恒,还是能达到收听自如的目的。

专题节目按其在每周内的播送天数可分为三大类:即每日专题(Daily Features),包括两个节目 VOA Morning 和 VOA Editorial; 周日专题(Weekdays Features), 共含五个节目, 它们是: Newslines, Focus, Magazine Show, Music USA 和 Asia Report; 周末专题(Weekends Features), 总共有十多个节目, 即 New Horizons, Issues in the News, Encounter, Studio One, Critic's Choice, The Concert Hall, This Week, Press Conference USA, Weekend, American Viewpoints, Music USA(Jazz), Close-up 等。

Daily Features(每日专题) 这类专题节目每天定时播出,所以叫“每日专题”节目。

(1) VOA Morning(“美国之音”之晨)

VOA Morning 每逢周日上午播出5次,时间长达两个半小时;每逢周末的星期六和星期日上午要播出8次,时间加起来长达5个小时。从时间上讲,该节目居VOA“标准英语”专题节目之首。在每小时的广播中,这是个收尾节目,由于每小时中的其他节目的时间长短不一,因此本节目有长有短,可分为15、20、30和50分钟一次共4种。这一专题的内容极为丰富,涉及科学、体育、商业、音乐以及有关美国社会生活的一些专题和友好交往活动等。另外,这一节目统称“VOA Morning”,但在每天的实际广播中,播音员都在VOA与Morning之间加上一个表示星期几的单词,如VOA Saturday Morning和VOA Monday Morning等。这一方面是为了提醒听众当天是星期几,更重要的是为了使节目更加具体化。每天的节目都各有其侧重点,如周日着重播出新闻时事辅以适当的音乐节目,而在周末则以较为轻松愉快的音乐、体育节目为主。

(2) VOA Editorial(电台社论)

VOA Editorial 每天播出一次,是VOA电台每天对东亚广播的最后一个节目。每天14:56(GMT)或22:55(BST—Beijing Standard Time)播出,每次3~5分钟。每篇社论都以An(AVOA) Editorial reflecting the views of the United States Government. 这句话开始。“电台社论”通常是对当天某一重大事件表态或提出问题,或号召对某事采取行动或对某一新闻人物进行褒贬。听众可从中了解美国政府的舆论工具对每一重大事件的反应。

Weekdays Features(周日专题) 所谓 Weekdays Features 是指每逢星期一、二、三、四、五这5个工作日都播出的节目。按照西方的工作制,每星期工作5天,VOA电台把在这5天里播出的专题节目叫作 Weekdays Features, 这类专题共有5个。下面按其播音次数的多少为序加以介绍。

(1) Newsline(时事经纬)

Newsline 是 VOA 标准英语周日专题中最重要的节目,因而在每个工作日中播出的次数最多,早上 6 次,晚上 3 次,每次 20 分钟。Newsline 这一专题主要播送 VOA 电台驻外记者对国际时事的现场采访和详细报道,为当天的国际新闻提供有关的背景材料。因而和新闻比较起来,它更为充实、深入,便于听众进一步了解新闻事件的原委。每次广播仅涉及三五件重大新闻事件,约占 10 分钟新闻的三分之一,但如果把每天 9 次节目的内容集中起来就会发现,这一专题实际上覆盖了全天的重大时事新闻。

(2) Focus(焦点)

这一专题节目每逢周日晚上播出 3 次,每次 20 分钟。它主要对当时的重要新闻人物和有争议的关键问题进行介绍和讨论,以播送对某事件的反对派或权威人士进行现场采访的情况为特色,向听众介绍某一新闻人物和事件另一侧面的情况。如果将它与新闻节目对照着收听,将有助于听众对时事的全面了解。

(3) Magazine Show(广播杂志)

这一专题节目每逢周日晚播两次,每次 30 分钟。主要报道美国的文化艺术、科学技术、体育运动和医学成就等方面的情况。为了把这一节目办得更为丰富多彩,VOA 电台常常从五个工作日中抽出一个晚上,开辟一些小专栏,如电台就曾每星期二专门播送 World-wide Shortwave Spectrum 这个系列小专题。

(4) Music USA(美国音乐)

这一专题每逢周日晚播出两次,每次半个小时,Music USA 主要播出最新、最受欢迎的热门音乐、标准音乐和乡村音乐。还播送采访演员和音乐界人士的实况录音。具体说来,这一节目包括三个小专题:

VOA Music(Standards)(美国标准音乐)这一小专题每逢星期一播出,以播送美国著名声乐家演唱的歌曲和大型乐队演奏的乐曲为主。

Now Music USA(美国流行音乐)每逢星期二、三、四播出,主要播送曾经和正在流行的摇滚音乐和黑人音乐,同时还播出一些歌坛明星传略。

Country Music USA(美国乡村音乐)每逢星期五播出,通常播送美国南部地区的热门歌曲和曾经流行一时的音乐,该节目颇具地方特色。

(5) Asia Report(亚洲报道)

本节目每逢周日晚上,在 VOA Editorial 之前播出一次。这一节目虽然在每个周日只播出一次,但每次节目却长达 45 分钟,因而信息量比较大。它主要播送 VOA 电台驻亚洲各国记者的报道和采访实况,还对亚洲时事进行分析评论,也向听众提供一些新闻事件的背景材料。该节目名曰“亚洲报道”,但有时也少量报道美国及其他非亚洲国家的一些情况。

Weekends Features(周末专题) 标准英语的这类专题节目总共有 10 多个。它们也叫 One-day Features,因为这些节目都只在星期天或星期六晚上播出。在这 10 多个节目中,星期天和星期六各播出五六个。周末是人们休息的时间,因而节目较为轻松愉快,灵活多样,下面按节目播出的时间顺序加以介绍。星期天播出的节目如下:

(1) New Horizons(新天地)

这一专题类似一个知识天地,不断以新知识来开阔听众的视野,内容涉及现代科学技术和医学上的最新成就,每星期天播两次,每次 20 分钟,继 10 分钟“标准英语”新闻节目之后