

新闻英语

News English

贾卫国 主编

英语网络听力教学系列教材

WWW

English Listening Online



山东大学出版社

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前 言

英语网络听力教学(English Listening Online)系列教材使用最新的 BBC 和 VOA 报道作为素材,通过网络听力练习,使学生能听懂英语广播,熟悉其中的常用术语和日常用语,了解和掌握听懂新闻体裁的基本技能。

本丛书按听力资源内容、学习进度和难度分为若干册。本册为第 1 册,共 10 个单元,内容涉及国际交流、文化教育、影视娱乐、体育、战争动乱、科学技术、节日庆典、天文地理、政治外交和社会问题。本书供非英语专业一、二年级学生作为泛听教材使用,也可供具有较高英语水平的其他专业的研究生、本科生和科技人员等广大英语学习者选用。

本书在编写过程中,得到了山东大学外语学院大外部网络教研室、山东大学英语广播站录音部及有关设计和美编人员的大力协助。同时,我们还参阅了国内外的有关书籍和资料,有些知识性内容摘自严文清主编《英语节目收听指南》及相关网站资料。为此,特向有关人员和作者表示诚挚的谢意。

另外,美籍专家 Kristina Schimmels 女士、技术人员赵鹏和彭双宁先生参与了本书录音和编辑工作,对他们的辛勤劳动表示衷心的感谢。

本书读者可登录 www.sden.sdu.edu.cn 进行听力练习。

由于编者水平和各方面条件所限,本教材中难免存在不少疏漏之处,敬请指正。

编 者

2005 年 5 月

Contents

Unit 1	World Economy	(1)
Unit 2	Culture and Education	(12)
Unit 3	Entertainment	(20)
Unit 4	Sports	(30)
Unit 5	Conflicts and Wars	(37)
Unit 6	Science and Technology	(51)
Unit 7	Holidays	(61)
Unit 8	Nature	(70)
Unit 9	Politics and Diplomacy	(81)
Unit 10	Social Problems	(93)
	Keys and Scripts	(101)
	Vocabulary	(169)
	Bibliography	(182)

Unit 1 World Economy

Section 1 Warm-up Stage

I. Useful Expressions for Pre-listening

personal computer [计] 个人电脑

aggressive *adj.* 侵略性的; 攻击性的

e. g. aggressive weapons 攻击性武器

He is very aggressive. 他生性好斗。

an aggressive foreign policy 侵略性的外交政策

take over 接收, 接管

share *n.* 份额, 参股

e. g. They sell shares in companies at the stock exchange.

他们在证券交易所出售公司股票。

We gave each of the five children an equal share.

我们给了这五个孩子每人均等的一份。

profitable *adj.* 有利可图的

shrink *v.* 收缩, (使) 皱缩, 缩短; (常与 from 连用) 退缩,

回避

e. g. The dress shrank when I washed it.

这件衣服洗后缩水了。



A shy man shrinks from meeting strangers.

羞怯的人怕见生人。

holding *n.* 持有, 所有物, 财产

direct holding 直接持股

purchase *n.* 买, 购买

e. g. The new couple spent some money for the purchase of the furniture necessary for their new house.

这对新婚夫妇花费了一些钱购买新房子里必需的家具。

headquarters *n.* 指挥部, 总部 *vi.* 总部(总公司)设于……

e. g. Our company will headquarter in New York.

我们的总公司将设在纽约。

II. Warm-up Exercise

Part 1

Directions: *Listen to the passage and choose the right answer.*

1. Which of the following is the largest personal computer maker in Asia?

- A. Dell.
- B. Hewlett-Packard.
- C. Lenovo.
- D. I. B. M.

2. What is the amount of debt that Lenovo will take over from I. B. M. ?

- A. 1,750 million dollars.
- B. 500 million dollars.
- C. 10,000 million dollars.
- D. Not mentioned in the passage.



3. What are the percentage of share I. B. M. and Lenovo respectively had in the world P. C. Market this year?

- A. Five percent and two percent.
- B. Two percent and five percent.
- C. Five percent and five percent.
- D. Two percent and two percent.

4. Which of the following city will Lenovo take as its headquarters of personal computer business?

- A. Beijing.
- B. Raleigh, North Carolina.
- C. New York.
- D. Shanghai.

Part 2

Directions: *Listen to the passage and decide whether the following statements are true or false, write T for true and F for false.*

___ 1. International Business Machines (I. B. M.) is selling its personal computer business because of the aggressive competition in the industry has cut the profit in sales.

___ 2. The top two personal computer companies in the world are American company Dell and German company Hewlett-Packard.

___ 3. The personal computer produced by I. B. M. used an operating system made by a small company, Microsoft and the microprocessor provided by Intel.

___ 4. Legend Computer was the original name of Lenovo.

___ 5. After the purchase, Lenovo will not have the right to use the I. B. M. name anymore.



Section 2 Listening Tasks

I. Useful Expressions

overnight *adv.* 一夜间; 突然地

e. g. Byron became famous overnight.

拜伦突然间成名了。

consecutive *adj.* 连续的, 联贯的

e. g. four consecutive weeks 连续四周

The number 4, 5, 6 are consecutive.

数字4、5、6是一组连续数字。

brisk *adj.* 敏锐的, 凛冽的, 轻快的, 活泼的

e. g. a brisk walker 走路轻快的人

a brisk wind 清新的风

stimulate *v.* 刺激, 激励

e. g. stimulate sb. to further efforts 激励某人作更大的努力

Alcohol stimulates the action of the heart.

酒刺激心脏的活动。

Exercise stimulates the flow of blood. 体操促进血液流动。

stimulus *n.* 刺激物, 促进因素, 刺激, 刺激

e. g. Light is a stimulus to growth in plants.

光是植物生长的促进因素。

offset *v.* 弥补, 抵消

e. g. offset the loss 弥补损失

recessionary *adj.* (经济)衰退的, 衰退期的

yield *v.* 生出, 出产; 产生

e. g. The army yielded when it was attacked.



这支军队受到进攻时就投降了。

That apple tree yields plenty of apples.

那棵苹果树结出很多苹果。

dormant *adj.* 睡眠状态的, 静止的, 隐匿的

e. g. a dormant volcano 休眠火山

the dormant economy 停滞的经济

rebound *n. & v.* 回弹

e. g. The ball rebounded from the wall.

球从墙上弹回来。

Federal Reserve (美国) 联邦储备系统

II. Listening for Specific Facts

Directions: Listen to the passage and decide whether the following statements are true or false, write T for true, F for false.

_____ 1. In 2001 and 2002, the rates had been taken down to 50-year lows.

_____ 2. Bill Gross considers that the short-term rates will not continue to rise.

_____ 3. The U. S. economy grew by four percent last year and that pace of growth is continuing despite large trade and fiscal deficits.

_____ 4. Through much of 2004, the job growth has not increased much.

III. Listening for General Understanding

Directions: Listen to this passage and answer the following questions.



1. What is the purpose of the Fed cutting rate in 2001 and 2002 aggressively?

2. When will pay more when the rates rise?

3. Had the large trade and fiscal deficits affected the U. S. economy greatly? Why?

IV. Listening Focusing on Useful Patterns

Directions: Listen to this passage and fill in blanks with the words you hear.

1. The U. S. central bank, the Federal Reserve, Wednesday raised _____ interest rates _____ another _____ percent, the sixth _____ rise in _____ rates since last June.

2. The Federal Reserve says because the economy _____, it can continue to _____ the monetary _____ that has been _____ for several years.

3. Longer-term rates, _____ rising short-term rates, remain _____ with the 10-year government _____ about four percent interest.



Section 3 Additional Listening

Passage 1

I. Useful Expressions for Pre-listening

unexpected *adj.* 想不到的, 意外的, 未预料到

e. g. I'm afraid the unexpected accident may botch up the dinner tonight.

恐怕这意想不到的事故会把今天的晚宴搞糟。

trigger *v.* 引发, 引起, 触发

fall off 下降, 跌落, 减少, 衰退

multinational *n.* 多国籍公司, 跨国公司

stabilize *v.* 稳定

average *n.* 平均, 平均水平, 平均数

e. g. The average of 4, 8, and 60 is 24.

4、8 和 60 的平均数是 24。

adjust *v.* 调整, 调节, 校准, 使适合

e. g. adjust my watch 校准我的表

adjust oneself in the school 适应学校生活

He adjusted himself very quickly to the heat of the country.

他使自己很快适应了这个国家炎热的气候。

remarkable *adj.* 不平常的, 非凡的, 值得注意的, 显著的

e. g. a remarkable event 值得注意的事件

Your work has been remarkable this week.

这星期你的工作很出色。

exceed *v.* 超越, 胜过

e. g. The results of the competition exceeded our expecta-



tions.

比赛的结果比我们预料的好。

scale *v.* (按比例)排列; 增加(up); 减低(down); 调节

e. g. to scale up taxes 按比例增加税额

to scale down taxes 按比例减少税额

recession *n.* 工商业之衰退, 不景气

hold out 伸出, 提供, 维持

II. Listening and Understanding

Directions: *Listen to the passage and answer the following questions.*

1. What triggered the biggest fall off in U. S. stock prices in nearly two years?

2. Which company is the largest oil producer in the United States?

3. Why did John Browne say that "the world seems to have adjusted remarkably smoothly to the increase we've experienced over the last year"?

4. Why, then, are those growth forecasts being scaled back for 2005?



5. Did Mr. Browne hold out the promise of an increase in supplies?

Passage 2

Useful Expressions for Pre-listening

International Monetary Fund 国际货币基金组织

pose a threat 形成威胁

outlook *n.* 前景, 景况; 观点; 展望

e. g. the economic outlook 经济前景

boost *v.* 增加; 提高

e. g. to boost prices 提高价格

deficit *n.* 不足; 缺乏; 赤字, 逆差

e. g. cover the deficit 弥补亏损

millennium *n.* 太平盛世, 一千年

revalue *v.* 重新估价; 调整币值

e. g. to revalue the dollar 调整美元比值

What is the main idea of the passage?

听力小词典

VOA

1. VOA 简介

美国之音 Voice of America (VOA) 的英语节目, 按播音速度



和语言的复杂性可分为两种:**Special English** (特别英语)和**Standard English** (标准英语)。

Special English 又被称为“慢速英语”,它的“特别”之处主要在于:

- (1)使用最常用的 1500 个基本英语词汇;
- (2)句子结构简洁;
- (3)语速为每分钟 90 个单词。

Standard English 是美国人日常使用的规范英语,它与“特别英语”的区别在于:标播音速度快(每分钟不低于 140 个单词),词汇量大(4000 词以上),句子结构复杂,因此,收听起来比“特别英语”难度要大。

“标准英语”新闻按其题材范围和播出的顺序可分为:

The Latest World News(国际新闻)。每逢正点(即在每小时报时之后)播出一次,长度约 10 分钟。

Economic and Financial News(财经新闻)。一般紧接在专题节目(**Newsline**)后播出,时间约两分钟。

Sports News(体育新闻)。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。

Top News Stories of the Hour (重点新闻)。一般放在 **Sports News** 之后播出,时间约两分钟。

One-sentence News(一句话新闻)。在各种主要节目结束之后,电台报时之前或两个节目之间,播出 1~10 条不等的新闻。内容简明扼要,往往一句话一条新闻。

2. VOA 的学习网站

美国之音网站已经成为学习英语、训练听力最重要的资源站点,在互联网上还有若干以美国之音广播资源为基础开办的形式多样的英语学习网站,这些网站是对美国之音英语教育功能的有利补充,是学习英语的良师益友。现推荐如下:



(1) Quizzes Based on VOA's Special English Program (VOA 特别英语在线测试)

<http://www.manythings.org/voa/>

提供 VOA 特别英语栏目内容的 Flash 交互练习, 丰富专业。广播栏目包括: Science Reports, Science in the News, American Mosaic, This is America, People in America, Environment Reports, Development Reports, Agriculture Reports, Timed Quizzes, Related Pages on This Website.

(2) VOA-Communications World Scripts

http://www.trsc.com/cw/cw_scripst.html

提供 VOA-Communications World 栏目每一期的文字材料。

(3). World Radio Network

<http://wrn.org/ondemand/communicationsworld.html>

提供 VOA-Communications World 栏目最近三个月内容的音频文件下载。

(4) 中国日报 Language Tips

<http://language.chinadaily.com.cn/dialogue/voa/index.html>

中国日报网站的 Language Tips 专题提供美国之音特别英语新闻和标准英语新闻的文本和音频文件下载。

(5) Voice of English (英语之声)

<http://www.english.ac.cn/>

设有美国之音网上英语学习专题, 另提供“中级美国英语”和 Special English Features 等栏目的文字资料和音频文件, 并有世界各国主要英语广播直播网站推荐 (如 BBC, CNN, ABC, C-Span 等)。

(6) 听力快车

<http://www.listeningexpress.com>

提供美国之音每天的新闻广播节目音频下载服务。

Unit 2 Culture and Education



I. Useful Expressions for Pre-listening

archeologists *n.* 考古学家

carvings *n.* 雕刻品

engravings *n.* 版画, 雕刻术

bison *n.* 野牛

rhinoceros *n.* 犀牛

baffle *v.* 使迷惑

e. g. The examination question baffled me completely and I couldn't answer it.

fragility *n.* 脆弱

icon *n.* 圣像

e. g. He is a pop icon designed and manufactured for the video generation.

II. Warm-up Exercise

Part 1

Direction: Listen to the passage and choose the right answer

1. When were the carvings made?