

ENGLISH BRIDGE

英语桥

English Bridge

英 语 桥

(5)

赵恒元 主编

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内 容 简 介

《英语桥》是为了帮助大学生及其他广大英语爱好者提高英语水平,顺利通过四、六级及 TOEFL 考试而专门办的广播听力性质的原声读物。

它取材于 VOA Special English 中的各专题节目,由多位美国著名播音员播出,内容丰富生动,语调流畅舒缓,又配以四、六级听力题型的练习,为苦于提高听力能力的读者架起了一座跨越国界,寓学于用,通往成功的“英语桥”。

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主编的话

国家教委颁发的《高等学校英语专业基础阶段教学大纲》要求大学生在基础阶段能听懂相当于《美国之音》的 Special English 节目。为了帮助大学生从基础阶段走向高级阶段,我们创办了这种广播杂志性质的原声读物——English Bridge(《英语桥》)。English Bridge 主要取材于 VOA Special English 中的各专题节目,包括 American Mosaic, This Is America, People In America, In The News, Science Report 等。

本读物的编写、设计和制作是为了与以下三个目标接轨:

1. 与四、六级考试接轨

本读物的练习(Listening Comprehension)是按四、六级考试题型设计的,其中有“全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会”1995 年 7 月 15 日和 1996 年 7 月 30 日二次公布并陆续采用的新题型。

2. 与 TOEFL(托福考试)接轨

去美国求学通常要参加 TOEFL 考试,其中的听力部分全部是美音英语。正如 VOA 英语专题节目中所说,TOEFL 听力得高分的方法之一是听 VOA Special English 和 Normal English(常规英语)。

3. 与收听 VOA 及其它外台的常规英语(Normal English)接轨

对于直接收听 VOA、BBC 等外台的常规英语有困难者,需要有个过渡。本读物所采用的 VOA 特别英语(Special English)专题节目无疑是过渡的桥梁。

本读物的主要对象是大学一二年级的学生(Freshman & Sophomore)和同等英语程度的学习者,可分为三个档次。不同档

次有不同的学习方法和不同的达标要求,如下表所示:

类 型	学 习 方 法	达 标 要 求
普通型	先看汉语→再看英语→做题	能跟读 能基本模仿语音语调
较高型	先看英语→参看汉语→做题	能跟说 即不看文字逐句模仿无大错
标准型	听英语→直接做题	能复述 (Retell or Paraphrase)语音语调准确,连贯无停顿

三种类型,方法不一,可对照尝试,不断调整转型。虽达标要求各异,但殊途同归,就像从南坡和北坡都可攀登上珠穆朗玛峰峰顶一样。

莫道巉岩不可攀,虹桥飞架连青天。但愿我们的 English Bridge 能帮助莘莘学子跨越语言关,到达各自的凌云绝顶。

赵恒元

1999年4月北京

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Side A

How To Prepare To Study In U. S.

(Grants, Scholarships, And Loans)

Since we began this series, we have received E-mails and letters asking about financial aid for foreign Students who want to study in the United States .

Experts say there is very little financial aid. Foreign graduate students have more chances to get financial aid then foreign undergraduates, but it's still limited. Most grants, scholarships, and loans from public and private groups are restricted to American citizens. Some countries do provide aid for their citizens to study or there may be some aid from the United States government for students from some countries. The best way to research this is to ask at the United States embassy in your country. Also ask your local university for information about any American college exchange programs that may include financial aid.

Many international students can not study in the United States because they can not find the money to do so. So it would be a good idea to research the financial question when you first begin your search for an American university at which to study. Look for colleges that can provide aid. Write to them before you ask to be

admitted. There is no use being admitted to a school if you are not able to go for financial reasons.

A good way to get this kind of information is on the computer. If you do not have a computer, use one at the USIS office in your country. Look at the web address on the Internet: www.finaid.org. This web site lists the names of American colleges that provide aid to international students. It also lists useful publications that can help in your search. The United States embassy may have copies of this or you can order them to be mailed. One is called *Finding For U.S. Study: A Guide For International Students And Professionals*. It contains more than 600 places international students can get money for their education. To order a copy, send an E-mail to: [iebooks @ ie.org](mailto:iebooks@ie.org). The financial aid web site lists loan programs to help foreign students. It also lists organizations that may be able to help and gives their addresses. One such organization is NAFSA, the Association of International Educators. Its address is:

NAFSA

1875, Connecticut Avenue, Northwest

Washington D.C. 20009

or send an E-mail to: [inbox @ nafsa.org](mailto:inbox@nafsa.org).

Listening Comprehension

(听力理解)

I . Test type used in Bands 4 & 6 of College English Test

(大学四、六级英语考试均使用的题型)

Directions: *The following questions are based on the above passage you have just heard . For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice . Then mark the corresponding letter with a single line through the center .*

1. How much financial aid for foreign students to study in the United States?
A) A lot of C) A great deal of
B) A great deal D) Very little
2. Who have more chances to get financial aid for international students?
A) Graduate students C) College students
B) Undergraduates D) American citizens
3. Where do most of the grants, scholarships, and loans go?
A) To graduate students C) To collage students
B) To undergraduates D) To American citizens
4. Which college are you admitted by if unable to have financial aid for your education?

- A) Any one
B) No one
C) Some one well known
D) Some one in Washington
5. Which web address would you E-mail if you want to order a book about financial aid?
A) inbox @ nafsa.org
B) finaid.org
C) iiebooks @ iie.org
D) iiebook @ iie.org
6. Which would you contact if you expect to have loan aid for your education?
A) USIS.
B) NAFSA.
C) U.S. Embassy.
D) Local university

II. Spot Dictation, a new type for Band 4 of College English Test

Directions: *The following part comes from the above passage you have just heard. Identify it first. Then write down the missing words while listening to it.*

Experts say there is (1) _____ financial aid. Foreign (2) _____ have more chances to get financial aid than foreign (3) _____, but it's still limited. Most (4) _____, scholarships, and (5) _____ from public and private groups are restricted to (6) _____. Some countries (7) _____ aid for their citizens to study or there may be some aid from the United States (8) _____ for students from some countries. The best way to research this is to ask at the United States (9) _____ in your country. Also ask your local

university for information about any American college (10) _____
_____ that may include financial aid.

KEY

I. 1. D 2. A 3. D 4. B 5. C 6. B

- II. (1) very little (6) American citizens
(2) graduate students (7) do provide
(3) undergraduates (8) government
(4) grants (9) embassy
(5) loans (10) exchange programs

参考译文

怎样去美国求学 (助学金、奖学金、贷学金)

我们这个系列节目播出以后,收到了许多电子邮件和信件,询问有关去美国求学的外国学生的经济资助问题。

有关专家说,经济资助很少给外国学生,研究生比本科生得到资助的机会多一些,但也很有限。来自社会和私人团体的大部分助学金、奖学金、贷学金限于资助美国公民的学生。有些国家为本国留学生提供资助,美国政府也资助一部分外国学生。想了解这

些情况的最好办法是到自己国家的美国大使馆去问一问,也可以到当地的大学了解一下有没有和美国大学的交流项目,其中有可能有经济资助的内容。

世界上许多学生不能到美国求学的原因是没有钱。因此,在你开始查找你想就读的美国大学时,就要研究一下经济资助问题,这样做才是良策。要找那些能提供资助的大学,在请求录取你以前写信问问。如果你因为经济负担的原因而不能去学习,那么人家录取了你也用。

了解这方面信息的一个好渠道是利用计算机。如果你没有计算机,可以使用在你们国家的美国信息服务处的计算机。在计算机国际网站上找 www.finaid.org。这个经济资助网站能列出提供外国学生经济资助的美国大学的名单,还给你列出帮助你查找的有用的出版物的名称。美国大使馆里可能有这些信息的复印件,你也可以邮购获取。其中一本出版物叫《世界各国学生和学者去美学习查找指南》,其中列有 600 多个外国学生可得到求学资金的地方。邮购此书,请发电子邮件给: iiebooks@iie.org。这个经济资助网站能列出帮助外国学生的各种贷学金款项,还能列出提供帮助的组织及其地址。比如其中一个组织是 NAFSA (国际教育工作者协会),其通讯地址是:

NAFSA

1875, Connecticut Avenue NW

Washington D. C. 20009

也可发电子邮件给: inbox@nafsa.org。

注: NAFSA = National Association of Foreign Student Advisers
(美国外国留学生顾问协会)

Death of President Kennedy

John Kennedy began his administration in 1961 with great energy to do good things. After just three months in office, however, he had to take responsibility for a big failure. On April 17, Cuban exiles trained by America's Central Intelligence Agency invaded Cuba. Their goal was to overthrow Cuba's communist leader Fidel Castro. Most of the exiles were killed or captured. The last administration had planned the invasion, but Kennedy had approved it. After the incident some Americans wondered if he had enough experience to lead the nation. Some asked themselves if the 43-year old Kennedy was too young to be President after all.

Kennedy soon regained some public approval when he visited French leader General Charles De Gaulle. The French were very interested in the new American President. They were even more interested in his beautiful wife. The President said with a laugh that he was the man who had come to Paris with Jacqueline Kennedy.

In Vienna Kennedy met with Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev. Their relations would always be difficult. Khrushchev did not want to compromise on any issue. He threatened to have the east Germans block all movement into the western part of the city of Berlin. Not long after, the east Germans with Soviet support built a wall to separate the east and west parts of the city. President Kennedy quickly

announced a large increase in a number of American military forces in Germany. He said the United States would not permit freedom to end in Berlin.

About a year later, in October, 1962 President Kennedy said the United States had discovered that the Soviets were putting nuclear missiles in Cuba. He took several actions to protest the deployment. One was to send American ships to the area. They were to prevent Soviet ships from taking missile parts and related supplies to the Cuban government. In a speech broadcast on television, Kennedy spoke about the seriousness of the situation:

It shall be the policy of this nation to regard any nuclear missile launched from Cuba against any nation in the western hemisphere as an attack by the Soviet Union on the United States.

No fighting broke out between the United States and the Soviet Union because of the Cuban missile crisis. The Soviet ships carrying missile parts to Cuba turned back, and President Kennedy promised that the United States would not invade Cuba if the Soviet Union removed its missiles and stopped building new ones there. The two sides did, however, continue their Cold War of words and influence. In Asia the Soviet Union continued to provide military, economic, and technical aid to communist governments. The Kennedy administration fought communism in Viet Nam by increasing the number of American military advisers there.

The United States and the Soviet Union did make some progress on arms control, however. In 1963 the two countries reached a major agreement to ban tests of nuclear weapons above

ground, under water, and in space. The treaty did not ban nuclear tests under the ground. On national issues President Kennedy supported efforts to guarantee a better life for African Americans. One man who pushed for changes was his younger brother Robert. Robert Kennedy was Attorney General and head of the Justice Department at that time.

The Justice Department took a legal action against southern states that violated the voting rights acts of 1957 and 1960. The administration also supported a vote registration campaign among African Americans. The campaign helped them to record their names with election officials, so they could vote. As Attorney General, Robert Kennedy repeatedly called on national guard troops to protect black citizens from crowds of angry white citizens, incidents took place when blacks tried to register to vote, and when they tried to attend white schools.

President Kennedy said the situation was causing a moral crisis in America. He decided it was time to propose a new civil rights law. The measure would guarantee equal treatment for blacks in public places and in jobs. It would speed the work of ending racial separation in schools. Kennedy wanted the new legislation badly, but Congress delayed action. It did not pass a broad civil rights bill until 1964 after his presidency.

In November 1963 Kennedy left Washington for the state of Texas. He hoped to help settle a local dispute in his Democratic Party. The dispute might have affected chances for his re-election in 1964. He arrived in the city of Dallas in the late morning of November 22. Dallas was known to be a center of opposition to Kennedy. Yet many people waited to see him.

A parade of cars traveled through the streets of Dallas. Kennedy and his wife were in the back seat of one. Their car had no top, so everyone could see them easily. Another car filled with secret service security agents was next to the President. Suddenly, there were gun shots. Then many Americans heard this emergency report from television newsman Walter Cronkite:

Here is bulletin from CBS news: In Dallas, Texas three shots were fired at President Kennedy's motorcade in downtown Dallas. The first reports say that President Kennedy has been seriously wounded by the shooting.

The cars raced to Parkland Memorial Hospital, but doctors there could do little. Thirty minutes later, reporters, including Walter Cronkite, broadcast this announcement:

From Dallas, Texas, President Kennedy died at one P. M. central standard time.

As the nation mourned, police search for the person who had killed John Kennedy. They arrested a man named Lee Harvey Artzswald. Artzswald worked in a building near the place where Kennedy had been shot. People had seen him leave the building after the shooting. He had a gun.

Lee Harvey Artzswald was a man with the strange past. He was a former United States marine. He was also a communist. He had lived for a while in the Soviet Union and had tried to become a Soviet citizen. He worked for a committee that supported the communist government in Cuba. Police questioned Artzswald about the death of President Kennedy. He said he did not do it. After two days, officials decided to move him to a different jail.

As they did, television cameras recorded the death of Lee Harvey Artzwald. Artzwald was being led by two police officials. Suddenly, a man stepped in front of them. There was a shot, and Artzwald fell to the floor. The gun man was Jack Rouben. He owned a eating and drinking place in Dallas. He said he killed Artzwald to prevent the Kennedy Family from having to live through a trial.

President Kennedy's body had been returned to Washington. After a state funeral he was buried in Arlington National Cemetery across the Potomac River. A gas flame burns at his burial place day and night.

An official committee was formed to investigate his death. It was headed by the Chief Justice of the United States, Auriol Warren, and was known as the Warren Commission. In its report the Warren Commission said that Lee Harvey Artzwald acted alone. It said there was no plot to kill the President.

Many Americans did not accept the report. They believed there was a plot. Some blamed Cuban leader, Fidel Castro. Some blamed extremists in America's Central Intelligence Agency. Others blamed organized crime. The truth of what happened to John Kennedy may be what was stated in the Warren Commission report that "Lee Harvey Artzwald acted alone", or perhaps the complete truth may never be known.