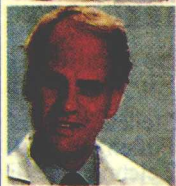


# 如何听懂外 台英语广播

(原) 录音、翻译、注释

上海人民广播电台

HOW  
UNDER  
AND  
ENGLISH  
A FOREIGN  
RADIO  
BROADCAST



任碧生

高玲子 编著

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# 如何听懂外台英语广播

——“美国之音”英汉对照常用词汇手册

## HOW TO UNDERSTAND ENGLISH ON A FOREIGN RADIO BROADCAST

任静生 蒋羚子 编著

(美) 基尔·霍华德审订

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## 导 言

《如何听懂外台英语广播》是一本专为收听“美国之音”学习英语的人们,精心设计的指导性手册,平实易读。书中不乏有益的启示,能够帮助读者通过学习“美国之音”广播中的关键词汇,使其自学条理化。

学习英语受益匪浅,也能够与了解科学技术领域的最新发展和最新信息同步,而这对中国发展成为世界先进工业国,将是至关重要的。

我极力推荐这本书,它可作为一种提高听力和口语技巧的指南。

基尔·霍华德

1991年8月于合肥

祝贺这本有实用价值的书问世！终于有了一本特为提高收听“美国之音”英语技巧而编著的参考书了。我相信众多的听众若能按书中建议的那样去做，肯定会发现英语学习容易多了。

祝收听、学习愉快！

真挚的

基尔·霍华德

美国鲍尔州立大学

1991年8月8日

August 8, 1991

Congratulations on such a useful book! I know many people will find learning English much easier as they follow the guidelines you describe. At last there is a resource book designed specifically to improve English skills while listening to VOA.

Happy Listening and Learning!

Sincerely,

Jill Howard  
Ball State University

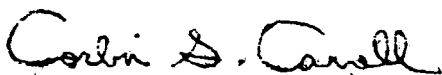
美国佛罗里达大学英语教授  
卡内尔博士给本书责任编辑的贺信

Sept. 16, 1991

Dear Zhou:

I was also glad to learn of the new book and will offer endorsement:

What a good idea. Listening to native speakers of English on the radio will be even more valuable with this book.



Corbin S. Carnell, Ph. D. Prof. of English

亲爱的周先生:

获悉这本书的出版,我也很高兴。特此致辞——  
多好的一个主意!有了这样的一本书,从收音机里收听英语的本族人说英语,将会取得更好的效益。

哲学博士,英语教授科宾·S·卡内尔

1991. 9. 16

美国密执安州教养院  
朔伊沃特硕士给本书责任编辑的贺信

October 25, 1991

Dear Zhou.

I was happy to hear about the book you are editing "How to Understand English on a Foreign Radio Broadcast—An English—Chinese Handbook of VOA." It sounds like a very interesting and useful book to help Chinese readers learn and improve their listening skills.

Sincerely yours,



亲爱的周先生：

获悉你正在编辑《如何听懂外台英语广播——“美国之音”英汉对照常用词汇手册》，我很高兴。这是一本很有意义和很有用的书，它很能帮助中国的读者学习英语，提高他们听的技能。

真挚的

朔伊沃特

1991. 10. 25

# CONTENTS

## **Pronunciation Table**

## **Guide to the Use of the Handbook**

### **Part I: Beginning Preparations for the Listening**

Chapter One: Listening to A Foreign Radio

Chapter Two: Developing Skills to Listen to the Radio

Chapter Three: English Program Listings of VOA

Chapter Four: English Programs of VOA

### **Part I : Alphabetical Word List**

### **Part II : Appendices**

Appendix I : Countries, Capitals, Persons, Languages

Appendix I : States and Capitals of the United States

Appendix II : Areas and Capitals of the United Kingdom

Appendix IV : Republics and Capitals of U. S. S. R.

Appendix V : Names of Organizations of American  
Government

Appendix VI : Names of Organizations of British  
Government

Appendix VI : Major Organizations of the U. N.

Appendix VII : Major International Organizations

Appendix IX : Different Names of Congress

Appendix X : Holidays and Other Special Days of the  
United States

Appendix XI: Chief Legal or Public Holidays of the  
United Kingdom

Appendix XII : Some Common Abbreviations

Appendix XIII : Common English Names

Appendix XIV : Standard Time in 83 Cities of the World



# 目 录

## 音标及例词表

## 凡例

## 第一部分 收听前的准备

- 第一章 收听外台广播
- 第二章 提高收听无线电广播的技巧
- 第三章 “美国之音”英语广播时间表
- 第四章 “美国之音”英语广播节目简介

## 第二部分 常用词汇表(用法实例)

## 第三部分 附录

- 附录一 世界各国国名、首都、人民及语言
- 附录二 美国各州名及其首府
- 附录三 英国各地区名及其首府
- 附录四 苏联各加盟共和国及其首府
- 附录五 美国政府机构名称
- 附录六 英国政府机构名称
- 附录七 联合国主要机构名称
- 附录八 主要国际机构名称
- 附录九 部分国家议会名称
- 附录十 美国主要及其它特殊节假日
- 附录十一 英国主要法定或公定假日
- 附录十二 常用缩略语
- 附录十三 常见英美姓名表
- 附录十四 世界 83 个城市标准时间对照表

# Pronunciation Table

# 音标及例词表

## Vowels

## Consonants

Symbol	Key Word	Symbol	Key Word
i <sup>ɪ</sup>	<u>beat</u>	p	<u>pan</u>
ɪ	<u>bit</u>	b	<u>ban</u>
e <sup>ɪ</sup>	<u>bay</u>	t	<u>tip</u>
ɛ	<u>bet</u>	d	<u>dip</u>
æ	<u>bat</u>	k	<u>cap</u>
ɑ	<u>box</u> , <u>car</u>	g	<u>gap</u>
ɔ	<u>bought</u>	tʃ	<u>church</u>
	<u>horse</u>	dʒ	<u>judge</u>
o <sup>ʊ</sup>	<u>bone</u>	f	<u>fan</u>
ʊ	<u>book</u>	v	<u>van</u>
u <sup>ʊ</sup>	<u>boot</u>	θ	<u>thing</u>
ʌ	<u>but</u>	ð	<u>then</u>
ə	<u>banana</u>	s	<u>sip</u>
	<u>sister</u>	z	<u>zip</u>
aɪ	<u>by</u>	ʃ	<u>ship</u>
aʊ	<u>bound</u>	ʒ	<u>measure</u>

oi	<u>boy</u>	h	<u>hot</u>
ɜr	<u>burn</u>	m	<u>sum</u>
ier	<u>beer</u>	n	<u>sun</u>
ear	<u>bare</u>	ŋ	<u>sung</u>
uar	<u>tour</u>	w	<u>wet</u>
		hw	<u>what</u>
		l	<u>lot</u>
		r	<u>rot</u>
		y	<u>yet</u>

## Guide to the Use of the Handbook

### 凡 例

1、本手册所采用的发音是根据美国通用的普通话 (General American) 来标注的。这套注音取自《朗曼美国英语词典》(Longman Dictionary of American English)。

2、手册里使用的音标基本上是按国际音标(IPA)来制定的,仅有少数作了变动:

/ɪ̃/代替了/i:/

/ẽ/代替了/ei/

/õ/代替了/əu/

/ũ/代替了/u:/

/y/代替了/j/

/ˈ/表示主重音, /ˌ/表示次重音。

3、手册里使用的一些缩略语介绍如下:

adv. 副词

adj. 形容词

vt. 及物动词

vi. 不及物动词

n. 名词

pron. 代词

prep. 介词

conj. 连词

## **Part I Beginning Preparations for the Listening**

### **Chapter One      Listening To A Foreign Broadcast**

Listening to a radio broadcast in a foreign language is difficult for many of us. We may have studied the language for several years, and are able to read it, perhaps even write in it. But listening and understanding the spoken language requires special skills. Some people have a natural ability that helps them to learn language quickly. Others must study for a long time. Everyone however, can improve his or her listening skills with practice.

We are good listeners in our own language because we have had years of practice. We understand the grammar and the words. We also understand the cultural style of our language. We know what to expect a person to say to us in almost any situation. We have been in similar situations many times, and we have heard it all before. We can understand, even if we do not listen carefully.

But this is not true with a foreign language. We must listen with our full attention. And we must try not to let the cultural style of our own language affect our understanding of the foreign language.

Listening to a foreign broadcast is easier if we know something about it. There are clues that can help us. One clue is the time of day. Morning programs usually contain many

**short items of news, information or entertainment. The items are short because most of us are getting ready to go to work in the morning. Often we do not have time to listen to long programs. Evening programs are different. There is time for more detail about the subjects discussed.**

**We can get a clue about the program from the music at the beginning, but we must be familiar with the music of the foreign culture, the kind of music—serious and slow, or fast and light—can tell us what kind of program to expect. The name of the program can give us good information about what it will contain.**

**Another good clue is the broadcaster. The more we listen to the same person, the easier it will be to understand him. His speaking style will become familiar to us.**

**Further, the broadcaster provides clues to the organization of the broadcast at the beginning of the program. The broadcaster usually gives you the highlights of the program to prepare you for the details that will follow.**

**Try the following suggestions to help you practice listening to English on the VOA. The more you practice, the more you will increase your listening skills, and the more you will understand.**

## **Chapter Two      Developing Skills to Listen to the Radio**

**Before you listen:**

- 1. Select from the VOA schedule a program you are interested in.**

2. Tune the radio carefully so the broadcast will be as clear as possible. Tune the station before the program begins.

3. Tell your family you need some time without distractions while you are listening.

4. Get a blank tape ready to record the program.

5. Keep a pencil and paper handy in case you want to make notes.

6. Be ready to listen at the very beginning of the program.

While you listen:

1. Listen to the beginning very carefully.

2. Ask yourself questions that will focus your listening.

For example, in a program on heart disease, you may wonder how the death rate in the U. S. compares to the death rate in your country. What kind of heart disease will the program discuss? Do more women than men suffer this kind of disease? What are the chances of surviving?

If you have questions based on your personal interest in the subject, you will listen more actively, as you try to hear the answers. It is not important if your questions are answered or not. But asking the questions does help you listen more carefully.

3. Take notes. The notes may be as short as a word or long as a phrase. Don't write everything down. You are supposed to be listening.

4. Don't worry about words you don't know or grammar you don't understand. Try to listen to what you can understand.

**After you listen:**

1. Try to retell the information you heard, first in English, then in your own language. It may not be easy. A study done of U. S. listeners of news broadcasts found these listeners remembered only 28% of what they heard.
2. Try to remember key words and phrases.
3. If there were any unfamiliar words of grammatical structures that you remembered, find out what they mean.
4. Compare the beginning of the program with what followed. Were there clues? Did the clues help you understand more thoroughly?

**If you tape recorded the program:**

1. Before you listen to the tape, try to ask yourself those questions you had when you first heard the broadcast. When you listen to the tape, try to answer those questions.
2. Play the tape and stop it every 60 seconds or at a convenient place. Try to summarize, first in English, then in your own language what you heard.
3. Play the tape and try to write down everything the broadcaster said. You may have to play the tape many times.



# 第一部分 收听前的准备

## 第一章 收听外台广播

收听外语无线电广播,对我们中的许多人来说,是很困难的。我们可能已学了多年外语,并且能读懂,也许甚至可以写,但是能听懂和理解口语,却需要特殊的技巧。有一些人具有能很快掌握一门语言的天赋;但另一些人则需要一段很长的时间。不论怎么说,每个人都可以通过实践来改进他们的听的技巧。

我们听本国的语言很顺当,因为我们已有多年的实践。我们理解语法和词汇,也熟知我们的语言文化模式。在绝大多数场合下,我们都能听懂对方对我们所说的话的意思,因为类似的场景我们以前已经历过多次,即使我们并未仔细地听,我们仍能理解。

但对外语来说,却是另一回事。我们必须集中注意力去听,并且竭力不让母语的风格体系来干扰我们对外语的理解。

如果我们了解了一些有关知识,那么收听外台广播就比较容易了。有几点有助于我们收听的启示。第一点是广播的时间。早晨的节目通常包含许多简明新闻、信息或者文娱活动。这些节目之所以简短,是因为我们中的大多数数人这时正在准备上班,通常我们没有时间去收听长节