

特别英语新闻

听力训练

朱文化 刘颖勤 选编

美

国

之

音

第二辑

西安外语音像教材出版社

VOA News in Special English
Listening Drills

美国之音
特别英语新闻听力训练
(第二辑)

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(录音文本)

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前 言

国家教委颁发的《高等学校英语专业基础阶段教学大纲》中要求学生在基础阶段能听懂美国之音特别英语节目中的新闻和其它节目。为此,我们编写了这套《美国之音特别英语新闻听力训练》系列教材,并配制了录音磁带。目的在于帮助英语学习者提高听力,掌握收听美国之音特别英语节目的技巧。

收入《美国之音特别英语新闻听力训练》第二辑中的节目,选自1993年—1994年美国之音特别英语广播新闻。本辑共分十四个单元:环境最新报道、科技最新报道、美国总统组阁、医学报道和美国历史等。各单元均附有大量的练习,其中有问答、填空、完成句子等。

本套录音教材适合于广大英语自学者及英语专业的低年级学生学习使用。

由于我们水平有限,书中如有错误和不妥之处,欢迎读者指正。

编 者

1994年3月

INTRODUCTION

The Voice of America in Washington broadcasts several slow speed radio programs known as SPECIAL ENGLISH. The program *THIS IS AMERICA* reports on life in the United States. It tells about America's people, places, government and culture. *SCIENCE IN THE NEWS* reports on the latest developments in technology, medicine, health-care and the environment. *SPACE AND MAN* reports on research of both outer space and the inner space of the human body. The program *THE MAKING OF A NATION* tells the history of the United States. *AMERICAN MOSAIC* is a radio magazine. It includes reports on the American music groups, writers, sports and students' life in the United States. *AMERICAN STORIES* are adaptations of short stories written by American authors. And *TUNING IN THE USA* by Maxwell MacMillan is a program to help you improve your English.

Contents

I. Workbook

Unit One	Environment Report	
	—— Aluminum	(1)
	—— Dyslexia	(6)
Unit Three	The Making of a Nation (1)	(9)
Unit Four	The Making of a Nation (2)	(15)
Unit Five	The Making of a Nation (3)	(21)
Unit Six	Science Report	
	—— Cancer	(25)
Unit Seven	Space and Man	
	—— Diabetes (1)	(28)
Unit Eight	Space and Man	
	—— Diabetes (2)	(32)
Unit Nine	Space and Man	
	—— Diabetes (3)	(36)
Unit Ten	The President's Cabinet.....	(39)
Unit Eleven	Environment Report	
	—— The Giant African	
	Land Snail	(43)
Unit Twelve	Science in the News	
	—— Depression (1)	(49)

Unit Thirteen	Science in the News	
	—— Depression (2)	(51)
Unit Fourteen	Science in the News	
	—— Depression (3)	(54)
II.	Suggested Keys to the Exercises	(57)
III.	Tapscript	(67)
	Unit One	(67)
	Unit Two	(69)
	Unit Three	(71)
	Unit Four	(73)
	Unit Five	(75)
	Unit Six	(77)
	Unit Seven	(79)
	Unit Eight	(81)
	Unit Nine	(84)
	Unit Ten	(86)
	Unit Eleven	(88)
	Unit Twelve	(90)
	Unit Thirteen	(92)
	Unit Fourteen	(94)

Unit One

Enviroment Report

—— Aluminum

Vocabulary:

1. aluminum [ə'lu: minəm] n. 铝
2. environmental [in.vairən'mentl] a. 环境的
3. aluminum oxide ['ɔksaid] n. 氧化铝
4. alumina [ə'lu:minə] n. 铝矾土
5. mineral ['minərəl] a. 矿物的; 混有矿物质的
6. bauxite ['bɔ: ksait] n. 矾土 (提炼铝的原料)
7. ruin [ru: in] vt. 使……毁灭
8. poison ['pɔisən] vt. 毒害; 置毒于
9. bath [bæθ] n. (工业程序中) 加热金属用的池子
10. aluminum fluoride ['flɔ: raid] n. 氟化铝
11. electrical [i'lektrikl] a. 电的
12. current ['kʌrənt] n. 电流
13. electricity [ilek'trisiti] n. 电
14. oxygen ['ɔksidʒən] n. 氧
15. metal ['metl] n. 金属
16. kilowatt hour n. 千瓦小时
17. dam [dæm] n. 水坝

18. power company n. 电力公司
19. flood [flʌd] vt. 以水覆盖
20. government ['gʌvənmənt] n. 政府
21. aluminum producer n. 铝生产厂家
22. rate [reɪt] n. 比率
at the same rate 以同样的比率
23. citizen ['sɪtɪzən] n. 居民
24. ore [ɔː] n. 矿石
25. reuse [riːjuːz] vt. 重新使用

【背景介绍】

1. Worldwatch Institute

世界环境监测及保护机构。总部设在美国。

2. Lake Erie 伊利湖

北美五大湖的第四大湖。东、南、西面为美国的纽约、宾夕法尼亚、俄亥俄和密歇根州，北为加拿大安大略省。湖流域 58, 770 平方公里（不包括湖面水域 25, 667 平方公里）。有美国的底特律、休伦、莱辛和加拿大的格兰德河注入。湖水从东端经尼亚加拉河排出。岛屿集中在湖西端，以皮利岛最大。湖面海拔 170 米，平均深度 18 米，最深点 64 米。为圣劳伦斯水道的重要一段。沿湖地区工业主要依赖水上运输（铁矿石、石灰石、烟煤、谷物）。主要港口有美国的克利夫兰、阿什塔比拉、布法罗和加拿大的科尔伯恩港。20 世纪 60 年代，环境污染导致许多湖滨浏览区关闭。到 20 世纪 70 年代末环境破坏得到控制。西北岸有皮利角国家公园（加拿大）。

Exercises:

I . Listen to the Environment Report and answer the following questions.

1. What is aluminum used to make?

2. What is aluminum oxide called?

3. In what place is alumina heated after it is removed?

4. Why is a powerful electrical current sent through the mixture?

5. How many kilowatt hours of electricity is used in the world aluminum industry in 1990?

6. How much do the French citizens pay for a kilowatt hour?

II. Listen to the Environment Report again and decide whether each of the following statements is true or false.

1. The private American organization is called Worldwatch Institute.
2. Alumina is a substance which is contained in the mineral bauxite.
3. An aluminum fluoride is a bath in which alumina has to be heated.
4. To get aluminum metal, a powerful electrical current is needed to separate aluminum from oxygen.
5. In order to develop aluminum industry the United States and Canada have built huge power plants on major rivers.
6. Canadian aluminum companies pay about 12 cents for a kilowatt hour of electricity.
7. Producing new aluminum metal from old aluminum products needs much more electricity.
8. Most other French companies must pay 18 cents for a kilowatt hour of electricity.
9. The world industry will turn to reusing old aluminum products.
10. Digging bauxite from the earth can damage a lot of land and use a lot of electricity.

III. Fill in the blanks with the words you hear on the tape.

Producing new _____ metal from old aluminum _____ takes about 6% as _____ electricity as it is needed to _____ aluminum from _____. Worldwatch says the aluminum _____

_____ will make a bigger _____ to reduce
costs by _____ old aluminum products if it was
_____ to pay more for its _____.

Unit Two

Science Report

—— Dyslexia

Vocabulary

1. stupid ['stju: pid] a. 愚蠢的; 笨的
2. disability [.disə'biliti] n. 无能; 无力; 伤残
3. dyslexia ['disleksia] n. 朗读困难
dyslexic ['disleksik] adj. 朗读困难的
4. cause [kɔ: z] n. 原因; 起因
5. match [mætʃ] vt. 使……相配; 使……成对
6. in addition to 除……之外
7. genetic [dʒi'netik] a. 遗传学的
8. treatment ['tri: tmənt] n. 治疗
9. effective [i'fektiv] a. 有效的; 生效的
10. involve [in'vɒlv] a. 包含; 涉及
11. prevent [pri'vent] vt. 防止; 预防
12. severe [si'viə] a. 严重的; 剧烈的
13. intelligent [in'telidʒənt] a. 理解力强的; 聪明的

Exercises:

- I. Answer the following questions according to the tape.

1. What does dyslexia refer to? Is it an English word?

2. Give some examples of the symptoms of dyslexia.

3. According to some experts, why do dyslexics have reading and writing problems?

4. What makes it extremely difficult or impossible for dyslexics to learn the sounds of their language?

5. What is the result of studies of families?

6. Why is it very important to discover if a person is suffering from dyslexia at a young age?

7. Describe one of the treatments for dyslexics.

8. Do experts believe that dyslexic people are stupid?

II. Fill the blanks with the words you hear on the tape.

Experts do not _____ what makes dyslexic
_____ different. Studies of families
_____ that it can be _____ from parents to
their _____. But there may be other
_____ in addition to _____ ones. One re-
sent study _____ that dyslexics' brains can not use
_____ that changes quickly. For _____, in
the word "baby", the "bs" _____ sounds [b] [b], the "a"
and "y" are _____ [beibeil]. The researchers
_____ children with language _____. The
children could hear the _____ between the long
sounds, but not _____ the short sounds
_____ "b" and "d". _____ may have trouble
_____ and reading short sounds of _____.

Unit Three

The Making of a Nation (1)

Vocabulary

1. silver ['silvə] a. (货币) 银本位的
silver standard (货币) 银本位
2. issue ['isju:] n. 争端; 争论点
3. presidential [ˌprezi'denʃl] a. 总统的
4. election [i'lekʃən] n. 选举
5. standard ['stændəd] n. (货币制度的) 本位
gold standard 金本位制
6. value ['vælju:] n. 价值
7. bug [bʌg] n. 有癖好者;迷
8. investor [in'vestə] n. 投资者
9. silver right [rait] n. 银本位的支持者
10. debate [di'beit] n. 争论; 辩论
11. depression [di'preʃən] n. 不景气; 萧条 (期)
12. withdraw [wið'drɔ:] vt. 收回; 取回
13. oppose [ə'pəuz] vt. 反对; 反抗
14. legislation [ˌledʒis'leiʃən] n. 立法; 法规
15. threaten ['θretn] vt. 威胁
16. Democrat ['deməkræt] n. (美国) 民主党党员

17. traitor ['treitə] n. 叛徒; 卖国贼
18. candidate ['kændidit] n. 候选人
19. Republican [ri'pʌblikən] n. (美国) 共和党党员
20. likely ['laikli] a. 很可能
21. Ohio n. 俄亥俄州

【背景介绍】

1. Democratic Party 民主党

民主党是美国两大政党之一, 传统的党徽是驴, 从 20 世纪 30 年代起, 以《快乐的日子又回来了》为党歌, 党的历史可追溯到 1792 年, 当时, 一个全国性的选民集团, 以民主共和人士的名义支持 T·杰斐逊, 强调反对君主思想。这个党曾有各种名称。到 19 世纪 30 年代 A·杰克逊任总统, 党取得全面发展时, 才采用现名。民主党一开始就是国会中强有力的反对派, 但在 1801 年杰斐逊当选总统前从未执政过。以后 40 年, 总统一一直由民主党人担任。1860 年内战前夕, 民主党分裂为北部和南部两派。一直到 1876 年共和党在历次选举中均获全胜。1876 年总统选举中, 双方势均力敌, 从而开创了两党角逐的时代。1974 年 12 月, 民主党在堪萨斯城举行党章会议, 通过了美国历史上第一部大党的党章。

2. Republican Party 共和党

共和党别称老大党。美国两大政党之一, 党徽是象。共和党于 1854 年 7 月在密执安州杰克逊城成立。当时, 一批前辉格党人、民主党人和主张禁止奴隶的人, 采用共和党名字。这一名称吸引了那些回忆起杰斐逊总统提出的“共和主义”的人和那些一般说来把国家利益置于地方利益和州的利