

● 标准新闻听力教程

VOA News in Standard English Listening Course

美国之音

第五辑

编者
刘煜
黑玉琴
三申

西安外语音像教材出版社

VOA News in Standard English
Listening Course

美国之音
标准新闻听力教程
(第五辑)

编者 刘 煜 黑玉琴 王 坤

(录音文本)

西安外语音像教材出版社

美国之音
标准英语新闻听力教程
第五辑

编者 刘 煜 黑玉琴 王 坤

西安外语音像教材出版社出版

(西安外国语学院内)

西安音乐学院印刷厂印刷

开本 787×1092 1/32 7 印张 140 千字

1998 年 1 月第 1 版 1998 年 1 月第 1 次印刷

印数 1—5,000 册

陕新出批(1997 年)字第 174 号

6.50 元

前 言

《美国之音标准英语新闻听力教程》第五辑是根据国家教委颁发的《高等学校英语专业高年级教学大纲》的要求精心选编而成,是我们编写的前四辑教材的续篇。所选新闻均为1997年的最新要闻,覆盖面大,知识性强。

全书分为三大部分,即:Workbook、Suggested Key 和 Tapescripts。为了提高学习者的听力,增强应试能力,我们重新设计了 Workbook 部分,增添了 Warming-up Exercises,使全书更具有条理性和科学性。同时,我们在每一章中,向学习者提供尽可能多的文化背景知识,以便学习者准确理解原文,拓宽知识面,提高语言素质。

本书在编写过程中曾得到我院外籍教师 Shirley Smith 女士的热情指点和大力协助,在此表示诚挚的感谢。

由于编者水平有限,书中缺点和错误在所难免,诚望广大读者和国内同行不吝赐教。

编 者

1997年11月

Contents

Workbook	(1)
Unit One	(1)
Unit Two	(17)
Unit Three	(29)
Unit Four	(39)
Unit Five	(49)
Unit Six	(57)
Unit Seven	(68)
Unit Eight	(78)
Unit Nine	(88)
Unit Ten	(97)
Tape Scripts	(103)
Unit One	(103)
Unit Two	(114)
Unit Three	(125)
Unit Four	(134)
Unit Five	(144)
Unit Six	(152)
Unit Seven	(162)
Unit Eight	(170)
Unit Nine	(179)
Unit Ten	(187)
Suggested Key	(193)

Workbook

Unit One

Background Information

1. **Irish Republican Army (IRA)**, outlawed Irish military organization founded in 1919 to fight British rule in Ireland. The IRA supported the aims of Sinn Fein, an Irish nationalist society that also advocated independence from Great Britain, but the two groups operated separately.

After Ireland withdrew from the Commonwealth in 1948, the IRA turned its attention to removing British rule from Northern Ireland and establishing a unified Irish republic. In the late 1960s Roman Catholics in Northern Ireland began a forceful campaign for improved economic and political status. Support for the IRA then grew, and IRA attacks against Protestant activists and the British army escalated. Disagreement in 1969 over use of terrorist tactics led to a split into two groups: a radical group, the Provisional IRA, which carried out assassinations and other terrorist activities; and the main group, the Official IRA.

On August 31, 1994, after 25 years of fighting, the IRA declared an unconditional cease-fire, promising to

suspend military operations in favor of peace talks. However, failure to agree on whether the IRA should disarm before the talks began led to a fragmentation of the peace process, and in February 1996 the IRA ended the cease-fire, exploding a bomb in East London. Over the next week, two more bombs went off in London. Later that month, peace rallies in both Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland prompted British prime minister John Major and Irish prime minister John Bruton to agree to a summit. At the meeting, May 30 was set as the date of the election of participants for a cross-border parliament made up of British and Irish parties who will discuss the future of Northern Ireland. In late April, despite the threat of exclusion from the elections if the cease-fire was not restored, the IRA claimed responsibility for two more bombs that exploded in London.

2. **Belarus**, independent republic in eastern Europe, bordered on the northwest by Lithuania and Latvia, on the east by Russia, on the south by Ukraine, and on the west by Poland. Formerly the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic (SSR) of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), it is also known as Belorussia (also spelled Byelorussia) and White Russia. The republic covers an area of about 207,600 sq km (about 80,200 sq mi). Minsk is the capital and largest city.
3. **North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)**, regional

defense alliance, created by the North Atlantic Treaty that was signed on April 4, 1949. The original signatories were Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, and the United States. Greece and Turkey were admitted to the alliance in 1952, West Germany in 1955, and Spain in 1982. NATO's purpose is to enhance the stability, well-being, and freedom of its members by means of a system of collective security. In 1990 the newly unified Germany replaced West Germany as a NATO member.

4. **International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)**, intergovernmental organization established in 1957 to seek to accelerate and enlarge the contributions of atomic energy to peace, health, and prosperity throughout the world. It assists member nations, especially developing countries, by providing facilities and fellowships for training in nuclear science and technology and by making available the services of experts and essential items of equipment. The IAEA also arranges for the supply of nuclear materials and reactors, finances research projects, and acts as a central agency for the diffusion of information on the peaceful uses of atomic energy. The IAEA is also committed to the research and development of energy sources that could replace conventional fuel systems.

A general conference, composed of representatives

of the 113 member nations, meets once a year to approve the program, budget, and applications for membership. A board of governors, representatives of 35 member nations, directs the work of the agency. A secretariat, headed by a director general who is appointed for a 4-year term by the board, carries out the activities of the agency. A scientific advisory committee provides advice on technical and scientific matters. IAEA headquarters is in Vienna.

5. **National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)**, agency of the U. S. government, established by the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958. The functions of the organization were conceived to plan, direct, and conduct all U. S. aeronautical and space activities, except those that are primarily military. The administrator of NASA is appointed from civilian life by the president, with the advice and consent of the U. S. Senate. The administration arranges for participation by the scientific community in planning scientific measurements and observations to be made through use of aeronautical and space vehicles and provides for dissemination of information concerning results. Under guidance of the president, the administration participates in the development of programs of international cooperation in space activities. With the advent of the space shuttle program, NASA became more frequently involved in military activities de-

spite its original intent as a civilian agency. Because of the long delay caused by the 1986 Challenger disaster, however, the military started expanding its own fleet of booster rockets.

6. **Mir**, Russian space station designed to provide long-term accommodations for crewmembers while in orbit around the earth. Mir was launched into orbit on February 19, 1986. Crewmembers reach Mir aboard Soyuz spacecraft and, more recently, through the American space program aboard a space shuttle. Mir, the first space station designed for expansion, was originally only a single core module, but it now consists of seven modules. Mir replaced the Salyut series of space stations as the centerpiece of the Soviet (now Russian) manned space program. The Salyut series of space stations were smaller, simpler stations that helped develop much of the technology needed to build Mir.

The Mir space station is composed of seven modules that together weigh about 109,000 kg and are about 19 m long without any visiting spacecraft. Mir is over a decade old, and its career is nearing an end. However, just as scientific equipment from Salyut 7 was transferred to Mir, equipment from Mir will be transferred to Mir's planned successor, the International Space Station (ISS). ISS is expected to be assembled in orbit from U. S., Russian, European, Japanese, and Canadian parts

beginning in late 1997.

7. **Jerusalem (Hebrew Yerushalayim; Arabic Al Quds)**, capital and largest city of Israel, situated between the Mediterranean Sea and the Dead Sea, about 93 km east of Tel Aviv-Yafo. The city dominates the intersection of Israel and the Palestinian West Bank. Jerusalem is considered a holy city by adherents of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam, and it contains sites sacred to all three religions. Because of both its location and its religious significance, the city has been a focal point for conflict between Arabs and Israelis since the establishment of Israel in 1948. From 1949 until 1967, East Jerusalem was ruled by Jordan, and only West Jerusalem was controlled by Israel. Since the Six-Day War of 1967, all of Jerusalem has been under Israeli administration. The city's status as capital has not, however, been recognized by the United Nations (UN), and many countries maintain their embassies in Tel Aviv-Yafo.
8. **Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)**, agency of the Executive Office of the President of the United States, created in 1947, together with the National Security Council. The CIA is America's first permanent peacetime intelligence agency responsible for keeping the government informed of foreign actions affecting the nation's interests. It was established by the National Security Act of 1947 and is charged with coordinating all U. S. intelligence ac-

tivities, as well as such functions and duties related to intelligence as directed by the National Security Council. A director and deputy director of the agency are appointed by the president with the consent of the Senate.

9. **Minnesota (river)**, river located in northeastern South Dakota and in Minnesota. A major tributary of the Mississippi River, it is generally considered to rise in Big Stone Lake on the border between Minnesota and South Dakota. It then enters Minnesota and flows in a southeastern direction to Mankato, where it turns north and joins the Mississippi River south of Saint Paul. The river flows through a wide valley originally cut by the River Warren, an ancient outlet of Lake Agassiz, a prehistoric glacial lake. Once known as Saint Peter or Saint Pierre, the Minnesota served as an important route for explorers and fur traders. The length of the river is 534 km.
10. **Minnesota**, state in the north central United States. Near the geographic center of North America, it is bordered on the north by the Canadian provinces of Manitoba and Ontario, on the west by North Dakota and South Dakota, on the south by Iowa, and on the east by Wisconsin and Lake Superior. Minnesota entered the Union on May 11, 1858, as the 32nd state.
11. **Clinton, Hillary Rodham** (1947--), lawyer, wife of United States president Bill Clinton (1993--). During the 1992 presidential campaign, she became a powerful

symbol of the changing role and status of women in American society.

12. **Unidentified Flying Object (UFO)**, any object or light, reportedly sighted in the sky, that cannot be immediately explained by the observer. Sightings of unusual aerial phenomena date back to ancient times, but UFOs (sometimes called flying saucers) became widely discussed only after the first widely publicized U.S. sighting in 1947. Many thousands of such observations have since been reported worldwide.

Part I Warming-up Exercises

I. Words and Expressions

1. advocate ['ædvəkit] n. 支持者
2. tuberculosis [tjuˌbəkjuˈləʊsis] n. 肺结核
3. air-borne ['eəbɔ:n] adj. 空气传播
4. epidemic [ˌepiˈdemik] n. 流行病
5. slash [slæʃ] vt. 砍; 割

II. Directions: You are going to hear several news headlines. Listen carefully and write down in full the corresponding names of these organizations.

1. UN
2. WHO
3. IRA

4. NATO
5. FBI
6. NASA

Part II Drills

Item 1

Words and Expressions

1. evacuate [i'vækjueit] vt. 撤离
2. copper ['kɒpə] n. 铜
3. hold up 围困
4. anger ['æŋgə] vt. 激怒
5. embattle [im'bætl] vt. 严阵以待
6. scattered fighting 零星的战斗

Exercises

Fill in each blank with words or phrases you hear on the tape.

1. Zairian rebels _____ central Lubumbashi _____ reports of continuing _____ fighting.
2. Troops and officers are _____ at the city's airport waiting to be _____.
3. The _____ of Lubumbashi leaves rebels _____ in every major town.
4. Etienne Tshisekedi _____ the political establishment

with moves to _____ parliament.

5. Tens of thousands of protesters marched _____ the _____ opposition leader.

Item 2

Words and Expressions

1. scout [skaut] vt. 侦察
2. installation [ˌɪnstəˈleɪʃən] n. 军事设施
3. house [haus] vt. 安置
4. anarchy [ˈænəki] n. 无政府状态

Exercises

Decide whether the following statements are true or false.

1. The troops will be sent to stop nationwide anarchy.
2. An advanced team plans to house residents in Tirana.
3. Italian Prime Minister led the multi-national force at a cost of alienating his leftist allies.
4. Romano Prudi ran certain risks in what he did.
5. Greece competes with Italy for the influence in Albania.

Item 3

Words and Expressions

1. backdrop [ˈbækdɒp] n. 背景
2. spark [spɑ:k] vt. 引发

3. flatly ['flætli] adv. 断然

Exercises

Answer the following questions according to what you hear on the tape.

1. What caused the violence in Palestine?
2. Who is Washington's special Middle-East envoy?
3. What happened in the Palestinian's clashes with Israeli troops on Tuesday?
4. How did Palestinian police react to the death of Nada Asayid?
5. Where did the Israeli start settlement building?

Item 4

Words and Expressions

1. surface ['sə:feis] vi. 透露
2. extremist [iks'tri:mist] n. 极端分子

Exercises

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

1. Palestinians have refused to _____ security ties with Israel.
2. Word of the meeting did not _____ for more than 24 hours.

3. There will be no security _____ until Israel stops settlement building.
4. Jibril al-Rujueb _____ Israel of giving _____ for the extremists Jewish settlers.
5. Palestinians _____ Israel _____ the violence.

Item 5

Words and Expressions

1. recede [risi:'d] vi. 退却
2. dike, dyke [daik] n. 河坝

Exercises

Decide which statement tells the most important fact in the news item.

1. Flood waters are receding in parts of the upper western United States.
2. The northern states of Minnesota and North and South Dakota are seeing the worst of the early spring flooding.
3. Ellivis Valetino owns Valetino restaurant.
4. The Minnesota river is one of the several in the state of Minnesota.
5. Flooding is expected to continue for a few more weeks.
6. There was a record snow fall last year.