

BBC WORLD

News English

# BBC 新闻英语 1

上册

编译 彭汉良 王芷君



世界图书出版公司

WORLD WORLD

B B C WORLD

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## BBC 新闻英语 1

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## 出版说明

本套简体中文版 **BBC** 新闻英语视听教材由广东世界图书出版公司获得英国广播公司 (**BBC**) 独家授权, 在英国 **BBC** 公司《**BBC World News English**》的基础上编译而成, 旨在帮助中国的英语学习者通过对英语新闻的理解与学习达到培养和提高英语语言技能, 更好地掌握英语的目的。《**BBC World News English**》是由“**BBC** 英语教育 (**BBC ELT**)”和“**BBC** 环球 (**BBC World**)”合作策划推出的一套新的语言学习系列, 素材全部从过去一年 **BBC** 新闻频道的众多新闻中精选而来, 这些新闻是由 **BBC** 资深记者报导的, 语言练习部分由 **BBC** 英语教育的专家进行编写。

**BBC** 于 2003 年首次推出的全套系列包括《**News and Current Affairs**》、《**Culture and Society**》、《**Science and Technology**》、《**Art and Entertainment**》和《**Business and Finance**》五本书, 全套系列含教材、音频 (**CD** 或录音带) 和视频 (**VCD** 或录像带) 材料。本书在经广东世界图书出版公司引进后, 由国内的大学老师进行编译整理, 为了便于中国的英语学习者循序渐进地学习和掌握英语语言知识及提高语言应用的能力, 改变了将原版书按题材分类的编排方式, 中文版将《**BBC World News English**》系列重新整合, 分三套 (每套含上下两册) 编译出版, 每套均配有与课文对应的音频、视频材料以及练习。

《**BBC** 新闻英语》一书使用新近的 **BBC** 新闻报导作为语言学习的素材, 通过视、听及做有针对性的练习, 来达到提高英语语言能力的目的。对于中国的学习者来讲, 听力以及视听都是一个难点, 因为在新闻报导中不仅存在语言问题, 更多的难点在于语言环境以及文化背景。通过勤听精练, 熟悉在不同的背景下不同的语音语调, 学习者可以逐渐找到英语的语感, 最终从根本上提高自身的语言能力。

本套书在编译过程中结合我国英语学习者的特点和英语教学的规律, 在原书的基础上补充了“新闻背景”、“思考与讨论”等内容; 对原书的练习进行了调整; 对每则新闻作了全文翻译、对部分语言学习要点进行了编译。

《**BBC** 新闻英语》是广东世界图书出版公司继 2002 年推出《**BBC** 基础英语》与《**BBC** 进阶英语》之后, 奉献给广大英语学习者的又一力作。我们将秉承树品牌、出好书的宗旨, 继续推出适合中国英语学习者使用的图书及音像制品。

出版者





## 使用说明

《BBC 新闻英语》共分为三套，每套分上、下两册书，配有 2 盒磁带或 2 张 CD 音频光盘以及 1 张 VCD。每套共有 30 个单元，每个课文单元以一篇新闻报导为核心，内容包括新闻背景、词汇表、语言点提示、练习、录音原文、参考译文以及参考答案等几个部分，练习包括单项/多项选择题、正误判断题、填空题、简答题、思考以及讨论题和部分视听题等。

为了方便读者更好地理解新闻，我们将新闻报导分成了 3~5 个片断 (*Tracks*)，在录音原文中分别由 *T1~T5* 来表示；部分练习也根据单个片断来设计，为了方便学习者使用录音，有针对地练习，我们在录音中以“叮咚”声 (*ding-dong*) 来表示片断间隔。

《BBC 新闻英语》的所有课文单元均有录音，其中约一半的课文单元有 VCD 录像。在图书目录以及页眉上标有“电视机”图案的单元表示有 VCD 视频，学习者在听的同时可以看到完整的新闻报导，通过了解视频场景会更有助于学习者对新闻英语的理解。

学习者在使用本书时，应该首先阅读和学习每个单元中的新闻背景与导语、词汇表以及语言点提示，这些内容对理解新闻中的语言背景非常有帮助。然后听一遍课文，对新闻报导有一个印象。做练习时，最好是看清楚要求再开始听。在做练习的过程中，最好不要看录音原文，录音原文以及练习答案是供学习者检查学习成果用的。

除了学习本书，读者还可以登录 BBC 新闻的网站 <http://news.bbc.co.uk/news> 了解更多的 BBC 相关新闻报导，从而帮助你了解新闻中的英语，提高你的词汇量以及熟悉更多的文化背景知识。

本书在 *Glossary* 中使用了一些缩略词，它们所代表的意思如下：

<i>adj.</i>	= <i>adjective</i>	形容词
<i>adv.</i>	= <i>adverb</i>	副词
<i>exp.</i>	= <i>expression</i>	习语
<i>n.</i>	= <i>noun</i>	名词
<i>phr. v.</i>	= <i>phrasal verb</i>	动词短语
<i>prep.</i>	= <i>preposition</i>	介词
<i>v.</i>	= <i>verb</i>	动词
<i>colloq.</i>	= <i>colloquial</i>	口语 (通俗用法)

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## UNIT 1

Chinese Taxi-drivers  
Learn English

## 中国出租车司机学英语

新闻背景：

北京将于2008年举办奥林匹克运动会。北京申办奥运的口号是：“新北京，新奥运”。现在准备工作已经开始。

练习：

**1** Listen to T1-3 and see how much you understand after you make clear the meanings of the words and expressions in the Glossary. 先熟悉词汇表里的单词和词组，然后再听新闻，试试能听懂多少。

**2** Listen to T1-4 again and tick which of the following problems about Chinese taxis are mentioned. 再从头到尾听一遍，把你听到的关于中国出租车司机存在的问题勾出来。

- |                                    |                          |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) bad suspension                  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b) drivers are exhausted           | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c) drivers don't earn much money   | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d) drivers don't know Beijing well | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e) drivers don't like foreigners   | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f) filthy taxis                    | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g) grumpy drivers                  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h) tiny taxis                      | <input type="checkbox"/> |



## Glossary

## T1

host

v. 主办，主持

notoriously

adv. 声名狼藉

grumpy

adj. 脾气暴躁的

under way

adv. 在进行中

drill

v. 训练

rudiment

n. (某一学科的)

基础

导语：

这是一则来自北京的新闻报导，北京为举办奥运会要求出租车司机必须提高英语水平。





## T2

slip

v. (轻轻地, 悄悄地)  
把 (某物) 放到 (某处)

cassette

n. 盒式录音磁带

round

n. 日常工作

immaculate

adj. 整洁的, 无污  
迹的

model

adj. 模范的

**3** Listen to T1 and answer the questions. 听新闻的第1部分, 然后回答下列问题。

- 1 How are people in China preparing for the Olympic Games?
  - a) happily
  - b) grumpily
  - c) seriously
- 2 What are the Beijing taxi-drivers famous for being?
  - a) happy
  - b) bad tempered
  - c) serious
- 3 Where are taxi-drivers learning English?
  - a) on cassettes at home
  - b) in classrooms in Beijing
  - c) in classrooms outside Beijing
- 4 How many taxi-drivers are learning English?
  - a) 6,000
  - b) 16,000
  - c) 60,000

**4** Listen to T2 and underline the correct words in italics. 听新闻的第2部分, 在正确的斜体字底下划线。

**T2 RUPERT WHINGFIELD-HAYES:** As the city (a) *is preparing* / *prepares* to host the Olympic Games, its notoriously grumpy taxidrivers are being (b) *asked* / *ordered* to clean up their (c) *act* / *action*. Slipping an English teaching cassette into his player, Gijn Fung Chen (d) *is heading* / *heads* off on his morning (e) *around* / *rounds*. Clean cut, polite, his car (f) *also* / *always* immaculate. Gijn is a model student.

**LANGUAGE TAPE:** Greetings.

**GIJN FUNG CHEN:** There are going to be more and more foreigners coming to Beijing. If we (g) *can* / *can't speak* some English, it (h) *is* / *will* be much better. It's very important for us to (i) *rise* / *raise* the standard of Beijing as an international city.

**LANGUAGE TAPE:** Welcome.

**GIJN FUNG CHEN:** Welcome to Beijing.



**5** *Listen to T2 again and decide if the following are true (T) or false (F).* 把第2部分重新听一遍, 判断下面的陈述是否正确。正确选 **T (true)**, 错误选 **F (false)**。

- 1 Taxi-drivers are being ordered to do a better job. **T / F**
- 2 Gijn only plays his English cassette when he has finished work. **T / F**
- 3 Gijn looks smart, he is nice to people and his car is clean. **T / F**
- 4 Gijn wants Beijing to be a better city. **T / F**
- 5 Gijn doesn't think that it is a good idea to speak English to foreigners. **T / F**

**6** *Listen to T3 and complete the spaces.* 听新闻第3部分, 然后做下面的填空练习。

**T3 RUPERT WHINGFIELD-HAYES:** Mr Gijn is a shining example of (a)..... the Beijing city government would like (b) ..... taxi-drivers to be. Unfortunately, the reality of (c)..... Beijing taxis is still rather different. Much more like this. Engine wheezing, tyres that<sup>oo</sup> have seen (d) ..... better days. Shoehorned into the tiny cab, with suspension that puts you in touch with (e) ..... bump in the road. Don't (f) ..... mention the air-conditioner. And howabout those English classes?

**RUPERT WHINGFIELD-HAYES:** So can we go to the World Trade Centre? Do you know (g) ..... the World Trade Centre is? Apparently not. Even the long-suffering locals protest.

**MAN 2:** Problems? There are (h) ..... many problems. The cars are all absolutely filthy. (i) ..... the drivers don't even know where they're going.

**7** *Listen to T3 again and answer the questions.* 把第3部分重新听一遍, 然后回答问题。

- 1 Who wants all taxi-drivers to be like Gijn?

.....

- 2 What are not in a good state now?

.....

## T3

unfortunately

adv. 遗憾地, 不幸地

engine

n. 引擎

wheeze

v. 喘息; 呼哧呼哧地

响

tyre

n. 轮胎

shoehorn

v. 把.....硬塞进去

suspension

n. 悬念

bump

n. 颠簸

mention

v. 提起

apparently

adv. 明显地

local

n. 本地人

filthy

adj. 肮脏的



## T4

spare a thought for

phr.v. 为……想一想  
/ 考虑考虑

grab

v. (随便地, 匆匆地)  
取, 拿

on the hoof

n. (牛马等) 活着的, 尚未屠宰的

exhaustion

n. 极度疲劳

norm

n. 正常

licence

n. 执照

phrase book

phr. 短语集, 熟语集

3 Why do passengers feel all the bumps?

4 Where do a lot of taxi-drivers think the World Trade Centre is?

5 What do locals think of the taxis?

8 Read T4 and complete the spaces with the words in the box. Then listen to check your answers. 阅读新闻的第4部分, 然后选择方框里合适的单词填空。再听一遍看看自己是否全做对了。

advice class drivers English meals  
minute money test traffic years

T4 RUPERT WHINGFIELD-HAYES: But spare a thought for the (a)..... working 13 hours a day, seven days a week, (b)..... are grabbed on the hoof. Exhaustion is the norm. And now they are expected to learn (c)..... as well. For some it's too much.

TAXI-DRIVER 2: Every (d)..... I'm away from my car I'm losing (e)..... But what can I do? If I don't go to (f)..... and pass the English (g)....., they will take away my licence.

RUPERT WHINGFIELD-HAYES: There are still six (h)..... to go before the Olympics. For those planning to brave Beijing's (i)..... Before then, the (j)..... is still bring your phrase book. Rupert Whingfield-Hayes, BBC News, Beijing.

9 Listen to T4 again and answer the questions. 把第4部分再听一遍, 然后回答问题。

1 How many hours do taxi-drivers work a day?

a) 8 b) 12 c) 13

2 When do they eat?

a) In the evening. b) When they can.  
c) When they want.

3 What happens when they go to their English classes?

a) They make money. b) They spend money.



- c) They lose money.
- 4 What happens if the taxi-drivers fail the English test?
  - a) They lose their licence.
  - b) They have to show their licence.
  - c) Their taxi is taken away.
- 5 What is the advice about going to Beijing before 2008?
  - a) Take a phrase book.    b) Plan your trip well.
  - c) Take your passport.



**10 Before listening to T1-4 again, answer these questions.**

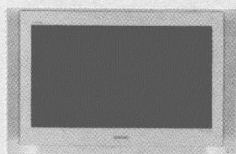
先回答下面的问题,然后将这则新闻从头到尾再听一遍。

- 1 What type of English student is Gijn?  
.....
- 2 Why are taxi-drivers being ordered to learn English?  
.....
- 3 What are most Chinese taxis like?  
.....
- 4 How well do taxi-drivers know Beijing?  
.....
- 5 How hard do taxi-drivers generally work?  
.....

**11 Choosing the words given, complete the sentences below making any necessary changes.** 选择方框里合适的单词完成下列句子。有些单词的形式必须做相应的变化。

advice filthy lose money mention polite

- 1 My sister..... that she was going to Paris at the weekend.
- 2 His friend gave him some good..... about traveling which he always follows.
- 3 Her children are very well-behaved, they're very .....and always say thank you.
- 4 They ..... when they sold the house as they got much less than they paid for it.
- 5 Their shoes were.....when they got back from the walk.



## UNIT 1 录音原文

**T1 KESHINI NAVARATNAM:** *Now, in the Chinese capital, Beijing, preparations to host the Olympic Games in 2008 are being taken very seriously indeed. In training are the city's notoriously grumpy taxi-drivers.*

**RUPERT WHINGFIELD-HAYES:** *In Beijing, a revolution is under way.*

**MAN:** *Welcome to Beijing.*

**CLASS:** *Welcome to Beijing.*

**RUPERT WHINGFIELD-HAYES:** *In classrooms across the city, 60,000 taxi-drivers are being drilled in the rudiments of English.*

**TAXI-DRIVER:** *I want to go to the Summer Palace.*

**T2 RUPERT WHINGFIELD-HAYES:** *As the city prepares to host the Olympic Games, its notoriously grumpy taxi-drivers are being ordered to clean up their act. Slipping an English teaching cassette into his player, Gijn Fung Chen heads off on his morning rounds. Clean cut, polite, his car always immaculate. Gijn is a model student.*

**LANGUAGE TAPE:** *Greetings.*

**GIJN FUNG CHEN:** *There are going to be more and more foreigners coming to Beijing. If we can speak some English, it will be much better. It's very important for us to raise the standard of Beijing as an international city.*

**LANGUAGE TAPE:** *Welcome.*

**GIJN FUNG CHEN:** *Welcome to Beijing.*

### 补充提示：

\*奥运会开幕之前，要完成新的交通网络，其中包括建成城市轻轨和奥林匹克地铁。

\*北京现有出租车约 67 000 辆。

\***T3 "tyres that have seen much better days"** 中单词 **see** 意为“经历”，这段话字面意思是“那些轮胎以前的状况要好得多”，言外之意是现在轮胎已经严重磨损。

\***T4 brave** 在本句中是动词，意思是“以无畏的精神忍受或面对（某事物/某人）。例如：**We decided to brave the bad weather.** 尽管天气不好，我们仍决定出去。

**T3 RUPERT WHINGFIELD-HAYES:** *Mr Gijn is a shining example of how the Beijing city government would like all taxi-drivers to be. Unfortunately, the reality of most Beijing taxis is still rather different. Much more like this. Engine wheezing, tyres that have seen much better days. Shoehorned into the tiny cab, with suspension that puts you in touch with every bump in the road. Don't even mention the air-conditioner. And how about those English classes?*

**RUPERT WHINGFIELD-HAYES:** *So can we go to the World Trade Centre? Do you know where the World Trade Centre is? Apparently not. Even the long-suffering locals protest.*

**MAN 2:** *Problems? There are so many problems. The cars are all absolutely filthy. Sometimes the drivers don't even know where they're going.*

**T4 RUPERT WHINGFIELD-HAYES:** *But spare a thought for the drivers. Working 13 hours a day, seven days a week, meals are grabbed on the hoof. Exhaustion is the norm. And now they are expected to learn English as well. For some it's too much.*

**TAXI-DRIVER 2:** *Every minute I'm away from my car I'm losing money. But what can I do? If I don't go to class and pass the English test, they will take away my licence.*

**RUPERT WHINGFIELD-HAYES:** *There are still six years to go before the Olympics. For those planning to brave Beijing's traffic before then, the advice is still bring your phrase book. Rupert Whingfield-Hayes, BBC News, Beijing.*

**Rupert Whingfield-Hayes, 16 February 2002.**





## UNIT 2

## Skin Cancer

## 皮肤癌

## Glossary

## T1

preoccupation

n. 先占取的行为或情况

melanoma

n. 黑瘤

gene

n. 基因

eventually

adv. 最终

track

n. 行动路线

## 新闻背景：

皮肤是身体最大的器官。到目前为止，黑素瘤是最危险的皮肤癌，是大多数皮肤癌患者死亡的原因。

## 练习：

**1** Listen to T1-3 and see how much you understand after you make clear the meanings of the words and expressions in the Glossary. 先熟悉词汇表里的单词和词组，然后再听新闻，试试能听懂多少。

**2** Listen to T1-3 again and decide if the following are true (T) or false (F). 将新闻全部听一遍，判断下面的陈述是否正确。正确选 T (true)，错误选 F (false)。

- 1 You can get skin cancer by being in the sun too much. T / F
- 2 You can't die of skin cancer. T / F
- 3 Very few people in the UK get it. T / F
- 4 You can buy a drug to cure it. T / F
- 5 The disease is on the increase in the UK. T / F

**3** Read T1 and complete the spaces with the words in the box. Then listen to check your answers. 先阅读第1部分并选用方框里的词填空，然后再听新闻，核对答案。

becoming believe found millions now stop sun's

## 导语：

皮肤癌是一种严重的疾病，现在越来越多见诸于新闻媒体。这则消息对英国皮肤癌的发病率和当前的研究方案，以及最近科研取得的突破进行了报导。

**T1 PALAB GHOSH:** As the holiday season starts, (a)..... of us will be relaxing by taking in the (b)..... rays. But increasingly, it's (c)..... a deadly preoccupation, with hundreds dying in the UK each year, as a result of a skin cancer known as melanoma. (d)..... researchers in Cambridge have (e)..... the gene that's responsible, and they (f)..... that the discovery could eventually lead to the development of drugs that could (g)..... skin cancer in its tracks.



T2

switch off

phr.v. 切断; 转换

**4** *Listen to T1 again and choose the correct answer. 把第1部分再听一遍, 然后选择正确答案。*

- 1 The holiday season is
  - a) beginning.
  - b) two months away.
  - c) ending.
- 2 Relaxing in the sun is
  - a) fun.    b) dangerous.    c) boring.
- 3 Hundreds of people in the UK die from skin cancer every
  - a) week.    b) month.    c) year.
- 4 Melanoma is a type of
  - a) gene.    b) drug.    c) cancer.
- 5 Researchers have found the gene that
  - a) causes cancer.
  - b) stops cancer.
  - c) slows down cancer.

**5** *Listen to T2 and underline the correct words in italics in the summary. 听新闻的第2部分, 然后在下面摘要里正确的斜体字底下划线。*

### Summary

- 1 The cancer will grow when the gene is switched off / on.
- 2 The gene is in the cancer *cells / skin*.
- 3 The researchers have *developed / are trying to develop* a drug.
- 4 This drug will make the cancer cell *get smaller / stop growing*.

## T3

exposure

n. 暴露; 曝光

曝光时间

combat

v. 战斗

priority

n. 优先; 重点

6 *Listen to T2 again and underline the correct words in italics.* 听新闻的第2部分, 在正确的斜体字底下划线。

T2 PROFESSOR MIKE STATTON: This gene is (a) *of* / *in* the class of genes that (b) *I* / *we* believe very strongly, we can develop drugs to switch it (c) *on* / *off*. So, if the gene is (d) *on* / *off* in the cancer cells, if we can develop a drug to switch it (e) *on* / *off*, then we believe that the cancer cell (f) *will* / *should* stop growing.

7 *Listen to T3 and answer the questions.* 听新闻的第3部分, 回答问题。

1 How many people in the UK die of skin cancer each year?

.....

2 How many of these deaths are caused by too much sun?

.....

3 How many cases of melanoma were there last year?

.....

4 How long might it take to develop new drugs?

.....

5 Is the number of deaths from skin cancer going up or down?

.....

8 *Listen to T3 again and complete the spaces.* 听新闻第3部分, 然后做下面的填空练习。

T3 PALAB GHOSH: The skin cancer is (a).....of the country's biggest killers. 1,600 people in the UK now die of the disease (b).....year. 1,400 of those deaths are caused by exposure to too much sun. (c).....the disease is on the increase. There were more (d)..... 6,000 cases last year. So the race is (e)..... on to develop new drugs to combat the disease. That may (f)..... up to 15 years, but the early signs look good. And with more people dying (g)..... the disease than ever before, the programme will be (h)..... the highest priority. Palab Ghosh, BBC News.





**9 Find the opposite of these words in T3.** 从第3部分中选出下面7个单词的反义词。

- 1 smallest-.....
- 2 too little-.....
- 3 decrease-.....
- 4 old-.....
- 5 bad-.....
- 6 few-.....
- 7 lowest-.....

**10 Before listening to T1-3 again, decide if these sentences are true (T) or false (F). Then listen to check your answers.**

先判断下面的陈述是否正确，正确选 **T**，错误选 **F**。然后再从头到尾听一遍，核对答案。

- 1 Few people in the UK like relaxing in the sun. **T / F**
- 2 Researchers from Oxford have found the gene responsible for skin cancer. **T / F**
- 3 They know that they can develop drugs to switch the gene off. **T / F**
- 4 Melanoma skin cancer doesn't kill many people in the UK. **T / F**
- 5 It will take months to develop a drug for melanoma. **T / F**

**11 Choosing the words given in the boxer, complete the sentences below making any necessary changes.** 选择方

框里合适的单词完成下列句子。有些单词的形式必须做相应的变化。

die eventually relax switch on take

- 1 The train journey always ..... less than two hours.
- 2 ..... the radio-I'd like to listen to the news.
- 3 My grandmother ..... last week. She was 97.
- 4 It took him ages to finish his work-he ..... finished at midnight.
- 5 Last night we just ..... and watched TV.