

BBC WORLD

News English

BBC新闻英语2

上册

编译 余才胜 黄敏 贾莉娜 雷翠芳



世界图书出版公司

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世界图书出版公司

广州·上海·西安·北京

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

BBC 新闻英语 2/ 英国广播公司编; 余才胜等译. —广州: 广东世界图书出版公司, 2003.7

ISBN 7-5062-6033-6

I .B... II .①英... ②余... III .英语—对照读物, 新闻—英、汉 IV .H319.4: G

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2003) 第 058603 号

© BBC Worldwide Ltd 2002

Published by BBC ELT, a division of BBC Worldwide Ltd

Woodlands, 80 Wood Lane, London W12 0TT

Images and transcripts © BBC 2001 and 2002

Cover images © The Associated Press and © BBC 2002

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本书中文简体字版由英国BBC环球公司授权广东世界图书出版公司在中国大陆独家出版发行。

BBC 新闻英语 2

出版发行: 广东世界图书出版公司

(广州市新港西路大江冲 25 号 邮编: 510300)

电 话: 020-84451969 84453623

E-mail: pub@gdst.com.cn

http://www.gdst.com.cn

经 销: 各地新华书店

印 刷: 广东省肇庆新华印刷有限公司

版 次: 2003 年 7 月第 1 版 2003 年 7 月第 1 次印刷

规 格: 880mm × 1 230mm 1/32

印 张: 8.25

书 号: ISBN 7-5062-6033-6/H · 0389

版权贸易登记号: 19-2003-201

出版社注册号: 粤 014

每套定价: 38.00 元 (上、下册, 配音像制品)

如发现因印装质量问题影响阅读, 请与承印厂联系退换。



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：

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

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Unit 1

Students in Debt

负债的学生

练习

- 1 Read the Cultural Background to this report, and tick which of the following factors about student life are expected to be mentioned. Then listen to T1-4 and tick which are mentioned. 阅读新闻背景, 勾出你认为报导会提及的关于学生生活的内容, 再听全部录音, 把有提及的选项勾出来。

before listening while listening

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) amount of debt | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b) confidence in the job market | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c) differences between
men and women | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d) first salaries | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e) hobbies and interests | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f) job applications | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g) job vacancies | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h) popular professions | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i) subjects studied | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |



Glossary

T1

graduate

n. 毕业生

record

n. 纪录, 档案

confidence

n. 信心

job market

n. 工作市场, 就业市

场

expect

v. 期待, 盼望

新闻背景

英国政府计划于2010年以前, 使所有30岁以下的人都具有大学学历。调查显示, 在英国, 平均每个大学毕业生在工作期间可望比全国平均水平多赚40万英镑。但是, 在英国, 上大学费用非常高, 因此很多大学生都有债务压力。研究表明, 受到债务压力的人更容易患心脏病、忧郁症和失眠症。

这条新闻报导了英国一项最新调查, 这项调查显示: 对许多大学生而言, 大学毕业以后要找到一份工作并非易事。



T2

disillusioned

adj. 失望的

grade

n. 等级, 分数

extra-curricular

adj. 课外的

stuff

n. 各种事情

rent

n. 租金

lease

n. 租期, 租约

run out

phr.v. 完成, 备用完

scary

adj. 引起惊慌的

way off

exp. 有很大距离

come out

phr.v. 出来, 出现

2 Listen to T1 and answer the questions. 听 T1, 回答以下问题。

1 What are students who finish university this year having to deal with?

2 How certain do they feel about getting a job compared to students in the past?

3 How many think they will find work?

4 How much money do the students interviewed have to pay back?

3 Listen to T1 again and complete the spaces. 再听一遍 T1, 然后做填空练习。

T1 ANNA FORD: Graduates leaving university (a)..... summer are facing record debts- (b)..... average, nearly £ 10,000. And new research suggests student confidence (c)..... the job market is at a ten-year low. (d)..... two fifths of final-year students expect to get a job when they leave university. Our education Correspondent James Westhead has (e)..... story.

JAMES WESTHEAD: For students (f)..... days, the future's not looking good. These three, (g)..... London University, are about to leave with debts of (h)..... £ 10,000 each. Now, a new survey suggests they may be (i)..... likely to get a job (j)

4 Listen to T2 and answer the questions. 听 T2, 回答以下问题。

1 How does Sarah Chapman feel about the situation?

a) very angry b) pretty hopeful c) quite negative

2 What do students need to be able to go to university?

a) successful exam results b) good reports

c) good objectives

3 Apart from good grades, what do employers want from students?

- a) friendly personality
- b) interest in activities outside studies
- c) work experience

4 What does the male student worry about?

- a) what will happen next year
- b) being afraid
- c) being out of work and without somewhere to live

5 How is the male student feeling?

- a) hopeful b) angry c) negative

5 Listen to T3 and complete the spaces in the table. 听T3, 然后在方框里填空。

Percentage of students who think they will get a job:

a)%

Predicted decrease in vacancies: b)%

Increase in applications: c)%

Average debt: d) £

First salary increase compared to 2001: e)%

Number of graduates employed by Marks & Spencer this year: f)

6 Listen to T3 again and decide if the following are true (T) or false (F). 再听一遍 T3, 判断对错。

- 1 The tragedy of September 11th has made students feel less certain about finding work. T / F
- 2 A fifth fewer students expected to find a job after university in 1998 than 2002. T / F
- 3 More students are applying for fewer jobs. T / F
- 4 More students are applying for jobs in IT and banking. T / F
- 5 Students are leaving university with twice the amount of debt as the year before. T / F
- 6 Students are expecting to earn a lot more money in their first job than students did the year before. T / F

T3

predict

v. 预言

vacancy

n. 空缺

uncertainty

n. 不确定性

play safe

exp. 不冒险

application

n. 申请

accountancy

n. 会计师之职

IT (information technology)

n. 信息技术

investment banking

n. 投资银行业务

rack up

phr.v. 不断刷新

whopping

adj. 巨大的, 庞大的

recruit

v. 招收



T4

selection process

n. 选拔方法, 挑选

程序

fierce competition

exp. 激烈的竞争

specific

adj. 特殊的, 明确的

end up in

phr.v. 以... 方式结

束

7 Listen to T4 and answer the questions. 听 T4, 回答问题。

- 1 How many people apply for each job vacancy at Marks & Spencer's?
.....
- 2 How does Marcus Powell describe their system for choosing employees?
.....
- 3 What does this research tell us about how students feel about the job market compared to previous years?
.....
- 4 What do a quarter of all students worry will happen to them when they leave university?
.....

8 Read T4 and complete the spaces with the words in the box. Then listen to check your answers. 读 T4, 用方框里的词完成填空练习, 然后听录音核对答案。

business	decade	graduates	job
market	people	place	process

T4 MARCUS POWELL: During the selection process, what we find is that we get about six (a) applying for every one (b) that we have. And our (c) for, um, for selecting those candidates has become very, very specific, looking for the skills that makes, you know, is right for our (d)

JAMES WESTHEAD: The survey suggests students' confidence

Language Tips 语言点提示

人们在说话时经常自我更正, 或者重复自己的话来争取思考的时间。比如:

You know, at some point in the year I'm going to become unemployed and homeless when my rent, my lease runs out. And it's, it's a bit scary.

一般说来, 说话者在一句话的中间进行了更正以后, 它所表达的意思就是更正后的语言, 比如:

And our process for, um, for selecting those candidates has become very, very specific, looking for the skills that makes, you know, is right for our business.

说话者真正想要表达的意思实际上是: **the skills that are right for our business.**

in the jobs (e) is the lowest for a (f)
 Though almost all (g) do end up in work, one in
 four fear they'll have to take any (h) that is offered.
 James Westhead, BBC News.



9 Before listening to T1-4 again, decide if the following are true (T) or false (F). 先判断对错, 再全部重听一遍。

- 1 Many students are leaving university with debts of over £10,000. T / F
- 2 Students are worried that they haven't done well enough at university to get good jobs. T / F
- 3 More students now are applying for jobs like accountancy and law. T / F
- 4 Big employers are recruiting 10% fewer graduates this year compared to previous years. T / F
- 5 Despite the difficulties in finding work, students will only accept the job that is right for them. T / F

10 Using the vocabulary builder, complete the sentences below making any necessary changes. 用方框里的词填空, 有些词要做适当变化。

rent scary skill specific stuff

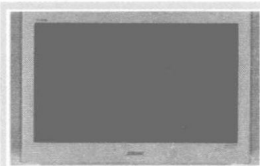
- 1 I spent a lot of my salary every month on my which is quite expensive as I have a big flat.
- 2 It took her a long time to get ready as she had so much to take with her.
- 3 Can you be a bit more about what kind of information you need?
- 4 She moved house and started a new job at the same time - it all felt quite
- 5 He decided he needed to perfect his IT

Topics for Discussion 思考与讨论

- 1 Do college students in China borrow a lot of money while studying?
- 2 What do you know about the job market and graduates' confidence in China?



UNIT 1 录音原文



T1 ANNA FORD: *Graduates leaving university this summer are facing record debts - on average, nearly £10,000. And new research suggests student confidence in the job market is at a ten-year low. Just two fifths of final-year students expect to get a job when they leave university. Our education Correspondent James Westhead has the story.*

JAMES WESTHEAD: *For students these days, the future's not looking good. These three, at London University, are about to leave with debts of over £10,000 each. Now, a new survey suggests they may be less likely to get a job too.*

T2 SARAH CHAPMAN: *I'm pretty disillusioned at the moment. I mean, we go to a good university, we've all got good grades to get in here, and we all do a lot, kind of, extra-curricular stuff, and, all the stuff that people say, you know, employers want and we still can't get jobs.*

MALE STUDENT: *You know, at some point in the year I'm going to become unemployed and homeless when my rent, my lease runs out. And it's, it's a bit scary, but it's still a bit of a way off. So I'm still sort of hoping that everything will come out all right in the end.*

T3 JAMES WESTHEAD: *But today's survey of the class of 2002 found confidence has fallen, partly because of September 11th. Now only 39% of students expect to start a job when they finish university. That's down a fifth from 1998. Experts are predicting there'll be 5% fewer vacancies, although applications are up 10%. The uncertainty means students are playing safe. Applications for stable jobs like accountancy and law are up, but IT and investment banking are down. The big new factor for students is the amount of debt they're racking up. The average is now a whopping £9,000 - that's nearly double last year's figure. But despite the growing debt, graduates are only expecting a small increase in their first salary - just 1%. But big employers like Marks & Spencer are still recruiting graduates, 110 this year, although there's fierce competition for the jobs.*

T4 MARCUS POWELL: *During the selection process, what we find is that we get about six people applying for every one place that we have. And our process for, um, for selecting those candidates has become very, very specific, looking for the skills that makes, you know, is right for our business.*

JAMES WESTHEAD: *The survey suggests students' confidence in the jobs market is the lowest for a decade. Though almost all graduates do end up in work, one in four fear they'll have to take any job that is offered. James Westhead, BBC News.*

James Westhead, 16 May 2002.



Unit 2

Oxford University Grant Scheme

牛津大学的助学金计划

Glossary

T1

grant

n. 奖学金, 助学金

multi-millionaire

n. (有几百万家产的) 百万富翁

fortune

n. 大量财产

bursary scheme

n. 奖学金计划

take up

phr. v. 继续, 接下去

prompt

v. 促使

donation

n. 捐款

photographic plate

n. 摄影胶片

worthy cause

n. 有价值的事业, 正义的事业

练习

1 Listen to T1-4 and decide if the following are true (T) or false (F). 把录音全部听一遍, 判断对错。

- 1 The bursary scheme is to help young people who can't afford to go to Oxford University. T / F
- 2 Kevin Malone went to Oxford University when he was young. T / F
- 3 Students run Open Days at Oxford University for young people living in inner cities. T / F
- 4 The Open day visitors don't like the idea of a bursary scheme. T / F
- 5 Mr. Malone is happy to be helping others with this scheme. T / F

2 Listen to T1 and answer the questions. 听 T1, 回答以下问题。

- 1 Who is the university offering grants to?
 - a) less well-off students
 - b) good students
 - c) backward students
- 2 where did Kevin Malone make his money?
 - a) United Kingdom
 - b) United States
 - c) United Emirates
- 3 Where did he see the report?
 - a) Two o'clock News
 - b) Seven o'clock News
 - c) Ten o'clock News

4 How old is Mr. Malone?

- a) 60 b) 70 c) 80

5 At what age did he leave school?

- a) 14 b) 16 c) 18

6 What had he been looking for?

- a) a worthy course b) a worthy cause
c) a worthwhile case

3 Listen to T2 and decide if the following are true (T) or false (F). 听 T2, 判断以下陈述是否正确。

- Kevin Malone rarely watches the BBC news. T / F
- He was very happy to contact the BBC. T / F
- Oxford University invited Mr. Malone to the ceremony to thank him. T / F
- Oxford University is only for rich people. T / F
- Universities try to attract students by organizing Open Days. T / F

4 Read T2 and complete the spaces with the words in the box. Then listen to check your answers. 读 T2, 用方框里的词填空, 然后听录音核对你的答案是否正确。

as each by just like on only who sort

T2 KEVIN MALONE: I had seen it (a) the BBC news, which I was in the habit of watching (b) evening. And when it appeared on there, I thought, they're doing (c) the thing that I was looking forward to try to do. I knew that they had more facilities for this (d) of thing. And I was delighted to get in touch with them.
MIKE BAKER: (e) a thank-you, Oxford invited

T2

have (more) facilities for

exp. 干什么事更容易一些

honorary ceremony

n. 荣誉证书颁发仪式

give false impression

exp. 给人以不真实的印象, 产生假象

well-off

n. 有钱人

well-connected

adj. 出生名门的, 有优越社会关系的

Open Day

n. 公众开放日

inner city

adj. 市区的, 市内贫民区的

新闻背景

牛津大学是英国最有声望的大学之一, 也是世界上历史最悠久的一所以英语为主要语言的大学。它只招收考试成绩非常好的学生, 而且, 学费特别昂贵。因为这个缘故, 它一直以培养杰出人才而闻名, 例如作家路易斯·卡罗尔。牛津大学现有学生 16 500 名。其中有大约 1/4 的学生分别来自 130 多个国家。1998 年新执政的工党政府取消了学生助学金。这则新闻报导了牛津大学的一项新的助学金计划, 旨在吸引更多的具有不同社会背景的学生。



T3

scrap

v. 废弃

overcome

v. 克服 (困难)

afford

v. 负担得起

fantastic

adj. 极好的, 极妙的

him to visit its colleges, and attend today's honorary degree ceremony. But traditions (f) these can give some the false impression that Oxford is (g) for the well-off, or well-connected. That's why undergraduates run Open Days like this, targeting inner city youngsters (h) wouldn't normally consider Oxford. Now many more of them could benefit from the new student grants being funded (i) Kevin Malone.

5 Listen to T3 again and answer the questions. 再听一遍 T3, 回答以下问题。

- 1 Who is Kevin Malone trying to help with his money?
 - a) the government b) Oxford c) young people
- 2 Why is there a financial obstacle?
 - a) The grants aren't enough.
 - b) Universities don't have the money.
 - c) Grants have been stopped.
- 3 Who welcomes the bursary scheme?
 - a) The visitors. b) The town of Nottingham.
 - c) Mr. Malone's family.

6 Read T3 and complete the spaces with the verbs in the present simple or present continuous. 阅读 T3, 用动词的一般现在时和现在进行时填空。

T3 MIKE BAKER: With this scheme, Oxford (a) (do) what the Government (b) (try) to do nationally, that is get young people like these, from a wider range of social backgrounds, into university. But the trouble (c) (be), since grants were scrapped, there's a financial obstacle. And that's what Kevin Malone's money is intended to help overcome. Today's visitors included some from Mr. Malone's former home, Nottingham. They welcomed the bursaries.

JAMES OGRAM: I've thought about staying at home to go to a university in Nottingham, where I (d) (live), just because I can't afford it. But obviously now new opportunities (e) (come) along that might enable me to come to a university like this, which obviously would be fantastic for me.

7 Listen to T4 and answer the questions. 听T4, 回答以下问题。

1 Who is Mr. Malone's advice for?

.....

2 What does he say to younger people?

.....

3 What does Mr. Malone wish he had done?

.....

4 What will he get from helping potential students?

.....

8 Watch the words 1-5 from T4 with the opposites a-e. 分别在a-e中找出1-5中的反义词。

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1 next | a) past |
| 2 younger | b) pain |
| 3 future | c) previous |
| 4 loved | d) older |
| 5 pleasure | e) hated |

T4

sign off

phr. v. 停止广播, 停止说话

Language Tips 语言点提示

关系代词的用法:

本新闻中出现了几个以关系代词(如: **who**, **which**, **that**, **what**)引导的定语从句。**Who**引导的定语从句用以修饰或限定前面提到的人。例如:

The University of Oxford is to offer extra grants...thanks to a multi-millionaire, called Kevin Malone, who made his fortune in the United States. Who在此指代前面的**Kevin Malone**。**Which**和**that**在定语从句中指代前面提到的事件或事物。但值得注意的是在非限定性定语从句中只能用**which**。例如:

...they're doing just the thing that I was looking forward to try to do. That指代前面的**the thing**。此句中的**try**应该是**trying**, 因为这是一位没有受过很多教育的老人说的话, 所以, 在他的话语中帶有一点语法错误是可以理解的。

It was this report on Oxford's bursary scheme, for the Ten o'clock News last year, which directly prompted this donation. Which指代前面的**this report**。

由**what**引导的名词从句在结构上相当于“名词+定语从句”。例如:

Oxford is doing what the Government is trying to do nationally. What在此相当于**the thing that**。