

听广播学英语系列丛书

慢速 VOA VS. BBC 标准

对比 新闻英语听力

慢速快速相同新闻 美音英音对比训练

主编：刘向东

● 学美音懂英音
● 从慢速到快速



W 兴图音像电子出版社

慢速快速相同新闻 美音英音对比训练

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听广播学英语丛书系列集新闻性、时尚性、易学性于一体。既可以帮助初、中级水平英语学习者轻松突破听力关,学习地道的英语语音、语调,又可以使您洞悉时事,了解最时尚的热门话题。

对比新闻英语听力

- 监 制: 张跃明
主 编: 刘向东
编 著: 李征华 宋 强
美术编辑: 徐 茵
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英语新闻时刻以时尚的英语语言给我们传递着来自世界四面八方的讯息。它带给我们无穷的听觉享受之余——无拘无束，挥洒自如；雅俗共赏，包罗万象——收听新闻英语也成为提高英语听力最有效的手段。

然而VOA特别英语(VOA Special)与VOA标准英语(VOA Standard)间极大的跳跃性，VOA与BBC的语言差异，使我们不由感到VOA特别英语(VOA Special)语速过慢，VOA标准英语(VOA Standard)语速又太快；BBC使听惯美音的我们也听不明白。

为了解除广大英语学习者的种种疑惑，我们针对收听英语新闻中的种种盲点，在多方面分析的基础上，推出了新闻英语系列中的一辑——《对比新闻》

本书以最新的VOA、BBC新闻为依托，从VOA Special English(慢速英语)出发，在从Special到Standard的循序过渡中征服听说、VOA与BBC的对比中体验英语，切实体会到“大英语”的精粹所在。

主要特点：

- ① 《对比新闻》重在通过对比分析，条分缕析中洞悉快、慢英语的差异，从慢速进入到快速。
- ② 四大篇章由浅入深，带你从基础阶段的“厚积薄发”到最后的“纵横捭阖”。
- ③ 雅致的相关新闻背景，精到的新闻对比分析，彻底突破新闻听力的‘瓶颈’。
- ④ 快速、慢速，美语、英语，同一新闻的不同报道，各个层面中的纵横对比，体验英语世界的魅力，点滴进步中促成听力的升华。

英语学习之路上选择了新闻英语，就等于踏上了征服英语的快车道。希望《对比新闻》能成为您提高英语听力的点睛之作。

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PART 1

CONQUERING SPECIAL ENGLISH

厚积薄发

倾心于新闻听力的鲜活生动,但又惧于它的高深莫测,往往半程而返。VOA 慢速英语,作为VOA电台为全世界非英语国家初学英语者安排的一种简易、规范而又权威的英语节目,让我们踏上征服新闻听力的第一程。短新闻到专题报道的对比,几句话新闻到长篇专题的进阶,慢速英语就可以彻底掌握。慢速内全方位对比,多角度分析让我们厚积而薄发:

- **Unit 1:** 多彩慢速面对面谈 (体例部分)
- **Unit 2:** 慢速中的五W—H (信息把握部分)
- **Unit 3:** 整体中的珠玑词句 (关键词句部分)
- **Unit 4:** 简洁句子生发大世界 (句型部分)
- **Unit 5:** 听力大厦累土之末 (词汇分析部分)

Unit 1

Human Being's Disaster —— AIDS

人类的灾难——艾滋

背景介绍

1981年，世界上发现了第一个艾滋病病例，至今全世界已有1880万人死于被称之为“世界绝症”的艾滋病。

艾滋病(AIDS)是一种由艾滋病病毒、即人类免疫缺陷病毒(Human Immunodeficiency Virus, 简称 HIV)侵入人体后破坏人体免疫功能,使人体发生多种不可治愈的感染和肿瘤,最后导致被感染者死亡的一种严重传染病。

艾滋病蔓延已成为跨国家和地区的国际性问题,它关系到全球经济的健康发展和国际安全,没有哪个国家能在这场危机的冲击下“独善其身”。

全社会及全球的医药工作者都在避免这一“人类的灾难”的到来做出自己的努力。

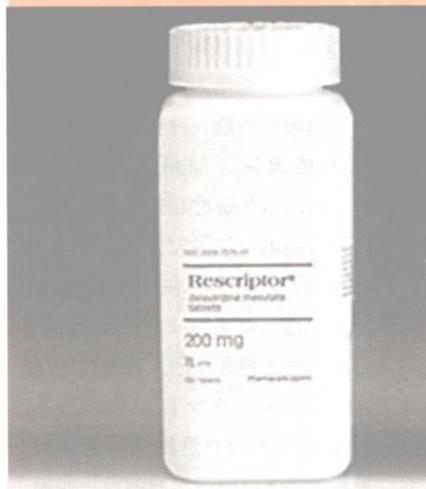
热身词汇

- 1 **risk** [risk]: n. 冒险, 风险
- 2 **ethnic** ['eθnik]: adj. 人种的, 种族的, 异教徒的
- 3 **immunodeficiency** [imjunaudi'fi:ənsi]: [生]免疫缺陷
- 4 **virus** ['vaiərəs]: n. [微]病毒, 滤过性微生物, 毒害, 恶毒
- 5 **stigma** ['stigmə]: n. 耻辱

SHORT NEWS

Human Being's Disaster——AIDS

人类的灾难——艾滋



美国一家医药公司称，他们将要制造一种价格不是很昂贵的艾滋病药物。这种药将在世界上几个较穷的国家出售。该医药公司是在瑞士达沃斯经济年会的第二天发布这一消息的。该公司称，他们将向深受艾滋病困扰的非洲和其它发展中国家提供这种名叫 Delavirdine 的药物。上述地区的许多人无法承担治疗艾滋病医药的费用。艾滋病方面的活动者赞赏这一做法。然而，他们需要看到的是该药并不是治疗艾滋病的主要药物。

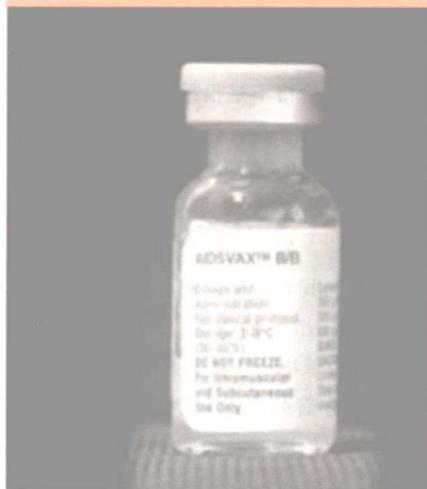
A United States drug company says it will permit a less expensive version of one AIDS drug to be made. The drug will be sold in the world's poorest countries. The Pharmacia company made the announcement Friday the second day of the world economic conference in Davos Switzerland. The company says it will of-

fer the drug Delavirdine to Africa and other developing areas that suffer from AIDS. Many people in these areas are unable to afford AIDS medicine. AIDS activists praised the decision. However, they also noted that the drug is not a leading AIDS treatment.

SHORT NEWS

Human Being's Disaster——AIDS

人类的灾难——艾滋



Finally this news. A new experimental drug does not appear to protect most people from the AIDS virus. Yet it has been showing effective in protecting blacks and Asians. The VaxGen Corporation of California tested a new drug called AIDS VAX on more than five thousand people considered a high ¹risk. Officials say the drug reduced the rate of HIV in-

最后是一条消息。一种新的试验药物看上去并不能使大多数的人免于艾滋病毒。但却对黑色人种和亚洲人种显示出很高的效果。加州的这家名为 VaxGen 的公司在超过五千名被认为高感染者的人中测试这种叫做 AIDS VAX 的新药的效果。官员称在测试的人中，该药减少的感染率小于 4%。但是，服用该药的黑色人种和亚洲人种却比服用其它无害物质的人减少了 74% 的感染率。研究者称他们要进行进一步的研究，去看为什么这种试验药物对一些种族比对其它种族有效。

fection among less than 4 percent of the people tested. However, blacks and Asians who received the drug had a 67 percent lower rate of infection than those who received a harmless substance. Researched say they will examine more closely why the drug worked better in some ²ethnic groups than others.

FEATURE

Human Being's Disaster——AIDS

人类的灾难——艾滋



How would you react if you learned that someone in your family or your workplace has H-I-V? Human ³immunodeficiency ⁴virus causes the deadly disease AIDS.

People who are infected must worry not only about their health. Often, they must also worry about how others will treat them.

Experts say one reason is because AIDS involves blood, sickness and death. These are some of the most important, yet most difficult, parts of life for people to deal with.

Another reason is because AIDS is often caused by actions that are unacceptable to many people. These

如果得知家里或单位里有人携带H-I-V病毒，你会如何反应？正是人类免疫缺陷病毒才会引起艾滋绝症。

感染的人们不只是担心自己的健康，更多的时候，他们更担心其它人对他们的态度。

专家们说其中的原因是因为艾滋病总让人想到血液传播、病变和死亡。要命的是，这些都是人的一辈子中最不想面对的内容。

另外一个原因是艾滋病由让大多数人都难以接受的行为引起的。它包括婚前，婚外或男性间的性行为。还包括使用非法的毒品，共同使用一个注射器针头。

有些人也许认为感染H-I-V，是对一个人行为的惩罚。或者感觉是一种罪过。感染H-I-V的人找不到工作，即使找到也工作难保，有的还遭到家人的抛弃。

include sexual relations before marriage or outside marriage, or between men. They also include the use of illegal drugs and shared needles.

Some might see H-I-V infection as punishment for a person's actions. Or even as a crime itself. People with H-I-V may be unable to get or keep jobs — or even to continue to live with their families.

Often these bad feelings, this **stigma**, connected with AIDS is worse for women than for men.

There are medicines that restrain the growth of H-I-V. Many people who are able to get these medicines continue to lead active lives. Yet acceptance may still escape them.

Many international organizations have programs that seek to end the stigma connected with H-I-V and AIDS. These organizations say it is important that infected people continue to live and work in their communities. For one thing, there are economic reasons, since so many of them are of working age.

These groups say government and business leaders must talk openly about AIDS. They say it is important to have messages on radio and television and elsewhere that talk about how the infection spreads. Such messages might tell people they cannot get H-I-V from toilet seats or if they shake hands.

But experts say it is also important to warn people that they can get infected from unprotected sex even with just one person -if that one person has H-I-V.

与艾滋联系在一起耻辱感觉，往往给女人带来比男人更深的印记。

虽然说有药物能够抑制 H-I-V，很多人能够借助药物去继续自己的生活。便别人的接纳感却不能通过药物来获得。

许多国际组织发起活动，去尽力消除与 H-I-V 或艾滋相联系的耻辱感。组织者说，重要的是让感染者继续在他自己的社区内生活和工作。首先，这里有经济方面的原因，因为感染者大多处在工作的年龄。

这些组织称政府和商业方面的领导者要开诚布公地在公开场所谈论艾滋病。他们说在电台、电视台及其它媒体上传播艾滋病毒如何传播的知识十分重要。这些知识会告诉人们马桶垫和握手并不会让你感染上艾滋病毒。

但是专家称需要让人们知道的是，对于无保护措施性行为——那怕只同一个人，要是那人携带 H-I-V 的话，就能感染上艾滋病毒。

对比分析

不同的新闻题材有自己的语言特点，有着不同的播音风格。把握住各类题材的特点，能迅速把思维集中在较小范围，从而适应播音员的语速和节奏。

VOA Special English 的节目分为两个大类：新闻节目和专题报道。新闻节目结构分明，条理清晰，在节目结束前，播音员常常会重复重要新闻的概要。专题部分分为两种：一种为五分钟长的报告，另一种为十五分钟长的专题。

本单元的前两篇是有关艾滋病的短新闻。后一篇则为围绕艾滋病所做的一篇专题报道，文章中涉及了众多有关艾滋病的词汇，如，HIV(Human immunodeficiency virus)、blood、sexual relation、illegal drug、shared needles 等。

Unit 2 Exploring the Outer Space

探索地球之外的空间

背景介绍

仰望浩淼的太空，我们总禁不住地询问：在遥远的星际是什么情形，还有我们的同类吗……？人类为了自己的好奇心，一直在进行着对太空的探索。这其中有着收获的喜悦，但人类对太空的每一次探索，都伴随着巨大的风险和牺牲，其中的惨痛阻碍着亘古就有的飞天梦想。美国“奋进号”飞船(Shuttle Endeavor)的顺利太空之旅，伴随着“哥伦比亚”航天飞船(Shuttle Columbia)的绝世空难。2003年，中国载人飞船神州五号(Shenzhou-Five)发射成功，在人类太空探索史上有了一席之地。年初，“勇气号”火星探测器在火星着陆，成功的欣喜稍稍抚慰了人们心头的隐痛……

热身词汇

- 1 **shuttle** [ʃʌtl]: 太空飞船
- 2 **endeavor** [in'devə]: n. 努力, 尽力; vi. 尽力, 努力
- 3 **crewmember** [kru:'membə]: n. 全体成员
- 4 **launch** [lɔ:ntʃ]: v. 发射
- 5 **rocket** ['rɒkɪt]: n. 火箭

SHORT NEWS

Exploring the Outer Space

探索地球之外的空间



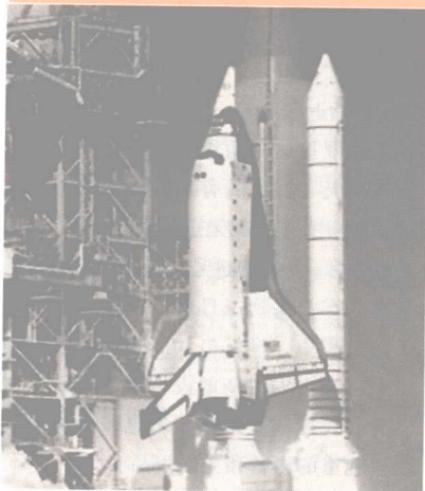
最后是空间探索的消息。美国宇宙飞船“奋进号”已经离开国际空间站，开始返回地球。预计它将在周三在位于佛罗里达州的肯尼迪航空中心着陆。航天飞机上载有三名国际空间站的成员。他们已经在空间站工作了大约六个月。乘“奋进号”去的三名宇航员将在那里呆到三月份。在他们十一天的日程中，宇航员共离开空间站行走了三次去安排新的设备和进行科学实验。飞船成员给空间站也带去了大约一吨重的设备和生活用品。

Finally, space news. The American Space ¹Shuttle ²Endeavor has unlocked from the international space station for flight back to earth. It is expected to land at the Kennedy Space Center in Florida on Wednesday. The shuttle is bringing home three space station ³crewmembers who were in space for almost six months. Endeavor brought to the station three new crewmembers who will be in orbit at least until March. Shuttle astronauts walked outside the space station three times during their 11-day trip. They attached new equipment and its scientific experiments. The shuttle crew also brought a ton of new equipment and supplies to the orbiting station.

SHORT NEWS

Exploring the Outer Space

探索地球之外的空间



The American space shuttle program has been put on hold. Space officials are investigating what caused the Shuttle Columbia to break apart above Texas on Saturday. All seven astronauts on the shuttle were killed. Shuttle program manager Ron Dittmore said everything appeared fine just minutes before Columbia was to land in Florida. It was returning home from a 16-day flight. Mr. Dittmore said temperature devices in the left wing failed first, then

美国的航天飞机计划已经搁浅。空间组织方面的官员正在调查周六坠落在德克萨斯州的航天飞机“哥伦比亚号”的事故原因。航天飞机上的七名宇航员全部罹难。航天飞机项目的负责人 Ron Dittmore 称在“哥伦比亚号”即将在佛罗里达州着陆之前的几分钟，还没有什么异常情况出现。它是在结束了十六天的太空之旅后返回地球的。Dittmore 先生说，先是航天飞机左翼的温控装置失灵，接着起落架气压不足，出现了局部超高温。当时，“哥伦比亚号”正以十八倍光速的速度穿过高温区返回地球大气层。他说，温控装置失灵并不是引发事故的根本原因所在。

there was a loss of tire pressure and signs of extreme structural heat. At the time, Columbia was traveling 18 times the speed of sound and it was passing through the most extreme temperatures of its reentry into earth atmosphere. Mr. Dittmore said failures in the temperature devices are not necessarily a cause for concern.

FEATURE

Exploring the Outer Space

探索地球之外的空间



Last month, China's first astronaut left Earth and returned safely after fourteen orbits of our planet. Yang Liwei landed with his spacecraft in the Gobi Desert, in Inner Mongolia, on October Sixteenth. He was in flight for twenty-one hours.

China is now the third country after Russia and the United States to send a human in orbit around the Earth.

China's spacecraft is named the Shenzhou-Five. It was **4)launched** using China's Long March Two-F rocket. The launch took place at the Jiuquan Space Center, one-thousand-six-hundred kilometers west of Beijing. After fourteenth orbits, the Shenzhou-

上月，中国第一位宇航员离开地球，绕地球飞行14周。在21个小时的飞行之后，杨利伟于11月16号在内蒙古的戈壁沙漠着陆。

中国成为继俄罗斯、美国之后第三个把人类送上绕地球轨道的国家。

中国的宇宙飞船被称作“神舟五号”。它是装载在长征2号F火箭上发射升空的。整个发射过程是在北京东部1,600公里的酒泉卫星发射中心进行的。在绕地球飞行14周后，“神舟五号”飞船放慢速度，重新回到大气轨道。

等候在太平洋、印度洋和南大西洋的四艘船为飞船导航。

中国一个位于非洲纳米比亚的飞船通讯站命令“神舟五号”开动制动火箭来减缓速度。接着在距地面两米处制动火箭再次点火减速着陆。

Five slowed and began to re-enter Earth's atmosphere. The spacecraft was guided by four ships in the Pacific Ocean, Indian Ocean and southern Atlantic Ocean.

A Chinese spacecraft communications station in the African country of Namibia ordered the Shenzhou to fire **5)rockets** to slow its speed. It then flew over Africa and Pakistan. The spacecraft again fired rockets about two meters from the ground to soften the landing.