

冲击波系列

振宇英语
Zhenglish
To Be No.1

丛书主编◎方振宇

英语专业8级

热点新闻听力

精选精析

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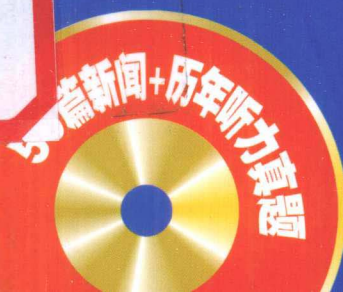
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大连理工大学出版社
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前言

新闻听力材料时事性强、内容丰富、用词规范、语速较快并且载有具体而现实的知识和文化，最能考查英语专业学生的综合听力水平，因此在专业八级听力考试的三部分中，新闻听力的难度也是最大的。然而新闻英语作为一种文体形式，也是有规律可循的，只要掌握其文体特点、语言特征，再加上一定的知识面和一定的速记技巧，新闻听力这一难关便不难攻破。

本书选取新鲜的新闻材料，结合泛听与精听练习，辅以适当的听力技巧，旨在为考生掌握新闻听力文体特点、扩充新闻听力词汇、全面提高新闻听力能力提供一个最实用、最高效的方法和途径。本书遵循如下编写思路：

一、从国外主流新闻媒体网站精选最新、最地道的英语新闻，题材多样，内容丰富。全书包括政治新闻、军事关系、社会民生、灾难新闻、犯罪新闻、环境保护、经济新闻、文化教育、科技新闻和医疗健康 10 个专题。每个专题 5 篇文章，全书共 50 篇文章，百分之百贴近真题；

二、强调新闻词汇积累的重要性，为考生总结出练习材料中的重点难点词汇以及真题中相关专题的词汇，方便考生在练习中记忆、拓展词汇；

三、根据教学心理学设计试题练习，step by step，由浅入深，将精听与泛听相结合，逐步提高考生听力能力，让考生听懂、听透英语新闻。每篇新闻包括泛听练习（听音选择）、精听练习（听音填词、听音填句）、习题答案、原文再现（原形毕露、译笔生花）和词汇拓展等；

四、总结针对专八新闻听力的 10 条精华听力技巧，帮助考生更好地抓住新闻特点、题型特点及解题技巧等。

编者建议广大的学习者在使用本书时能够边看边听，注意纠正自己存在的发音

问题，同时加快自己对各种新闻内容和语速的协同（alignment）。对于有条件和有能力的学生，编者建议在使用本书的过程中，从阅读、听力、翻译等多方面训练自身能力。

最后，感谢参与本书编写的其他老师，他们是王毅、胡变霞、杜竞、宋虹、孔泉泉、于娜、齐艳婷、张佳佳、杜卉、刘德东、郭效东、余良友，谢谢他们付出的辛勤劳动。在此还要特别感谢来自美国的英语教育专家 Jennifer Thompson 教授对本书文字的润色与严格把关。书中的资讯内容来源广泛，编者在这里一并致谢！

由于作者水平有限，难免有错误和不足之处，希望教育同仁和广大读者不吝赐教，您的批评建议请直接发送到振宇英语邮箱：zhenglish@126.com，以便再版时进一步更正、完善。您也可以登录振宇英语网 www.zhenglish.com 和振宇英语官方博客：<http://blog.sina.com.cn/maximfang>，我们将耐心回复您在英语学习中遇到的一切问题！谢谢！祝愿同学们在英语专业八级考试中取得优异的成绩！

编者

振宇英语中心

2011年5月

目录

专题一 政治新闻 / 1

- 第 1 篇 India's PM Calls for Talks to End Deaths in Kashmir
印度首相称希望通过对话解决克什米尔争端 2
- 第 2 篇 Kosovo Independence Does Not Violate International Law
科索沃宣布独立不违反国际法 7
- 第 3 篇 Obama and Medvedev Say They have Reset US-Russia Relations
美俄总统称已重启双边关系 11
- 第 4 篇 New British Prime Minister
英国新首相 15
- 第 5 篇 President of Ukraine: A New Era in Relations with Russia
乌克兰新总统称与俄罗斯关系进入新时代 20

专题二 军事关系 / 25

- 第 1 篇 US Reaffirms Support of Israel
美国重申支持以色列 26
- 第 2 篇 Ahmadi-Nejad Criticizes U.S. Role in Afghanistan
内贾德批评美国在阿富汗的作用 30
- 第 3 篇 British Revoked Licenses for Arm Sales
英国撤销出售武器许可证 34
- 第 4 篇 British Forces Leave Afghanistan's Deadly District
英国军队撤离阿富汗暴力频发地区 39
- 第 5 篇 Taliban Militants Holding 15 Army Officers Hostage
塔利班武装人员劫持 15 名军官 44

专题三 社会民生 / 50

第 1 篇	Japanese Child Poverty on the Rise 日本贫困儿童数量上升	51
第 2 篇	Study: More Poor People in India than in Sub-Saharan Africa 研究称印度贫困人口超撒哈拉以南非洲	55
第 3 篇	White House's Stimulus Job Creation 白宫的就业刺激计划	60
第 4 篇	Detroit Population Drops Dramatically 底特律人口大幅下降	65
第 5 篇	The U.S. Defence Department Lifts a Ban on Openly Homosexual People in the Army 美国国防部提出废除同性恋服役禁令	68

专题四 灾难新闻 / 73

第 1 篇	Ethiopian Airline Crash Off 埃塞俄比亚航班失事	74
第 2 篇	Chad Hit by the Worst Floods in Four Decades 乍得遭遇四十年最严重洪水	78
第 3 篇	Polish President were Killed in a Plane Crash 波兰总统在空难中遇难	82
第 4 篇	Earthquake in Haiti, Serious Loss 海地地震, 损失严重	86
第 5 篇	Libyan Plane Crash Kills 103, a Child Survives 利比亚空难 103 人遇难, 1 名儿童幸存	90

专题五 犯罪新闻 / 95

第 1 篇	Britain in Shock after Lone Gunman Kills 12 出租司机枪杀 12 人, 英国震惊	96
第 2 篇	A Second Big Bomb Attack against Police in Pakistan 巴基斯坦警察再次遭遇大规模袭击	100
第 3 篇	A Battle at a Prison in Mexico 墨西哥监狱发生斗殴事件	104

第 4 篇	Japan's Most Wanted Fugitive Taken into Custody 日本头号珠宝抢劫通缉犯被捕	107
第 5 篇	An Algeria Security Official was Shot Dead 阿尔及利亚警察局局长被枪杀	111

专题六 环境保护 / 116

第 1 篇	British Election Helps Boost Green Movement 英国选举促进绿色环保运动	117
第 2 篇	Raising Food Rivals Fossil Fuels in Environmental Damage 粮食种植对环境危害与燃料燃烧相同	121
第 3 篇	International Climate Change Adaptation Conference 国际气候变化适应性大会	126
第 4 篇	India is under Pressure to Reduce its Carbon Emissions 印度面临减排压力	130
第 5 篇	The Summit G8 Agrees a 80% Carbon Emissions Reduction by 2050 G8 峰会同意 2050 年前减排 80%	133

专题七 经济新闻 / 139

第 1 篇	U.S.Treasury Chief in Europe for Talks on Financial Crisis 美国财长赴欧洲讨论金融危机问题	140
第 2 篇	Britain's New Cabinet Holds First Meeting to Tackle Deficit 英国新内阁举行首次会议应对赤字	144
第 3 篇	Currency Dispute Could Harm Recovery 货币争端影响经济复苏	148
第 4 篇	Britain Announces Strict Measures to Curb Bankers' Bonuses 英国对银行家奖金采取严格措施	153
第 5 篇	Warren Buffett Acquires United States' Largest Rail Company 股神巴菲特收购美国最大铁路运营商	157

专题八 文化教育 / 162

第 1 篇	America's Early History Lives Again in Williamsburg 威廉斯堡重现美国早期历史	163
-------	---	-----

第 2 篇	The Anniversary of the Start of the Second World War held in the Polish City of Gdansk 波兰格但斯克举行二战 70 周年纪念仪式	167
第 3 篇	Celebrate the Chinese New Year in London 在伦敦过中国春节	171
第 4 篇	Record Scrambles for British University Places 英国大学申请者人数剧增	175
第 5 篇	A 4.5 Million-year-old Skeleton of a Human Ancestor Found in Ethiopia 埃塞俄比亚发现 450 万年前人类化石	179

专题九 科技新闻 / 184

第 1 篇	Astronomers Discover 32 New Planets outside Solar System 天文学家发现 32 颗太阳系外的新行星	185
第 2 篇	Scientists Developed the World's First Synthetic Organism 科学家创造出首例人造生命	188
第 3 篇	Google Unveiled its First Mobile Phone 谷歌推出首款手机	192
第 4 篇	Stephen Hawking Says Aliens Almost Certainly Exist 霍金称外星人几乎肯定存在	196
第 5 篇	A New Distance to the Orion Nebula 猎户座星云的新估算距离	199

专题十 医疗健康 / 205

第 1 篇	Americans Continue to Get Fatter 美国肥胖问题更加严重	206
第 2 篇	Studies Find Increasing Health Benefits From Vitamin D 研究发现维生素 D 的更多益处	210
第 3 篇	WHO Aims to Eradicate Measles Worldwide 世界卫生组织计划在全世界范围内根除麻疹	214
第 4 篇	Fruit, Vegetables and Illness 水果、蔬菜和疾病	218
第 5 篇	Early HIV Treatment Saves Lives 对 HIV 及早治疗可以挽救生命	223

专题一

政治新闻



常用词汇

Social Democratic Party 社会民主党

welfare system 福利体系

UN Charter 联合国宪章

UN Secretary General 联合国秘书长

founding member 创始成员国

interest group 利益集团

economic, diplomatic and military

sanctions 经济、外交和军事制裁

overhaul v. 彻底检查

run-off election 决胜选举

cast the ballot 投票

opinion poll 民意测验

narrow lead 微弱优势

asylum n. 避难所

boundary negotiation 边界谈判

non-aligned countries 不结盟国家

consultation n. 磋商

plebiscite n. 公民投票

ecocide v. 生态灭绝

political fugitive 政治逃犯

suzerainty n. 宗主权

第 1 篇

印度首相称希望通过对话解决克什米尔争端

India's PM Calls for Talks to End Deaths in Kashmir



背景点点通

克什米尔又称喀什米尔，是南亚次大陆西北部（青藏高原西部和南亚北部的交界处）的一个地区，曾为英属印度的一个邦。现印度和巴基斯坦分别控制。这里的人多信奉伊斯兰教。上世纪 90 年代，在印控克什米尔地区发生了分裂分子的武装暴乱，2004 年印巴双方签订合并协议平息了这场争端。然而目前印度又面临着新的问题，即这里发生了大规模游行抗议事件。半个多世纪以来，印巴关系时紧时缓，双方在克什米尔地区的武装冲突几乎从未中断。两国不断交恶的原因，归根到底是克什米尔地区的领属问题。



听力集训营



泛听 听音选择：

Listen to the whole passage once and choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

- What is the agreement reached in the meeting?
 - Concrete measures should be made to calm the region.
 - The mass protest should be suppressed.
 - A delegation should be sent to Kashmir to assess the situation.
 - The growing tensions should be handled soon.
- What kind of people or group is India ready to have dialogue with?
 - Those who support violence.
 - Those who practice violence.
 - Those who hate violence.
 - Those who don't support or employ violence.

3. What has been a long-standing demand in the heavily militarized region?

- A. Reducing the powers of the armed forces.
- B. Recalling the security law that gives armed forces sweeping powers to arrest, search and detain suspects in Kashmir.
- C. Restoring the security law that gives armed forces sweeping powers to arrest, search and detain suspects in Kashmir.
- D. Arresting, searching and detaining suspects in Kashmir.



精听 听音填词:

Listen to the passage once again and fill in the blanks with the words which you have heard.

The latest (1)_____ erupted in the town of Mendhar, which had been (2)_____ by the mass protests that have (3)_____ the Kashmir valley. Police opened fire after protesters tried to enter a Christian school and attacked government buildings. In New Delhi, Prime Minister Manmohan Singh met with major political parties to build a consensus on how to (4)_____ the growing (5)_____ in Kashmir. The meeting ended with an agreement to send a delegation to Kashmir to assess the situation. But no (6)_____ initiatives to calm the region emerged from the marathon five-hour session. Before opening the meeting, the prime minister said (7)_____ is the only way out of the crisis. But he said talks will be difficult unless peace is restored. "We are ready for dialogue with anybody and any group that does not espouse or practice violence. We have also told the state government to restore peace and order, public order in order to create (8)_____ congenial to a dialogue, dialogue process." The meeting in New Delhi also failed to reach a consensus on revoking a tough (9)_____ law that gives armed forces sweeping powers to arrest, search and detain suspects in Kashmir. It has been a long-standing demand in the heavily militarized region. But some senior government ministers and the main opposition Bharatiya Janata Party (10)_____ reducing the powers of the armed forces at a time when the protests are growing.



精听 听音填句:

Listen to the passage twice again and fill in the blanks with the sentences which you have heard.

The latest violence erupted in the town of Mendhar, which had been untouched by the mass protests that have engulfed the Kashmir valley. (1)_____. In New

Delhi, Prime Minister Manmohan Singh met with major political parties to build a consensus on how to handle the growing tensions in Kashmir. The meeting ended with an agreement to send a delegation to Kashmir to assess the situation. (2) _____. Before opening the meeting, the prime minister said dialogue is the only way out of the crisis. But he said talks will be difficult unless peace is restored. “ (3) _____. We have also told the state government to restore peace and order, public order in order to create conditions congenial to a dialogue, dialogue process.” The meeting in New Delhi also failed to reach a consensus on revoking a tough security law that gives armed forces sweeping powers to arrest, search and detain suspects in Kashmir. (4) _____. But some senior government ministers and the main opposition Bharatiya Janata Party oppose reducing the powers of the armed forces at a time when the protests are growing.



习题答案



听音选择

1. **C.** 事实细节题，文中提到会议达成一致，应将一个代表团派往克什米尔地区评估情况，故答案为 C。
2. **D.** 语义理解题，印度总理辛格表示已经准备好和任何不支持暴力、不实施暴力和个人和组织进行对话，本题需理解 *espouse* 和 *practice* 的意思，其同义词分别为 *support* 和 *employ*，故答案为 D。
3. **B.** 语义理解题，本题需理解 *revoke* 的意思，指“召回，撤除”，答案为 B，召回武装力量逮捕、搜查及拘留可疑分子的权力。



听音填词

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1. violence | 2. untouched |
| 3. engulfed | 4. handle |
| 5. tensions | 6. concrete |
| 7. dialogue | 8. conditions |
| 9. security | 10. oppose |



听音填句

1. Police opened fire after protesters tried to enter a Christian school and attacked government buildings
抗议者试图进入一所基督教学校，攻击政府大楼，于是警方朝抗议者开火。
2. But no concrete initiatives to calm the region emerged from the marathon five-hour session
但是，长达五个小时的马拉松会议却没有讨论出能够平复这一地区争端的任何具体措施。
3. We are ready for dialogue with anybody and any group that does not espouse or practice violence
我们已经准备好和任何不支持暴力、不实施暴力个人和组织进行对话。
4. It has been a long-standing demand in the heavily militarized region
在这个有重兵驻扎的地区，这一直是一个长期的需求。



原文再现

原形毕露

The latest violence **erupted** in the town of Mendhar, which had been untouched by the **mass protests** that have engulfed the **Kashmir valley**. Police opened fire after protesters tried to enter a Christian school and attacked government buildings. In **New Delhi**, Prime Minister Manmohan Singh met with major political parties to build a **consensus** on how to handle the growing tensions in Kashmir. The meeting ended with an agreement to send a delegation to Kashmir to assess the situation. But no concrete initiatives to calm the region emerged from the marathon five-hour session. Before opening the meeting, the prime minister said dialogue is the only way out of the crisis. But he said talks will be difficult unless peace is restored. "We are ready for

译笔生花

近期门德哈尔镇发生了暴力事件，克什米尔山谷连续发生的大规模游行抗议也没有阻止这起暴力事件的发生。抗议者试图进入一所基督教学校，攻击政府大楼，于是警方朝抗议者开火。在新德里，印度总理曼莫汉·辛格和主要党派会面，并就解决克什米尔山谷不断升级的紧张局势达成共识。会议达成了一项协议，将向克什米尔地区派出一个代表团，评估该地区的局势。但是，长达五个小时的马拉松会议却没有讨论出能够平复这一地区争端的任何具体措施。会议开始之前，总理表示，对话是解决这一危机的惟一

<p>dialogue with anybody and any group that does not espouse or practice violence. We have also told the state government to restore peace and order, public order in order to create conditions congenial to a dialogue, dialogue process.” The meeting in New Delhi also failed to reach a consensus on revoking a tough security law that gives armed forces sweeping powers to arrest, search and detain suspects in Kashmir. It has been a long-standing demand in the heavily militarized region. But some senior government ministers and the main opposition Bharatiya Janata Party oppose reducing the powers of the armed forces at a time when the protests are growing. (VOA 2010-9-16)</p>	<p>方式。然而他也表示，除非恢复和平局势，否则对话无法进行。“我们已经准备好和任何不支持暴力、不实施暴力的个人和组织进行对话。我们也已经告知地区政府，要恢复和平和秩序，公共秩序，从而建立进行对话的良好氛围。”在新德里举行的会议也没有就以下事宜达成共识，即废除一项坚固的安全法，这项法律给予军队在克什米尔逮捕、搜查和滞留嫌疑犯的绝对权力。在这个有重兵驻扎的地区，这一直是一个长期的需求。然而一些政府高级部长以及印度主要反对党印度人民党却反对在这个抗议频发的时期减少兵力。</p>
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词汇拓展

erupt v. 爆发；迸发；萌发

mass protest 大规模抗议，民众抗议

Kashmir Valley 克什米尔山谷

New Delhi 新德里

consensus n. 共识；大多数人的意见；舆论

espouse v. 支持，提倡；与……成配偶，与……结婚

congenial adj. 意气相投的；性格相似的；适意的；一致的

revoke v. 撤回，取消；废除

Bharatiya Janata Party 印度人民党

第2篇

科索沃宣布独立不违反国际法

Kosovo Independence Does Not Violate International Law



背景点点通

科索沃位于欧洲东南部巴尔干半岛上，已经单方面宣布独立，未获国际社会广泛承认，自定国名为科索沃共和国。科索沃问题一直悬而未决，阿尔巴尼亚族坚持要求独立，但塞尔维亚方面要求保证塞尔维亚领土完整。1999年，北约对科索沃进行了78天的轰炸，终止了塞尔维亚和科索沃达尔巴尼亚人长达两年的战争，当时阿尔巴尼亚还是塞尔维亚的一个省。那时，科索沃已经处于联合国的监控下。海牙国际法院2010年7月22日裁决，科索沃2008年单方面宣布从塞尔维亚独立出去并未违反国际法。



听力集训营



泛听 听音选择:

Listen to the whole passage once and choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

- What is the main idea of the news item?
 - The court's non-binding ruling could encourage more countries to recognize Kosovo's independence.
 - Kosovo's statehood has been recognized by many countries.
 - Serbia and its main ally have opposed Kosovo's independence.
 - Kosovo's independence does not violate international law.
- When did Kosovo declare the independence?
 - 17th of February 2008.
 - 7th of February 2008.
 - 17th of February 2007.
 - 17th of February 2009.



精听 听音填词:

Listen to the passage once again and fill in the blanks with the words which you have heard.

"The Court considers that general international law (1)___no applicable (2)___of declarations of independence," the president of the International Court of (3)___, Hisashi Owada read the court's non-binding opinion. "(4)___, it concludes that the declaration of independence on the 17th of February 2008 did not (5)___general international law." That ruling came as a setback for Serbia, which had asked the International Court of Justice, the ICJ, to give an opinion on Kosovo's declaration. Serbian President Boris Tadic said Serbia would not (6)___Kosovo's independence. Kosovo officials hailed the decision. In Washington, visiting Kosovo Prime Minister Hashim Thaci called the ruling "the best possible answer for the entire world". (7)___observers said the court's non-binding ruling could encourage more countries to recognize Kosovo's independence. Kosovo's (8)___has been recognized by 69 countries, including the United States and most European Union nations. But Serbia and its main (9)___Russia and several others have (10)___the move.



精听 听音填句:

Listen to the passage twice again and fill in the blanks with the sentences which you have heard.

"(1)___," the president of the International Court of Justice, Hisashi Owada read the court's non-binding opinion. "Accordingly, it concludes that the declaration of independence on the 17th of February 2008 did not violate general international law." (2)_____. Serbian President Boris Tadic said Serbia would not recognize Kosovo's independence. Kosovo officials hailed the decision. In Washington, visiting Kosovo Prime Minister Hashim Thaci called the ruling "the best possible answer for the entire world." Trial observers said the court's non-binding ruling could encourage more countries to recognize Kosovo's independence. (3)_____. But Serbia and its main ally Russia and several others have opposed the move.



习题答案



听音选择

1. D. 主旨大意题, 新闻的导语即为全文的主题, ICJ 称科索沃宣布独立不违反国际法,