

实用外台听力教程

LISTEN TO NEWS ON THE RADIO

上册

蔚 兰
朱文化

选编

西安外语音像教材出版社

A Practical Course of Radio Programs

for Advanced Listeners

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(录音文本)

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前 言

国家教委颁发的《高等学校英语专业高年级英语教学大纲》，要求高年级学生必须听懂英语国家的电台广播，如 BBC 和 VOA 电台的有关政治、经济、军事、外交、科技和文化教育等各方面的报导。包括现场采访、专家答问与问题讨论等。按照这一要求，几年来，我们给英语高年级学生开设了外台听力课，并使这门课在实践中不断完善。现根据我们的教学经验编写了这本《实用外台听力教程》，并制作了配套音带。这套教材适用于高校学生课堂使用，也可用作课外自学。另外，这套教材也适宜达到大专程度，还想进一步加强听力训练的学生使用。

本书和录音带配套使用，共分为 40 个单元，在一年内学完。每个单元有三部分：第一部分一般为短小新闻或新闻提要，要求学生进行听写式的训练，教师可根据学生的实际水平适当地增减听写次数或时间，但应给学生造成一定的紧迫感。第二部分为一般性报导，旨在训练学生的反应速度和理解能力，要求学生在听完三遍之后完成相应的练习。回答问题时应要求学生给出完整的句子。第三部分一般为大篇幅的记者现场报导和专家答问，主要目的是训练学生对句子结构和一些重要词组的反应能力，要求学生在听完二至三遍后完成所有的填空练习。需要注意的是：学生每次做练习时，不应先看教材里的答案，待练习作好后，方可查对。从我们的经验看，只要严格按照要求学完本教材，学习者就能听懂英语国家的广播电台的一般性新闻报导。

编 者

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Practical Exercises

Unit 1

Part I.

Preview:

1. coalition: the multi-national forces in the Gulf War
2. high-tech: high technology
3. Clark Air Base: an American military base in the Philippines
4. viable: possible
5. lease: legal agreement

Directions:

Listen to the following three news items and write them out as dictations:

News Item 1.

Egypt, Syria, and the six _____

_____. They _____

_____ in Cairo.

Differences include _____

News Item 2:

US Defence Department _____

_____. In a
report _____

or if _____

_____. The report _____

_____ in the war.

News Item 3:

The US Defence Secretary _____

_____ in
the Philippines. _____

_____, Mr. Cheney said _____

_____ His comments _____

_____ that

Washington _____

_____ for the base.

Part II

【背景介绍】

International Monetary Fund:

国际货币基金组织，它是联合国专门机构之一，于 1945 年 12 月成立，总部设在美国首都华盛顿。其宗旨是：促进国际货币合作，便利国际贸易的扩大和平衡发展，稳定国际汇兑，通过贷款形式，调整会员国国际收入的失调。

NATO: North Atlantic Treaty Organization:

北大西洋公约组织，简称“北约”。1949 年 4 月成立。成员国有美国、英国、法国、荷兰、比利时、卢森堡、加拿大、丹麦、挪威、意大利、德国、西班牙等。总部现设在布鲁塞尔(Brussels)。下设三个司令部：欧洲盟军最高司令部、大西洋盟军最高司令部、海峡盟军最高司令部。

Preview:

1. conventional: traditional
2. pact: agreement, treaty
3. scale down: decrease; reduce
4. assume: undertake; commit to
5. expertise: expert knowledge and skill
6. integration: combination.
7. monetary: of money
8. conversion: change; transfer

Exercise 1.

Directions: Listen to the News Item 1 and answer the following questions.

- (1) What does US Defence Secretary say about the treaty?
- (2) To whom did Dick Cheney speak?
- (3) What will the pact bring about?
- (4) What will the pact allow the NATO countries to do?
- (5) What won't the U.S. have to do?
- (6) To which place and when did President Bush send the pact?

Exercise 2.

Directions: Listen to News Item 2 and decide whether the following statements are true or false.

- (1). Leaders of the Groups of Seven Industrial Nations had a talk with the Soviet President Gorbachov.

- (2). The leaders have promised to give a large scale financial aid to the Soviet Union.
- (3). The Soviet reforms will be encouraged by the technical help, knowledge, and special skill from the Seven Nations.
- (4). The British Prime Minister John Major described the meeting in London as a glorious occasion.
- (5). President Gorbachev's econmic reforms will be strongly supported by a seven-point plan proposed by the Seven Nations.
- (6). There was a joint news conference before Mr. Gorbachov's meeting with the leaders of the Seven Nations.
- (7). The goal of the meeting is to let the Soviet Union come into the world economy completely.
- (8). The British Prime Minister John Major described the plan at the joint news conference.
- (9). The Soviet Union will not have to be closely associated with the World Bank or the International Monetary Fund.
- (10). The Soviet transport, food, nuclear, energy industrial sectors need technical help from the Seven Nations.
- (11). Some of the military industries in the Soviet Union will be changed to produce civilian products.
- (12). The foreign investment in the Soviet Union should come mainly from the Seven Nations.

Part III

【背景介绍】

Zagreb:

萨格勒布,南斯拉夫克罗地亚共和国首都,是南斯拉夫的第二大城市,是克罗地亚的文化中心。二战期间,萨格勒布是轴心国统治下的克罗地亚首都。萨格勒布是重要的公路和铁路枢纽。

Preview:

1. monitor: supervisor
2. Ljubjana: the capital of Slovenia
3. predominantly: authoritatively; influentially
4. core: centre; the most important part
5. defect: fault; imperfection
6. mandate: order from a superior
7. mission: duty

Exercise 1.

Directions: Listen to the following news item and answer the following questions:

- (1). What will the EC monitors do?
- (2). What has been continued in the Croatian capital of Zagreb?
- (3). Who has been involved in the fighting?
- (4). What did Croatian authorities accuse the government army of?
- (5). How do Croatian officials describe their situation?

- (6). When did the republics declare their independence?
- (7). What did Slovenian officials say?
- (8). How many people were killed in the fighting?

Exercise 2.

Directions: Listen to the previous news and fill in the blanks.

A delegation from the _____
 was in Yugoslavia Tuesday _____ the _____
 _____ for a team of EC _____ that will _____
 _____ the _____ in the _____ republic of
 Slovenia. VOA's Evans Hayes is in the Slovenian _____
 _____ of Ljubljana and has this report on the _____
 _____ in the Yugoslav _____ "The com-
 munity _____ went _____ to Zagreb, capi-
 tal of Croatia where _____ contin-
 ued violence between local _____ and Serbian _____
 _____. The federal army has been _____ in
 that fighting. Croatian authorities _____ the army
 _____ the _____ Serbian officer _____
 _____ of with the Serbs. Croatian officials want the EC _____
 _____ to look at their _____ which they _____
 _____ as _____ of war. But an EC spokesman
 said Tuesday the _____ for the monitors _____
 _____ only to Slovenia which _____ with Croatia,
 declared independence from Belgrade last month. The EC
 delegation went on to the Slovenian capital Ljubljana _____
 _____ were _____

_____ for the _____. Slovenian of-
ficials said the _____ will be the best _____
_____ against any further _____ with _____
_____ troops. More than _____
people were killed in fighting between Slovene and army _____
_____ after the _____ of _____
Evans Hayes, VOA news, Ljubljana."

Unit 2

Part I

【背景介绍】

Norodom Sihanouk:

诺罗敦·西哈努克，1922年10月31日生于金边，1941年4月23日在外祖父西索瓦·矣尼旺国王去世后，继任柬埔寨王国王，1955年3月放弃王位，让给他父亲苏拉马里特，1955年10月任柬埔寨王国首相和外交大臣。1960年父亲去逝后，他拒绝继任王位，但同意在没有国王的整个期间执行柬埔寨国家元首职位。1970年3月朗诺发动政变后，诺罗敦·西哈努克在北京组成柬埔寨民族统一阵线，任阵线主席，长期在中国居住。1975年4月柬埔寨全国解放后，9月回国。1979年1月越南侵占金边前夕离开柬埔寨，积极从事抗越救国斗争。1980年3月，成立了争取柬埔寨独立、中立、和平与合作民族团结阵线，任主席。1982年6月，以乔森潘(Khieu Samphan)代表的民主柬埔寨，宋双(Sonn San)为首的高棉人民解放全国阵线和西哈努克领导争取柬埔寨独立、中立、和平与合作民族团结阵线三方达成协议，签署了《民主柬埔寨联合政府成立宣言》，西哈努克任联合政府主席。

Preview:

1. faction: disconnected and quarreling group
2. Norodom Sihanouk: the leader of Cambodia
3. Djibouti: a country in Africa
4. Oromo: the majority in Ethiopia
5. Issas: the minority in Ethiopia
6. retaliate: return the same sort of ill treatment one has received
7. ethnic: of race
8. commissioner: representative of high rank
9. trigger: cause

Directions: Listen to the following three news items and write them out as dictations:

News Item 1.

Leaders of the rival Cambodian _____

_____. The parties _____

_____ in September. _____

Prime Minister Hun Sun _____

_____. The
Parties _____

News Item 2.

UN _____
_____ in
Djibouti _____

Sources _____
_____ in
eastern Ethiopia in _____

_____ The violence _____

News Item 3.

The United States _____
_____ for Iraq
much of _____