

BBC WORLD

News English

BBC 新闻英语 3

上册

编译 胡孝申 戴丹妮 彭 珺 莫宝丽 韩媛媛



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3/ 英国广播公司编; 胡孝申等译. —广州: 广东世界图书出版公司, 2003.7

ISBN 7-5062-6034-4

I .B... II . ①英... ②胡... 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058605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大陆独家出版发行。

BBC 新闻英语 3

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 7-5062-6034-4/H · 0390

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。

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

An English Castle in Russia

俄罗斯的英式城堡

练习

- 1 Study the words in the glossary before listening to T1-4.

先学习列出的词汇，然后听课文。

- 2 Listen to T1-3 again. Which of these sentences are true about the castle? More than one option is possible. 再听第1至第3段，然后确定该城堡的实际情况。(多项选择)

The castle is

- a) in England. ☐
- b) in the Crimea. ☐
- c) in bad condition. ☐
- d) in good condition. ☐
- e) near the sea. ☐
- f) at the top of a mountain. ☐
- g) now a museum. ☐
- h) open to the public. ☐
- i) closed to the public. ☐

Glossary

Alupka Palace

阿卢普卡宫

architect

adj. 建筑家

architectural

adj. 建筑的

benefactor

n. 捐助人

Blore

(姓) 布罗尔

blow... up

破坏，毁掉

castle

n. 古堡；堡垒

cedar

n. 雪松



新闻背景

在俄罗斯有一座不同寻常的英式城堡，它是由爱德华·布罗尔爵士设计的。爱德华·布罗尔爵士(1787~1879)是一位毁誉参半的建筑设计师，他曾经为伦敦中心的白金汉宫二楼提供了建筑设计方案。除此以外，这位设计师还参加了世界上许许多多著名建筑物的设计和规划。这篇报导告诉人们由他设计的这座坐落在俄罗斯的英式城堡历经沧桑，正面临毁灭的威胁。也通过对这座城堡的历史和现状的介绍，希望人们对这位建筑师甚至英俄关系有更多的认识。

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collapse

n. 倒塌; 崩溃

composer

n. 作曲家

crucial

adj. 关键的

crumble

v. 崩溃; 瓦解

curator

n. 管理者; (图书馆、博物馆等的) 馆长

3 *Listen to T1 and answer the questions. 听第1段并回答问题。*

- 1 Who was the castle built for?
 - a) an English king
 - b) a German nobleman
 - c) a Russian nobleman
- 2 Who visited the castle?
 - a) Tudor kings and queens
 - b) Winston Churchill
 - c) The Russian composer Rimsky-Korsakov
- 3 What nationality was the architect of the castle?
 - a) English
 - b) Russian
 - c) Scottish
- 4 In England, what do people think of the architect Edward Blore?
 - a) He's imaginative and original.
 - b) He's dull and boring.
 - c) He's delightful and romantic.

4 *Read T2 and complete the spaces using the words in the box. Then listen to check your answers. 读第2段并用表中词汇完成填空。然后再听并核对答案。*

castle danger hill huge longer
miracle saved wanted

T2 CAROLINE WYATT: It's a (a)..... that Alupka Palace survived the Second World War, occupying German troops (b)..... to blow it up, they were only stopped at the last minute. But now the entire library wing is in (c)..... of collapse. Landslides have created (d)..... cracks in the walls, the fear is that another could destroy it altogether. The curators have done their best to keep the (e)..... in its original condition. But the real problems are the ones that you can't see because they're underground. Pressure from the (f)..... on the one side and the sea on the other and underground drainage is putting

an immense strain on the castle's foundations and nobody knows how much (g)..... they'll last. The current curator of the museum here says the palace must be (h)....., but, it will take a generous benefactor to pay to shore up the cedar fences and strengthen the foundations.

drainage

n. 排水系统

eccentric

adj. 古怪的

echo

n. 仿效; 重复

flourish

v. 生长茂盛

generous

adj. 慷慨的

immense

adj. 巨大的

landslide

n. 山崩; 崩塌

legacy

n. 遗产; 传代物

make one's way

前进; 行进

miracle

n. 奇迹

original

adj. 独特的; 原创的

5 Listen to T2 again and answer the questions. 再听第2段并回答问题。

1 What did German troops want to do to the castle?
.....

2 Which part of the castle is in danger of collapse?
.....

3 What made a big cracks in the walls?
.....

4 where are the real problems?
.....

5 What sort of person are the curators looking for?
.....

6 Listen to T3 and underline the correct word in italics. 听第3段并划出斜体字中的正确词汇。

T3 MAN 2: The palace of the Vorontsovs isn't ruined yet, and in the past it's (a)*always* / *often* had benefactors who've prevented that. But now it's in real danger, it's very sad but sooner or later this (b)*place* / *palace* could be destroyed - not by war, not by politics, but by nature (c)*itself* / *herself*.

CAROLINE WYATT: For the British visitors who (d)*made* / *make* their way to the Crimea, the castle is a (e)*crucial* / *special* part of the region's history, and mustn't be allowed to crumble away.

MAN 3: I (f)*think* / *find* it's absolutely wonderful. The winter garden is one of the loveliest things I've ever (g)*been* / *seen*.

CAROLINE WYATT: For more than a century and a half the palace has held a special (h)*position* / *place* in English hearts. But as it waits for a rescuer, time is fast running out. Caroline Wyatt, BBC News, in the Crimea.

- 3 The castle could be destroyed if there is another
 - a) storm.
 - b) landslide.
 - c) very cold winter.
- 4 The castle needs stronger
 - a) foundations.
 - b) doors.
 - c) roofs.

10 *Using the vocabulary builder, complete the sentences below making any necessary changes. 利用词汇扩展, 完成下列句子, 可做适当调整。*

benefactor destroy eccentric original prevent

- 1 I've never seen a painting like that before, It's truly
- 2 There are new rules which people from taking dangerous objects onto planes.
- 3 The hospice had a secret who donated thousands of pounds every year.
- 4 The very strong winds some old houses near the beach.
- 5 My aunt is an old lady - she wears strange clothes and keeps lots of animals in her house.



shore up

支持

sooner or later

迟早

stately

adj. 雄伟的

strain

n. 拉紧; 张力; 劳累

the Crimea

克里米亚半岛

Tudor

adj. 都铎式建筑式样

的

underground

adj. 地下的

wing

n. 侧厅, 边房

Winston Churchill

邱吉尔 (二战期间英国首相)

Language Tips 语言点提示

现在完成时的构成是: **have / has + past participle**, 我们使用现在完成时来谈论过去发生的但与现在仍然有关联的事, 常与 **ever** 及 **never** 连用。例如:

1 Have you ever visited this country before?

2 No, I've never been outside my own country until now.

3 The winter garden is one of the loveliest things I've ever seen.

注意: 如果是具体时间, 我们需要用一般过去时, 例如:

I came here in 1999 with my family.

Unit 1 录音原文

T1 CAROLINE WYATT: *An architectural jewel, an Englishman's castle in the heart of the Crimea. It's an eccentric stately home built for a Russian nobleman who's guests ranged from Winston Churchill to the Russian composer Rachmaninov. Its English architect Edward Blore, mixed Tudor flourishes with echoes of the Raj. Historians say this palace is his best legacy.*

MAN 1: *The architect Blore is thought in England to be rather a dull, boring architect. We think that is quite wrong, we think he is a very important architect. I think this is one of the most delightful, imaginative, original, romantic buildings in Europe.*

T2 CAROLINE WYATT: *It's a miracle that Alupka Palace survived the Second World War, occupying German troops wanted to blow it up, they were only stopped at the last minute. But now the entire library wing is in danger of collapse. Landslides have created huge cracks in the walls, the fear is that another could destroy it altogether. The curators have done their best to keep the castle in its original condition. But the real problems are the ones that you can't see because they're underground. Pressure from the hill on the one side and the sea on the other and underground drainage is putting an immense strain on the castle's foundations and nobody knows how much longer they'll last. The current curator of the museum here says the palace must be saved, but, it will take a generous benefactor to pay to shore up the cedar fences and strengthen the foundations.*

Topics for Discussion 思考与讨论

- 1 Discuss the style of architecture in Europe.
- 2 Comment on the differences between modern architecture and ancient masterpieces.

T3 MAN 2: *The palace of the Vorontsovs isn't ruined yet, and in the past it's always had benefactors who've prevented that. But now it's in real danger, it's very sad but sooner or later this place could be destroyed - not by war, not by politics, but by nature itself.*

CAROLINE WYATT: *For the British visitors who make their way to the Crimea, the castle is a crucial part of the region's history, and mustn't be allowed to crumble away.*

MAN 3: *I think it's absolutely wonderful. The winter garden is one of the loveliest things I've ever seen.*

CAROLINE WYATT: *For more than a century and a half the palace has held a special place in English hearts. But as it waits for a rescuer, time is fast running out. Caroline Wyatt, BBC News, in the Crimea.*

Caroline Wyatt, 9 May 2001.



UNIT 2

BSE in Lamb

羊身上的牛类海绵状组织脑病

Glossary

currently

adv. 目前

dilemma

n. 进退两难

flock

n. 人群

FSA

缩略词 Food Standards Agency, 意思是制定健康饮食标准的机构

练习

1 Listen to T1-4 and tick the following as you hear them. 听第1至第4段, 然后标出听到的内容。

mad cow disease ☐ / BSE ☐

the human form of BSE ☐ / variant CJD ☐

the Food Standards Agency ☐ / the FSA ☐

Imperial College ☐

The Government ☐

2 Listen to T3 and underline the correct words in *italics* in these sentences. 听第3段并划出句子中斜体字中的正确词汇。

- 1 Scientists have done a study on the risks of BSE in *lamb* / *beef*.
- 2 They're *not sure* / *sure* that it's spreading through sheep in the UK.
- 3 People ate infected *lamb* / *beef* in the 1980s.

新闻背景

BSE 是 **Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy** 的缩写形式, 意思是牛类海绵状组织脑病。由于第一个病例是在牛身上发现的, 俗称疯牛病。由于 **BSE** 的爆发, 在上世纪八九十年代, 英国的牛肉出口业遭到重创, 人们普遍担心吃了这种肉, 也可能会在人身上得类似的疾病。此外, **CJD** (**Creutzfeldt-Jacob disease**, 克雅二氏病) 类似于动物所患的疯牛病在人类身上的表现, 它是一种不可治愈的, 且通常是致命的疾病。始建于 1907 年的帝国理工学院是英国专门研究以上两种疾病的三大顶尖科研机构之一。这则新闻报导带来给人们一个新的警告: 羊也有可能会感染疯牛病。

- 4 Scientists say that more sheep should be *tested / slaughtered*.
- 5 BSE *has / has not* been found in sheep.

in place

适当的 / 适时的

infect

v. 感染

infectious

adj. 感染的

mad-cow disease

疯牛病

- 3 Listen to T1 and tick which of the following are mentioned. 听第1段并标出提到的项目。

meat

beef

☐

venison

☐

lamb

☐

veal

☐

animal

cow

☐

deer

☐

sheep

☐

calf

☐

- 4 Listen to T1 again and choose the correct answer. 再听第1段并选择正确答案。

- 1 How often have scientists found BSE in sheep?
- often
 - sometimes
 - never
- 2 Where was the scientists' study published?
- in a newspaper
 - in a book
 - in a magazine
- 3 How many more people could die, in a worst-case scenario?
- twice as many
 - three times as many
 - ten times as many

- 5 Listen to T2 and answer the questions. 听第2段并回答问题。

- 1 How many sheep are there in the UK?
-
- 2 How likely is it that BSE will spread through the sheep?
-
- 3 What kind of BSE is heavily controlled?
-

offal

n. 下水 ; 杂肉 (指动物内脏、头尾等)

pose

v. 造成 : 引起 (困难等)

potentially

adv. 潜在地

reassurance

n. 保证 ; 保障

scenario

n. 设想 : 方案

slaughter

v. 大屠杀 ; 屠宰

4 How many infected sheep could go into the food supply each year?
.....

5 How many infected cows could go into the food supply each year?
.....

6 *Before listening to T2 again, complete the spaces with the words in the box. Then listen to check your answers.*
先用表中的词汇完成第2段中的填空, 然后再听第2段并核对答案。

about from it our than
there they this where with

T2 FERGUS WALSH: (a)..... was an exercise in 'what if...?'. What if BSE is spreading through the UK's 40 million sheep? Scientists think (b)..... highly unlikely, but since no one's sure, they assumed the worst. (c)..... worked out what (d)..... theoretical risk would be, of eating older sheep, and lamb offal, compared to beef, (e)..... more potentially infectious material is removed.

NEIL FERGUSON: Because (f)..... are very intensive controls in place, to reduce the risk of human exposure (g)..... cattle BSE, the potential risk from sheep BSE might actually be greater (h)..... from cattle BSE. And we're talking (i)..... potentially of the order of 20 highly infected animals going into the human food supply a year, infected sheep, as compared (j)..... maybe one, possibly two, infected cattle.

7 *Listen to T3 and complete the spaces with the correct numbers.* 听第3段并用正确的数字完成填空。

T3 FERGUS WALSH: As a result of eating infected beef in the (a)..... and early (b)....., there could still be a further (c)..... to (d)..... deaths from the human form of BSE, variant CJD. Now add in the worst-case scenario with infected sheep, and in theory, the death toll could be

(e)..... times higher, (f)..... deaths. The research team here, at Imperial College London, say there is something the Government could do right now to lift the uncertainty over British lamb, and that would be to test many more sheep for BSE. Currently, there are plans to test around (g)..... slaughtered animals for BSE. The scientists here say it needs to be many more than that, perhaps (h)..... Only then will we have a clear idea of whether the UK flock is infected with BSE. We should already know. Unfortunately, a (i).....-year study had to be abandoned after it emerged that cows', not sheep brains were being tested. So at present the Food Standards Agency cannot give absolute reassurance.

toll

n. 伤亡人数

treble

v. 使成三倍

variant

n. 变种

what if...?

如果.....会怎样?

worst-case

adj. 作最坏打算的

8 *Listen to T4 and underline the correct words in italics.* 听第4段并划出斜体字中的正确词汇。

T4 JOHN KREBS: We are not advising against (a)*eat / eating* lamb, but we do say to consumers, "You should be aware that there is scientific uncertainty (b)*here / there*." No cases of BSE have been found (c)*in / into* sheep, but there is a theoretical possibility that BSE could have got (d)*in / into* sheep.

FERGUS WALSH: The FSA (e)*would / could* do more. Banning the consumption of lamb older than six months, and removing all sheep offal, (f)*would / could* reduce the theoretical risks by (g)90% / 95%. The dilemma is, it could also be (h)*completely / complete* unnecessary. Fergus Walsh, BBC News.

9 *Listen again to T3-4 and decide if the following are true (T) or false (F).* 再听第3段和第4段, 然后确定下列说法的对错。

- 1 If sheep are affected, there could be four times as many deaths from variant CJD. T / F
- 2 The research team say the Government should test more sheep for BSE. T / F
- 3 Scientists say 1,000 sheep should be tested. T / F



- 4 A recent study was stopped because scientists made a mistake. T / F
- 5 The FSA is advising people not to eat lamb. T / F
- 6 The FSA could reduce the risks by stopping people from eating lamb older than six months. T / F

10 *Before listening to T1-4 again, choose the correct words in italics.* 先选择斜体字中的正确词汇, 然后再听第1至第4段并核对答案。

- 1 There is a new study about BSE in *beef / lamb*.
- 2 Scientists think it is *likely / unlikely* that BSE is spreading to sheep.
- 3 There are already controls in place to reduce the risk to humans from BSE in *lamb / beef*.
- 4 If sheep and cows were both infected, *five / three* times as many people could die.
- 5 So far, scientists have found *no / many* cases of BSE in sheep.

11 *Using the vocabulary builder, complete the sentences below making any necessary changes.* 利用词汇扩展, 完成下列句子, 可做适当调整。

already compared with perhaps
sure unfortunately

- 1 Shona isn't if she can come to the party tomorrow.
- 2 we could go to the cinema on Saturday.
- 3 I've met Time's brother - he's really nice.
- 4 , it rained every day during our holiday.
- 5 The UK is expensive, my country.