

许俊农 主编

江玲 编写

林之鹤 主审

美国之音特别英语导学丛书



A Guide

To Special English
on the Voice of America

美国历程

The Making of a Nation

安徽科学技术出版社

ANHUI PUBLISHING HOUSE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

“美国之音”特别英语导学丛书

A Guide To Special English on the Voice of America

兴国历程

The Making of a Nation

许俊农 主编

江 玲 编写

林之鹤 主审

安徽科学技术出版社

ANHUI PUBLISHING HOUSE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

(皖)新登字 02 号

责任编辑:田 斌

封面设计:王国亮

兴国历程

The Making of a Nation

许俊农 主编

*

安徽科学技术出版社出版

(合肥市跃进路 1 号新闻出版大厦)

邮政编码:230063

新华书店经销 宿县地区印刷厂印刷

*

开本:787×1092 1/32 印张:6.25 字数:140 千字

1997 年 8 月第 1 版 1997 年 8 月第 1 次印刷

印数:6 000

ISBN7-5337-1511-X/H·220 定价:7.00 元

(本书如有倒装、缺页等问题向承印厂调换)

内 容 提 要

“兴国历程”(The Making of a Nation)是“美国之音”特别英语节目的固定专题栏目之一,本书即根据此专题内容编写而成。该书以美国宪法的起草和制定为主线,结合大量翔实的历史事件,详细介绍了从英殖民地到建立美利坚合众国这一阶段的美国历史,同时也生动地描述了美国早期领导群体在建国初期为国家的生存和发展所做出的不懈努力。

也许您对这段美国历史并不陌生,但从该书具体详尽的史实中,相信您能更好地了解这段美国历史,同时为学好英语奠定坚实的基础。

读者朋友在阅读本书时,应注意甄别原文中的某些观点。

丛书总序

国家教委审订的《高等学校英语专业基础阶段英语教学大纲》明确规定：大学生在低年级阶段就必须听懂“美国之音”慢速英语广播中的新闻和文化节目，要求能够抓住其主要内容。实践证明，坚持不懈地收听“美国之音”特别英语教学节目，对提高英语学习者的听力水平，具有极大的促进作用。

为了满足广大英语学习者的迫切需要，配合贯彻国家教委《大纲》的实施，我们根据自己的教学实践经验和平时对英语学习者需求的了解，特地组织编写了这套《“美国之音”特别英语导学丛书》。

“美国之音”特别英语教学节目，是专为母语非英语的学习者设计的。它的特色是用有限的词汇（1500个左右）来编写广播内容，其句式短小精悍，语言明快，绝无冗长晦涩之病；其语速比正常广播语速要慢三分之一，语调抑扬顿挫，不会使听众在收听时有如风过耳之弊；其语言风格朴实无华，准确流畅，更无哗众取宠之嫌。通过学习“美国之音”特别英语节目，不仅能在语言上模仿乃至掌握地道的美式英语，而且能够增加对有关美国文学、历史、文化、科技、社会等各方面知识的了解。书中还通过针对性强的练习和准确的注释等，自然而然地把编著者多年的心得融汇其间。对广大读者在英语学习中常常会遇到的一些难题，书中均作了精当的解答。总之，本书对提高读

者朋友学好英语应具备的“五会”（听、说、读、写、译）素质不无裨益。

本书的主要读者对象是高中程度以上的英语学习者。对于英语自学者、英语教学工作者、涉外工作者以及准备赴美留学、访问、探亲或从事商务工作的人士，本书也极为适用，特别是对那些想通过收听“美国之音”来提升自己英语水平的朋友，此书更不失为一套简便实用的教科书。而且，即便是一名初学者，使用此书作为收听外台英语教学节目的参考，也会使他的收听变成一件十分有趣而轻松的事。

《“美国之音”特别英语导学丛书》此次推出三本，它们分别是：《美国短篇故事精粹》(American short stories)、《兴国历程》(The Making of a Nation)和《太空与人》(Space and Man)。这三本书分别配有录音带（由原广播带制作而成，效果甚佳），朗读者均是广大听众熟悉的“美国之音”播音员。本系列其他读本将在今后陆续编辑出版。

在编写本书过程中，承蒙“美国之音”特别英语教学节目部职员及其部门负责人的大力帮助。克里斯汀娜·约翰逊女士（“美国之音”特别英语节目部负责人）还为丛书的出版欣然撰写了热情洋溢的导言，在此诚致谢意。

编者在课文的背景介绍、原文翻译、句子注释、练习设置及其精解等方面做了不懈的努力，目的是使读者能在有限的时间内切实提高英语听力水平及与之相关的能力。然而，由于编者水平所限，书中疏漏之处在所难免，恳请读者朋友不吝赐教。

许俊农

FOREWORD

This textbook is a joint effort between the Voice of America and the Anhui Institute of Education. Its purpose is to help improve students' listening comprehension skills. It is based on the Special English radio programs broadcast by VOA.

Special English is designed to communicate in a way that is easy to understand. The vocabulary includes only 1 500 words. The sentences are short and simple. The speed is slower than normal.

We hope you find these stories interesting and the exercises useful. We are honored to be part of this valuable project.

The VOA Special English Staff

导 言

这套教材系“美国之音”特别英语节目部和安徽教育学院部分教师合作的成果。编写此书的目的是想帮助那些亟欲提高英语听力的学生。此书根据“美国之音”播出的特别英语节目内容编写而成。

特别英语节目的设计原则是易懂易学。节目所用词汇控制在1500个。句子大都为短小简单句，语速也比正常节目的语速慢。

我们相信读者一定会感到本书的课文趣味无穷，后面的练习也颇有益处。我们深感自己与这套有价值的丛书有关联真是无尚荣幸。

“美国之音”特别英语节目部全体职员

丛书使用说明

丛书各分册采用“声文并茂”编写法，做到了书面材料研究和录音材料“仿练”的有机结合，语言地道、用词规范、循序渐进、安排合理。各篇课文均有趣味盎然、生动活泼、篇幅适中之特色。目前国内市场上类似的一些图书的配套录音带大多是从广播上直接翻录制作而成的，效果较难保证。而本书的课文录音均是由“美国之音”特别英语节目部的广播原声放送带制成的，效果理想逼真，其读音标准、清晰悦耳，确令同类产品难以相比；结合课文的各种练习，精心设计、举一反三、目的双重，既听又说，定有助益。读者朋友若能充分利用本书的文字材料和录音资料，认真模仿练习、专心研读，经过一个阶段的勤学苦练，“聋哑英语”的痼疾一定会得到根治，英语听力和口语能力定会得到较大的提高。

为了更有效地使用本书，我们建议读者按照以下四个步骤来进行学习。

1. **预听 (Pre-listening)**: 就是要求读者先不忙直接听录音，而是把课文后面的词汇浏览一遍。因为这些词汇是从课文中筛选出来的，它们对于一般读者来说，可能是难词或生词。同时还要阅读书中的有关背景知识介绍，对要听的内容略知一二；另外，它们有利于读者在听录音时理会文章的意思。

2. **泛听 (While Listening)**: 不是毫无目的、漫不经心地泛

泛而听，而是对照课文后面的问答，通篇完整地听一至两遍录音。也就是说，在不借助阅读录音底稿或译文的基础上对照课文后的提问，看看自己到底能够听懂几成。

3. **精听 (Intensive Listening)**: 泛听和精听是有机结合的两个步骤。泛听是精听的前提，精听是泛听的深化，它们之间有着相辅相成的促进作用。具体地说，精听就是要逐字逐句地听录音。对那些一时不能听懂的词、词组或句子，应该不厌其烦、反复地听，直到听懂为止。这就要求我们应该具有“三心二意”，即：精心、耐心、细心以及刻意和执意。

4. **检测 (Check-up Listening)**: 检测有两层含义，一是自我检验听读和学习本单元的成果；二是检验语言运用能力。在此阶段，我们应该通过做课文后面的练习，全面检测自己对课文的理解程度；还可不妨对照后面的汉语译文，看看自己是否透彻地理解了所学内容。与此同时，我们还可模仿录音的语音、语调，进行朗读操练，为我们今后正确进行英语会话打下坚实的基础。

总而言之，读者若能通过学习本书，进而提高英语听力水平，增强学习自信心，激发学习热情和兴趣，我们将深感欣慰。

作者

A Few Words About the VOA Special English Programs

What in the world is Special English?

Special English programs are designed primarily for listeners who are studying English or who speak English as a foreign language. Three elements form the basis of every broadcast: Vocabulary—scripts are written using approximately 1 500 words. Style—sentences are short and grammatically simple. Speed—programs are read one-third slower than regular VOA broadcasts.

When it started in October 1959, Special English was an experiment. A basic vocabulary and format were developed. Next came a test program broadcast worldwide. Non-native speakers found the pace comfortable and the English easy to understand. For many of them, English was the language they needed to learn to pursue their goals. Listening to Special English was one way to learn.

VOA makes some Special English programs available outside the United States for English teaching purposes. Publishers and educational institutions have used them to reach large

numbers of students. Teaching materials based on Special English programs have been published in China, Germany, Italy, Japan, Poland, Romania, and South Korea.

Special English Programs

- **This is America** reports on activities and trends in education, politics, the arts, and American society. *Monday*
- **Science in the News** is a roundup of recent developments in science. *Tuesday*
- **Space and Man** reports about outer space and the space in which we live and work. *Wednesday*
- **The Making of a Nation** tells the story of America from the late 1700s to the 1980s. *Thursday*
- **American Mosaic** is a radio magazine with reports about music, movies, and student life. *Friday and Saturday*
- **American Stories** are adaptations of stories by American authors. *Saturday and Sunday*
- **Words and Their Stories** explains words and expressions used in American English. *Sunday*
- **In the News** describes issues, organizations, and people that are the subject of news stories. *Saturday*
- **Science, Agriculture, Development, and Environment Reports** describe research in those fields. *Monday through Friday*
- **People in America** tells the story of famous Americans. *Sunday*

Many of these programs are heard one day earlier in the Americas.

Why I Listen

"The slow-speed radio programs are fantastic! I have learned a lot."

Chile

"It is my honor to let you know that your programme has been a remarkable tutor to me as I was growing up."

Greece

"I must first of all take this opportunity to thank all the staff for the great job you all are doing in educating and informing your listeners all over the world."

Uganda

"I wish there was a better word than thanks to express my appreciation of the help offered...in our family's endeavor to master American English and understand the outside world."

China

"Immediate and topical, interesting and accurate, understandable and balanced. Strings of words became sentences... and a new world of truth and knowledge was gradually revealing its fascinating beauty to me."

Bulgaria

Special English Program Schedule

GMT/UTC	BEIJING TIME	PROGRAM	MHz FREQUENCIES
* 1030--1100	1830--1900	Features	5.985, 11.720, 15.425
# 1110--1130	1910--1930	Features	5.985, 6.110, 9.645, 11.720, 15.160, 9.760, 15.425
1330--1400	2130--2200	News & Features	6.11, 9.645, 9.760, 11.715, 11.805, 15.160, 15.425
2230--2300	0630--0700	News & Features	6.030, 7.215, 9.770, 9.890, 11.760, 15.185, 15.290, 15.305, 17.735, 17.820
0030--0100	0830--0900	News & Features	1.575, 6.035, 7.215, 9.890, 11.760, 15.185, 15.290, 17.735, 17.820

Note: *This Special English Program Schedule is for East Asia, Southeast Asia and the Pacific, and the programs listed here can be heard in most part of China.*

* *Sunday only;*

Monday--Friday only

目 录

Contents

Unit One	1
Unit Two	19
Unit Three	38
Unit Four	54
Unit Five	71
Unit Six	87
Unit Seven	105
Unit Eight	121
Unit Nine	138
Unit Ten	155
Key to the Exercises	172

Unit One

THE MAKING OF A NATION—a program in Special English by the Voice of America.

Each week at this time, we have a report on the history of the United States.

One cannot truly understand the United States without understanding its Constitution. That political document describes America's system of government. It guarantees the rights of America's citizens. Its power is greater than any president, court, or legislature. It is the law of the land and the heart of the country. I'm Doug Johnson. Today, Richard Rael and I begin the story of the United States constitution.

The thirteen American colonies declared their independence from Britain in 1776. But they had to win their independence in a long war that followed. During that war the colonies were united by an agreement called the Articles of Confederation.

The union was a loose one. The Articles of Confederation did not organize a central government. They did not create

courts or decide laws. They did not provide an executive to carry out the laws. All the Articles of Confederation did was to create a Congress. But it was a Congress with little power. It could only advise the separate thirteen states and ask them to do some things. It could not pass laws for the union of states.

The weakness of this system became clear soon after the war for independence ended.

British General Charles Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown, Virginia, in 1781. A messenger brought the Congress news of the victory. The Congress had no money. It could not even pay the messenger. So money had to be collected from each member of the Congress.

Even before the war ended, three men called for a change in the loose confederation of states. They urged formation of a strong central government. Those three men were George Washington, Alexander Hamilton, and James Madison.

George Washington commanded America's troops during the revolution. He opposed the Articles of Confederation because they provided little support for his army. His soldiers often had no clothes or shoes or food. They had no medicines or blankets or bullets.

During the war, Washington wrote many angry letters about the military situation. In one letter, he said: "Our sick soldiers are naked. Our healthy soldiers are naked. Our soldiers who have been captured by the British are naked!"

General Washington's letters produced little action. The thirteen separate states refused to listen when he told them the