

新闻英语 听力教程

郝晶晶 程剑峰 刘桥 编著

Listen

to English News



中央民族大学出版社
China Minzu University Press

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编著者 郝晶晶 程剑峰 刘桥

责任编辑 李苏幸

封面设计 舒刚卫

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内容简介

《新闻英语听力教程》全书共 10 个单元，分为不同的主题，包括：Economy and Finance, Arts, Media and Entertainment, Science and Technology, Politics and Military, Medicine and Health, Language and Education, Life style and Sports, Environment and Weather, Society and Religion.

每单元以一段 100 词左右的 Preview 开始，言简意赅地点出本单元主题。Preview 既可以用来预习，也可以在给本单元做 summary 时作参考。

在 Preview 之后，单元主要内容由 4 个 news item 和 further listening 构成，均选自当今世界主流英语新闻媒体，如 BBC、VOA、CNN 等。

News item 1 和 News item 2 选取的是慢速新闻，旨在作为后面部分的预热和铺垫。

其中，item 1 的练习形式包括：

- Warm-Up: 听句子，选取正确单词，帮助学生掌握音近词的辨别技能。
- Comprehension: 听力理解单项选择题，帮助学生理解新闻大意及细节。

item 2 的练习形式包括：

- Comprehension: 包括正误判断和简答两个题型，帮助学生理解新闻大意及细节。
- Follow and Imitate: 本部分提供新闻原文，目的是让学生在听的同时大声跟读模仿，培养良好的发音和语音语调。

在 News item 1 和 News item 2 之后，还附有这两则新闻中出现的重点单词词组的详细讲解以及配套的 Wrap - Up Practice，练习形式包括：

- Multiple choice: 通过词汇辨析题考查学生对词汇的掌握程度。
- Translation: 考察新闻中出现的重要表达方式。

News item 3 选材是常速新闻，配套打包练习的设计，包括听力理解、词汇和句型等，旨在从多个维度帮助学生从新闻材料中吸取精华，提升能

力。题型具体包括：

- 简答：考查学生对新闻大意及细节的理解。
- 单词词义匹配：考察新闻材料中词汇的意义。
- 听写填空：考察学生的精确听力理解能力及反应能力。
- 句型学习和模仿：精讲重点句型，并考查学生举一反三的能力。

News item 4 为视频英语新闻，本部分是全章的提高篇，不再强调学生对听力材料的字面理解和掌握，而是侧重从更高一个层次提升学生的语言综合运用能力。题型具体包括：

- Summarize：要求学生根据题目中提供的关键词，总结新闻材料大意。
- Let's talk：主要培养学生的交际、思辨等多方面综合能力，题型多样。比如：要求学生材料中出现的相关观点以小组为单位进行正反两个方面的讨论、广告设计等。

further reading 板块通过一到两篇相关主题的泛听材料，起到帮助学生提高相关词汇量、积累主题素材及开阔眼界的作用。本板块只提供听力原文和音频，不设练习部分。

本书特色：

1. 主题和选材

主题的确上几乎涵盖了新闻中所能涉及的各个方面。各部分视听材料的选择以实时性和多样性为原则，内容既涉及英国脱欧、美国大选，也包括电子书的发展及时尚健康话题等。

2. 形式

教材版面分栏合理，留给学生充分的答题和批注空间，版面设计生动活泼、图文并茂，并注重实用性和趣味性。

3. 注释和翻译

每篇新闻旁均有文中出现的生词的注释，包括单词、文化贴士、专有名词三个部分，标注了单词的读音、文中出现的意思及常用意思。

4. 任务

针对每篇新闻材料设计了形式多样的听力任务，同时充分体现语言输入与输出的巧妙结合。口语任务的设计重在鼓励学生开口、活用语言和启发思维。

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Chapter 1 Economy and Fiance

Preview

Information technology has fastened the speed of globalization, which has in turn made our world more vulnerable to regional economic fluctuation. This chapter deals with economic and financial issues from various aspects: news item 1 focuses on increasingly serious aging problem and its impact on economy; news item 2 describes the chain reaction of world stock market; news item 3 reveals concerns over the world economic growth through China's slowdown and Fed's reaction; news item 4 is an interview with PayPal's CEO on the prospect of the latest tech fashion-mobile payment.

News item 1

Word tips:

retire: [rɪ'taɪə (r)] v. 退休, 辞职

bond: [bɒnd] n. (政府或公司发行的) 公债, 债券; (情感的) 纽带, 契合, 关系; (个人或团体之间的) 密切联系

household: ['haʊshəʊld] adj. 家庭的, 家用的; 家喻户晓的; n. 家庭; 家务

demographic: [ˌdemə'græfɪk] adj. 人口(学)的, 人口统计(学)的

transition: [træn'zɪʃn] n. 转变, 过渡, 变革, 变迁

specialized: ['speʃəlaɪzd] adj. 专业化的, 专门的, 特殊的

productivity: [ˌprɒdʌk'tɪvəti] n. 生产力, 生产率, 生产能力

mismatching: [ˌmɪs'mætʃɪŋ] n. 失配, 不匹配, 失谐

misalignment: [ˌmɪsə'laɪnmənt] n. 不重合, 未对准

drastic: ['dræstɪk] adj. (变化) 激烈的, 巨大的

tackle: ['tækl] v. (果断或高效地) 应对, 处理, 解决 (难题或任务)

Language and culture tips :

bond rating agency: 债券评级机构

make up for: 弥补, 补足

Proper names :

Moody: 穆迪公司 (具有百年的悠久历史, 在风险评估及提供信用风险管理解决方案方面均处于世界领先地位。)

Sovereign Risk Division: 主权风险部门

Metropolitan State University of Denver: 丹佛大都会州立大学 (美国一所本科层次的综合性的四年制公立大学, 位于科罗拉多州, 成立于1965年, 是美国最大的公立四年制学院, 学校拥有的少数民族人口数始终排在全美前100名。2012年4月, 丹佛大都会州立学院获得大学资格, 2012年7月正式更名为丹佛大都会州立大学。)

Warm-Up

A. Listen to the sentences and choose the word you hear

1. Kishore Kulkarni is with the Metropolitan State University of Denver. He says immigration is one way to reduce the (**affects/effects**) of an aging population. Older adults spend money differently than younger ones. And experts say that difference (**affects/effects**) the economies of countries.

2. He says the problems of an aging population (**present/represent**) only a mismatching or misalignment of the demand for goods.

Comprehension

B. Multiple choice

1. What's the news mainly talking about?

- A. Influence of aging on labor
- B. Influence of aging on economy
- C. Influence of aging on saving rate

2. According to some reports, what are the world's "Super Aged" nations?

A. Japan, Italy and Germany

B. Japan, Italy and US

C. Italy, Germany and US

3. According to Kulkarni, believes that _____

could compensate for the drop in the number of workers.

A. specialized career training and increasing amount of labor

B. increasing amount of labor and reduced demand for goods and service

C. specialized career training and productivity gains from technology

Script:

From VOA Learning English, this is the Economics Report.

The world is getting older. As more people **retire** each year, fewer working-age people will be there to replace them. This has effects not only in the workplace but in the world finance. The **bond rating agency Moody's** says the aging population will lead to a drop in **household** savings. This could mean that total investments will fall and economic growth could slow.

Some reports have described Japan, Italy and Germany as the world's "Super Aged" nations. That is the name for countries in which at least 20 percent of the population is at least 65 years old.

Elena Duggar is head of Moody's **Sovereign Risk Division**. She says changes in many populations are taking place quickly.

"The **demographic transition** is upon us now and its progressing, by historical standards, quite rapidly, "

In five years, six more countries will join the list of "Super Aged" nations. And 34 nations will be super aged by the year 2030.

Elena Duggar says this will have a big influence on labor and savings.

"That will translate into reductions in labor supply. At the same time aging means that the household savings rates will go down, which will negatively impact on investment. Both trends put together would mean that aging will have a significant negative impact on global growth. "

The Conference Board reports on business conditions around the world. It

says an aging population could reduce world economic growth by one percent in the next ten years.

Kishore Kulkarni is with the **Metropolitan State University of Denver**. He says immigration is one way to reduce the effects of an aging population. Older adults spend money differently than younger ones. And experts say that difference affects the economies of countries.

But Kishore Kulkarni believes that **specialized** career training and **productivity** gains from technology could **make up for** the drop in the number of workers. He says the problems of an aging population represent only a **mismatching** or **misalignment** of the demand for goods.

“It is a misalignment of demand rather than a total and a **drastic** change in the demand. And it is a challenge which we can easily accept and **tackle** as it comes to us.”

He also says that an aging population will be less of a problem in countries where older people are highly valued. And most experts agree that younger workers will have to work longer and retire later than today's older workers.

And that's the Economics Report from VOA Learning English. For more learning English programs, go to our website: learningenglish.voanews.com, and follow us on facebook and twitter. I'm Mario Ritter.

News item 2

Word tips:

stock: [stɒk] n. 股票, 证券; (公司的) 股本, 股份; (商店) 存(货), 储备

reignite: [,ri:ɪg'naɪt] v. 再点火, 再点燃, 重新激起

slowdown: ['sləʊdaʊn] n. 放慢, 放缓

halt: (美) [hɔlt], (英) [hɔ:l] v. (使) 停止, (使) 中断; 阻止; 使立定

exchange: [ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ] n. 交易大厅, 交易所; v. 交换, 互换

manufacturer: [,mænju'fæktʃərə (r)] n. 生产商, 制造商

crude: [kru:d] adj. 天然的, 自然的

analyst: [ˈænəlɪst] n. 分析者, 分析家

tension: [ˈtenʃn] n. 紧张关系, 紧张局势

Language and culture tips:

circuit breaker: 熔断机制

follow someone's lead: 跟随某人的领导

Proper names:

Nikkei index: [ˈnɪkeɪ ɪndeks] (日本) 东京证券交易所指数

Hang Seng index: [ˌhæŋ ˈseŋ ɪndeks] 香港恒生指数

Saudi Arabia: [ˈsaudi əˈreɪbjə] 沙特阿拉伯

Iran: [美] [ɪˈræn], [英] [ɪˈrɑːn] 伊朗

Comprehension

A. Listen to the news item and mark the statements T(true) or F(false).

() 1. The sharp fall of Chinese stocks on Monday caused officials to halt trading for the day to stop the falls on the Shanghai and Shenzhen exchanges.

() 2. Analysts are concerned that tension between oil producers Saudi Arabia and Iraq might reduce energy supplies.

B. Listen to the news item and answer the following question in less than 30 words.

Question: Please describe the current economic trend according to the news item.

Follow and Imitate

C. Read the news item as you are listening to it. Try to read aloud along with the recording.

U. S. stock prices fell sharply Monday, following conflicts in the Middle East, and weaker economies in China and in Europe.

U. S. stocks started the new year with the most selling of stocks and investments since September 2015, reported CBS News.

Stocks lost between 2 percent and 3 percent in trading.

The weaker economy in China “**reignited** fears of a global **slowdown**,” according to Reuters.

Chinese stocks fell about 7 percent Monday. This caused officials to **halt** trading for the day to stop the falls on the Shanghai and Shenzhen **exchanges**.

It was the first time China used a “**circuit breaker**,” Said CBS News. A “circuit breaker” in a stock exchange stops trading that happens when investors panic and sell too much in too short a time.

Reports showed that Chinese **manufacturers** are not producing as much as before. Investors say China’s economic growth is slowing.

China is the world’s second-largest economy and a key market for many other nations.

Japan’s **Nikkei index** was down 3 percent, and Hong Kong’s **Hang Seng index** fell more than 21/2 percent by the close of trading.

European markets **followed Asia’s lead**. Germany’s stock market was down more than 4 percent. The British stock market fell by more than 2 percent.

Meanwhile, **crude** oil prices increased. **Analysts** are concerned that **tension** between oil producers **Saudi Arabia** and Iran might reduce energy supplies.

I’m Mary Gotschall.

Language Notes

stock: [stɒk] n.

这个词的基本含义是存货，库存。如：That particular model is not currently in stock. 那种型号目前没货。

在 news item 2 中，stock 的含义是：a share that sb has bought in a company or business 股份；股票。如：stock prices 股票价格；stocks and shares 股份与股票。

另外，stock 还有公债、公债券及家畜、牲畜的意思，如：government stock 政府债券，breeding stock 种畜。

manufacturer: [ˌmænjuˈfæktʃərə (r)] n.

这个词的意思是 a person or company that produces goods in large quantities 生产者，制造者，生产商。如：a car/computer manufacturer 汽车/计算机制造商。

manufacturer 的动词是 manufacture，其含义是 to make goods in large quantities, using machinery (用机器) 大量生产，成批制造，同义词：mass-pro-

duce, 如: manufactured goods 工业品。

辨析: make 普通用词, 很常用, 含义广, 既可指制造具体的东西, 也可指完成一种行为。manufacture 正式用词, 一般指用机器大规模地批量生产各种生活或生产用品。produce 普通用词, 侧重大量地生产出各种生产用品和生活用品。强调结果, 也用于引申。

crude: [kru:d] adj.

这个词的基本含义是粗略的, 简略的, 大概的。如: In crude terms, the causes of mental illness seem to be of three main kinds. 简略地说, 导致精神病的原因看起来主要有三种。

在 news item 2 中, 其含义是: (of oil and other natural substances 油和其他自然物质) in its natural state, before it has been treated with chemicals 天然的; 自然的。如: crude oil/metal 原油/未经提炼的金属。

另外, crude 还形容物体或艺术品粗糙的, 粗制的以及人或行为方式冒犯的, 粗俗的, 粗鲁的。如: a crude drawing of a face 脸部的略图, crude jokes/language 粗俗的笑话/语言。

tension: [ˈtenʃn] n.

在 news item 2 中, 本词的含义是: a situation in which people do not trust each other, or feel unfriendly towards each other, and which may cause them to attack each other 紧张局势 (或关系、状况), 常用在结构— (between A and B) 中。如: The tension between the two countries is likely to remain. 那两个国家间的紧张局面可能会持续下去。

此外, tension 还可以用来指代 (情绪上的) 紧张、烦躁以及拉伸、张力、拉紧状态、绷紧程度等。如: nervous tension 神经紧张, muscular tension 肌肉绷紧。

follow someone's lead:

指跟随某人的领导, 同义词组: follow in the footsteps (of someone)。

如: It seemed the perfect rallying moment for a core cause, and the companies hoped that other technology firms would follow their lead. 这似乎是一个完美的核心事业凝聚的时刻, 这些公司希望其他的科技企业都将跟随它们。

Wrap-Up Practice

A. Multiple choice

- We regret to inform you that the materials you ordered are out of _____.
A. work B. reach C. stock D. practice
- The plant _____ electricity for the entire city.
A. makes B. generates C. forms D. manufactures
- Gasoline is processed from _____ oil.
A. raw B. rough C. crude D. tough
- We forgave her bad temper because we knew that her father's illness had put her under great _____.
A. tension B. crisis C. stress D. nervousness
- The local police are authorized to _____ anyone's movements as they think it.
A. pause B. halt C. pause D. keep

B. Translation

- China stocks _____ (以买入股票和投资开启新的一年) since January 2016, reported Xinhua News Agency.
- The strong economy in China _____ (再度燃起对全球经济增长的希望)
- China's Prev index (沪指) _____ (在收盘时跌幅超过 3.5%)
- After Persian Gulf War, Saudi Arabia chose _____ (以美国马首是瞻)
- Analysts are concerned that _____ (中美间的紧张局势可能会引发人民币的贬值)

News Item 3

Word tips:

equities: ['ekwətis] n. (finance 财) (公司的) 普通股

exchange: [ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ] n. 兑换 (率)

inflation: [ɪn'fleɪʃn] n. 通货膨胀, 通胀率

vulnerable: ['vʌlnərəbl] adj. 易受伤害的, 易受影响的

external: [ɪk'stɜ:nl] adj. 外部的, 外面的, 外来的

nurture: ['nɜ:ʃə(r)] v. 养育, 培育; 发展, 孕育 (计划、想法等), 培养 (人等)

recovery: [rɪ'kʌvəri] n. (经济的) 复苏, 好转; 收回, 取回, 失而复得; (身体或精神状态的) 恢复

prematurely: ['premətʃə(r)li] adv. 不成熟的, 过早的, 草率的

critical: ['krɪtɪkl] adj. 极重要的, 关键的

vitality: [vaɪ'tæləti] n. 活力, 生命力, 热情

modest: ['mɒdɪst] adj. 些许的, 不太大 (或太贵、太重要等) 的

hike: [haɪk] n. & v. (价格、比率、税率或数量的) 突然上涨, 大幅上升; 远足; (尤指) 徒步旅行

domestic: [də'mestɪk] adj. 国内的, 本国的

stable: ['steɪbl] adj. 稳定的, 稳固不变的

element: ['elɪmənt] n. 成分; 要素

digest: [daɪ'dʒest] v. 消化; 理解, 领悟

ambiguity: [ˌæmbɪ'ɡju:əti] n. 含糊不清, 不明确, 模棱两可

unintentionally: [ˌʌnɪn'tenʃənəli] adv. 非故意的, 无心的

stability: [stə'bɪləti] n. 稳定 (性), 稳固 (性)

Language and culture tips:

rule out: 排除; 不予考虑

emerging markets: [财] 新兴市场

Proper name:

Hargreaves Lansdown 哈格里夫斯公司 (总部位于布里斯托, 成立于1981年7月的英国最大的投资经纪公司)

Federal Reserve: ['fedərəl ri'zə:v]: (美国) 联邦储备系统

National Association for Business Economics: (美国) 全国企业经济学家协会

Fed: (美国) 联邦储备系统 (Federal Reserve 的简称)

Wrap-Up Practice

A. Listen to the news item and answer the following questions.

1. What percentage does Beijing's official figures suggest China's economy is growing at? What did Richard Hunter say about the real growth rate people tend to feel?

2. Has the Fed ruled out a modest rate hike this year? What does some analysts think of an October rate hike?

B. Match the words and definitions.

- hike
- ambiguity
- inflation
- vitality
- rule out

- energy and enthusiasm
- unclearness by virtue of having more than one meaning
- a large or sudden increase in prices, costs, etc.
- to state that sth is not possible or that sb/sth is not suitable
- a general and progressive increase in prices

C. Listen to the news again and fill in the missing words.

1. Despite a much _____ job market, a high dollar exchange and low inflation makes the U. S. more _____ to external risks, says Federal Reserve governor Lael Brainard who spoke recently to the National Association for Business Economics.

2. "Given the _____ risks, we would be wise to continue to carefully _____ the U. S. recovery. And we should be cautious in prematurely _____ the support that has been so critical to its vitality."

D. Read the explanations of key sentences in the news, and then simulate the structures.

1. Despite a much improved job market, a high dollar exchange and low inflation makes the U. S more vulnerable to external risks.

本句中 despite 的意思是“尽管、不管、任凭”，是介词，后面只能跟名词（短语）或 v-ing，相当于 in spite of。

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尽管他申请了数百个工作，但仍然在失业中。

2. Given the downside risks, we would be wise to continue to carefully nurture the U. S. recovery.

本句中 given 为介词，其后接名词或名词词组，表示鉴于、考虑到。另外，词组 given that 和 given 意思相同，相当于 given the fact that，省略了 the fact，所以其后接从句，解释 the fact。

Reproduction:

考虑到她喜欢孩子，教书看来是很适合她的工作。

Script:

Beijing's official figures suggests China's economy is growing at close to seven percent, but very few people actually believe that.

Richard Hunter is head of **equities** at London investment firm **Hargreaves Lansdown**. "Indeed some of the companies who do business in China are tending to suggest that the growth rate may be nearer half that sort of figure."

That uncertainty is partly responsible for renewed concerns about the impact of slowing Chinese demand on the U. S. economy.

Despite a much improved job market, a high dollar **exchange** and low **inflation** makes the U. S. more **vulnerable** to **external** risks, says **Federal Reserve** governor Lael Brainard who spoke recently to the **National Association for Business Economics**.

"Given the downside risks, we would be wise to continue to carefully **nurture** the U. S. **recovery**. And we should be cautious in **prematurely** taking away the support that has been so **critical** to its **vitality**."

The **Fed** has not **ruled out** a **modest** rate **hike** this year, but N. A. B. E. president Lisa Emsbo-Mattingly says the U. S. central bank may have added to the uncertainty by going beyond its **domestic** goals of full employment and **stable** prices.

"They added sort of a third **element** which was the international element and I think that the markets had a lot of difficulty **digesting** that. And there's a concept of **ambiguity** that I think the Fed may have introduced into the market **unintentionally**."

Some analysts say an October rate hike remains a long shot-leaving the door