

英语网络听力教学系列教材  
**English Listening Online**

贾卫国 主编

*News  
English*

**新闻英语**

**2**



山东大学出版社

英语网络听力教学系列教材  
English Listening Online



# 新闻英语 2

News English

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# 前 言

《新闻英语》是英语网络听力系列教材,旨在充分利用计算机网络,加强学生听力练习,使学生能够听懂英语新闻广播,掌握英语新闻的基本语言特征。

《新闻英语》系列教材按新闻专题、学习进度和任务设置分为若干册。本册为《新闻英语 2》,共 10 个单元,内容涉及到世界经济、科学技术、文化交流、教育、体育、娱乐、节日庆典、冲突与战争、自然灾害等方面。本书的新闻语料全部来源于中外英语新闻广播,资料翔实,音质清晰,难度适中,可供大学非英语专业 1~2 年级学生使用,也可作为非英语专业研究生英语听力辅助教材,托福、雅思英语考试听力训练教材。

本书各单元都提供了词汇表,并附有“听力小词典”,书后附练习答案和听力原文,以方便学生理解、记录和查询。

本书是集集体智慧的结晶。贾卫国教授主持编写工作,负责体例设计、内容审定、通稿和审稿的工作;孔见老师负责第 4 单元和第 9 单元的编写,李想老师负责听力小词典的设计和文稿校对,她们同时协助主编做了大量的文稿组织、审核工作;曲丽洁老师承担了第 1 单元和第 6 单元的编写任务;林佳老师编写了第 7 单元和第 10 单元;吴琳和卢攀老师分别完成第 2、3、5、8、单元的编写工作;网络教研室的老师对听力材料的选取提供了宝贵的援助。

在编写过程中,我们参阅和引用了国内外部分网站和作者的图片和资料,为此特向有关作者和网站表示诚挚的谢意。山东大学出版社对本书的出版给予了大力的支持和帮助,在此表示衷心的感谢。

本书的读者可登录 [www.sden.sdu.edu.cn](http://www.sden.sdu.edu.cn) (山东大学大学英语网站)进行听力练习,或以 mp3 的格式下载听力资料。

由于编者水平和各方面的条件所限,本教材疏漏和不妥之处在所难免,敬请专家和广大读者不吝赐教。

编 者

2009 年 8 月

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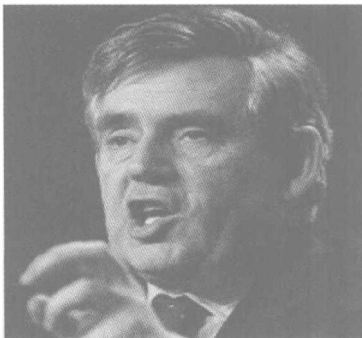
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## Unit 1 Global Economy



### Section 1 Warm-up Stage

*In this section , you are going to listen to a passage , and then do the warm-up exercises as required .*



Britain's Prime Minister Gordon Brown speaks at an Employment Summit in London, 12 Jan. 2009



### Useful Words and Expressions for Pre-listening

**sustained** *adj.* held continuously at a certain level 持续的, 不变的, 不间断的, 被支持的

e. g. make sustained efforts 再接再厉

sustained flight 稳定持久飞行, (火箭) 巡航飞行

a sustained note 持续音(符)

**rally** *n.* a notable rise in stock market prices and trading volume after a decline 反弹(股市价和成交额在下跌后显著的上升)

**stem** *v.* to make headway against 抵抗, 逆……而行

e. g. managed to stem the rebellion 试图抵抗反叛

**spiral** *n.* a continuously accelerating increase or decrease 不断地急剧上升或下降

e. g. the wage-price spiral 工资—物价的螺旋形上涨

**reiterate** *v.* to say or do again or repeatedly 反复讲(做), 重申; 重做

**downturn** *n.* a tendency downward, especially in business or economic activity 衰退(下降趋势, 尤指商业或经济活动的下降趋势)

**taxpayer** *n.* one that pays taxes or is subject to taxation 纳税人

**downside** *n.* a downward tendency, as in the price of a stock 下降趋势

**earnings report** 收益报表

**economic indicator** 经济指标

**couple with** 加上, 外加

**a fifth straight day** 连续五天

**drag down** 向下拖, 使虚弱

**crude oil** 原油

### Warm-up Exercises

#### Exercise 1

**Direction:** Listen to the passage and answer each question by giving the best choice.

1. Which country's market was closed Monday for a national holiday?  
A. Japan. B. China.  
C. US. D. Britain.
2. How much has Prime Minister Gordon Brown pledged to spend to try to



stem growing unemployment caused by the world financial crisis?

- A. At least \$ 750 million.                      B. At least \$ 500,000.  
C. At least \$ 75 million.                      D. At least \$ 25 million.

3. Opposition leader David Cameron believes \_\_\_\_\_ will unduly burden the next generation of taxpayers.

- A. rapidly-rising unemployment              B. rapidly-rising bankruptcy  
C. financial crisis                      D. rapidly-rising government debt

### Exercise 2

**Direction:** Listen to the passage and decide whether the following statements are true or false, write T for true, F for false.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The South Korean market was dragged down by an announcement by carmaker Hyundai that it would cut production by at least 25 percent at its domestic plants.  
\_\_\_\_\_ 2. Brown believed they would be able to help 500,000 people into work or work-focused training over the next two years.  
\_\_\_\_\_ 3. Hong Kong's Hang Seng index was down for a fifth straight day, dropping nearly two percent.  
\_\_\_\_\_ 4. Brown reiterated that providing training now for the jobs of the digital future when the downturn is over is the correct way to proceed.

### Cultural Note

#### Economic Indicator (经济指标)

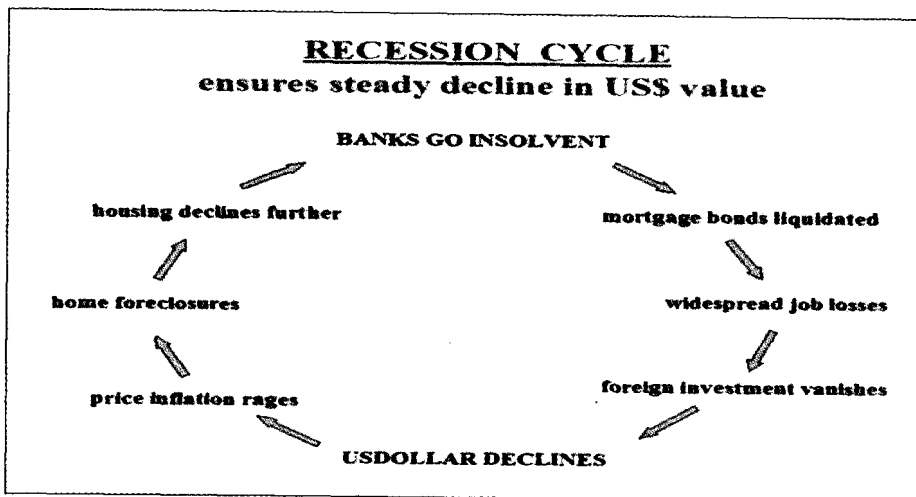
An economic indicator (or business indicator) is a statistic about the economy. Economic indicators allow analysis of economic performance and predictions of future performance. Economic indicators include various **indices**(指数), **earnings reports**(收益报表), and economic summaries(经济摘要), such as unemployment, **housing starts**(住宅开工), **Consumer Price Index** (a measure for inflation)(消费价格指数), industrial production, **bankruptcies**(破产), **Gross Domestic Product**(国内生产总值), **broadband Internet penetration**(宽带覆盖率), **retail sales** (零售业销售), **stock market prices**(股票市场价格), and **money supply changes**(货币供给量).





## Section 2 Listening Tasks

*In this section, you are going to listen to a passage, and then have three tasks to accomplish.*



### Useful Words and Expressions

**president-elect** *n.* 已当选而尚未就职的总统

**boost** *v.* to assist in further development or progress 刺激增长, 辅助长远的发展和进步

e. g. a bill intended to boost local charities

一项意在刺激地方慈善事业增长的议案

**recession** *n.* an extended decline in general business activity, typically three consecutive quarters of falling real gross national product

衰退, (经济活动普遍而持续的) 衰败

**inject** *v.* to force or drive (a fluid) into something 注入

e. g. inject fuel into an engine cylinder 给发动机加油

inject air into a liquid mixture 将空气注入一种混合液体

**Congress** *n.* the national legislative body of the United States, consisting of the Senate and the House of Representatives 国会(美国的立法机构, 包括参议院和众议院)



**implement** *v.* to put into practical effect; carry out 使生效; 执行

**budget** *n.* a systematic plan for the expenditure of a usually fixed resource, such as money or time, during a given period 预算

e. g. A new car will not be part of our budget this year.

买一辆新车不在我们今年的预算之内。

**deficit** *n.* the amount by which a sum of money falls short of the required or expected amount; a shortage 赤字

e. g. large budget deficits 大量的财政赤字

**incur** *v.* to acquire or come into (something usually undesirable); sustain 获得, 得到 (通常为不受欢迎的事); 承受

e. g. incurred substantial losses during the stock market crash

在股票市场剧跌时蒙受了巨大的物质损失

**scramble** *v.* to struggle or contend frantically in order to get something 争夺

e. g. scramble for the best seats 争夺最好的坐席

**rein** *n.* a means or an instrument by which power is exercised

控制的手段, 统驭 (行使权力的方式或器具)

e. g. the reins of government 政府的执政权

**conference** *n.* a meeting for consultation or discussion 会议

e. g. a press conference 记者招待会

**inflationary** *adj.* of, associated with, or tending to cause inflation 通货膨胀的

e. g. inflationary prices 暴涨的价格

inflationary policies 导致通货膨胀的政策

**slowdown** *n.* the act or process of slowing down; a slackening of pace 减速, 减慢

e. g. a production slowdown 生产速度的下降

**private sector** 私营部分

**stimulus plan** 刺激计划

**current fiscal year** 本财政年度

**nominal terms** 名目条款

**resume the slide** 恢复下行

**treasury debt** 国债

**unprecedented severity** 空前的严重

**credit squeeze** 贷款紧缩

**purchasing power** 购买力



## Exercises

### Exercise 1: Listening for Specific Facts

**Direction:** Listen to the passage and decide whether the following statements are true or false, write T for true, F for false.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. According to Obama's plan, 90 percent of these jobs will be created in the private sector. The remaining 10 percent will be in the public sector.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Bush administration and Congress implemented a much smaller \$168 billion stimulus that did boost economic growth for a short time.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Kevin Hassett, a scholar at the American Enterprise Institute, believes Obama's plan will be effective.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Most economists agree that the unprecedented severity of the credit squeeze and global slowdown requires extraordinary measures to maintain consumer purchasing power.

### Exercise 2: Listening for Comprehensive Understanding

**Direction:** Listen to this passage and answer the following questions.

1. What's Obama's plan?

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2. What's the outcome of Bush's stimulus plan?

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3. What are Martin Baily's worries?

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### Exercise 3: Focus-listening

**Direction:** Listen to the passage, and fill in the blanks with the missing information.

The Obama \_\_\_\_\_ will be a combination of government spending and tax cuts, proposals that will soon be debated in \_\_\_\_\_. A year ago the Bush administration and Congress implemented a much smaller \$168 billion stimulus that did \_\_\_\_\_ economic growth for a short time, before the econ-

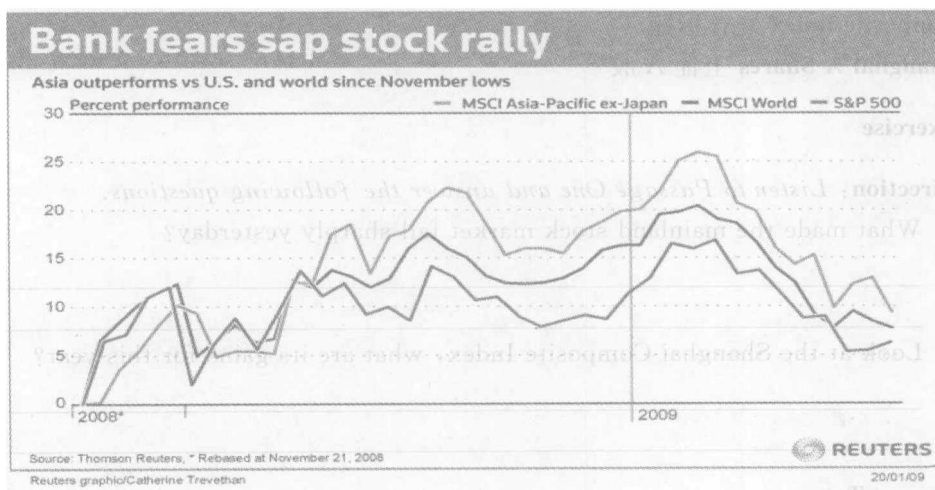


omy \_\_\_\_\_ that began in December 2007. That first stimulus plan, combined with big spending on wars in Iraq and Afghanistan has pushed the government \_\_\_\_\_ into deep deficit. Even before the planned Obama stimulus, the U. S. government was projected to be incurring a \$ 1. 2 trillion deficit in the \_\_\_\_\_. That is an amount equal to eight percent of economic output. Kevin Hassett, a scholar at the American Enterprise Institute, believes government spending is out of control.

## Section 3 Additional Listening

*In this section , you are going to listen to two passages , and then have two tasks to accomplish.*

### Passage One



### Useful Words and Expressions

**regulator** *n.* one that regulates 调节物

**hectic** *adj.* characterized by intense activity, confusion, or haste  
忙乱的, 以紧张的活动、忙乱或慌忙为特征的



e. g. There was nothing feverish or hectic about his vigor. (Erik Erikson)  
他精力充沛但却毫不忙乱或狂热。(埃里克·埃里克森)

**accelerate** *v.* to cause to develop or progress more quickly 使加快, 使加大

e. g. a substance used to accelerate a fire 用以加大火势的物质

**uptrend** *n.* an upward trend; an upturn 上升趋势; (经济方面的) 好转

**benchmark** *n.* a standard by which something can be measured or judged  
基准点(可依照作出衡量和判断的标准)

e. g. Inflation ... is a great distorter of seemingly fixed economic ideas and benchmarks. (Benjamin M. Friedman)

通货膨胀……是对看来稳定的经济观念和基准的严重误解。(本杰明·弗里德曼)

**fret** *v.* to cause to be uneasy; vex 烦扰, 使不舒服; 恼怒

e. g. Fret thy soul with crosses and with cares. (Edmund Spenser)

用欺骗和忧虑来烦扰你的灵魂。(埃德蒙·斯潘塞)

**real estate** 房地产

**composite index** 复合指标

**Shanghai A Shares** 上证 A 股

### Exercise

**Direction:** Listen to Passage One and answer the following questions.

1. What made the mainland stock market fall sharply yesterday?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Look at the Shanghai Composite Index, what are its gains for this year?

\_\_\_\_\_

### Passage Two





### Useful Words and Expressions

**buck** *n.* (North America, informal) a dollar 元(美式口语)

**grand** *n.* a thousand dollars 一千美元

**foreclosure** *n.* the act of foreclosing, especially a legal proceeding by which a mortgage is foreclosed 抵押品赎回权的丧失(取消抵押品赎回权的行为,尤其指取消收回抵押品权利的法律程序)

**bungalow** *n.* a small house or cottage usually having a single story and sometimes an additional attic story 平房(指通常只有一层有时有一个加盖的阁楼的小屋或木屋)

**renovation** *n.* an act, or the process, of renovating 革新

**code** *n.* a systematic collection of regulations and rules of procedure or conduct 法规(规则的系统收集和程序或实施的规则)

e. g. a traffic code 交通法规

**in good shape** 完整无损,处于良好状态,健康状况良好

**price tag** 价格标签

### Summary

**Direction:** Listen to Passage Two and summarize it.

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### Topic-related Expressions for Further Reference

foreign exchange control 外汇管制

severe lack of foreign exchange

外汇紧缺

the economic reform 经济改革

the opening policy 开放政策

marketing economy 市场经济

current account 经常项目

exchange market 外汇市场

foreign exchange system 外汇体制

floating exchange rate 浮动汇率

International Monetary Fund

国际货币基金组织

balance of payment 国际收支平衡表

SAFE 国家外汇管理局

PBC 中国人民银行

foreign exchange bank 外汇银行



international settlement 国际结算  
foreign currencies 外币  
certificates of deposit 存款证  
government bonds 政府债券  
corporate bonds 公司债券  
stocks 股票  
SPC 国家纪委  
banking Supervision 银行监管  
deposit insurance fund 存款保险资金  
moral hazard 道德风险  
return on the investment 投资回报  
formal operating procedures  
正规的经营程序  
internal control 内部控制  
economic environment 经济环境  
banking system 银行体系  
a lender of last resort 最后贷款人  
market-entry ticket 市场准入资格  
up-to-standard business site  
符合标准的营业场所  
operating plan 经营计划  
system of control 控制系统  
the board of directors 董事会  
start-up cost 开办费用  
legal risk 法律风险  
on-and-off balance sheet items  
资产负债表内外项目  
securities investment 证券投资  
corporate governance 公司治理  
information technology system  
信息技术系统  
capital adequacy ratio 资本充足率

loan classification system 贷款分类系统  
asset quality 资产质量  
risk concentration 风险集中  
loan portfolio 贷款组合  
remedial supervisory measures  
监管援助措施  
economic decline 经济衰退  
legal sanction 法律制裁  
comprehensive policies 全面策略  
applicable law 适用的法律  
deposit-taking institutions 吸收存款机构  
remedial measures 援助措施  
minimum capital requirement 最低资本要求  
supervision authority 监管当局  
macroeconomic policy 宏观经济政策  
day-to-day supervision measures  
日常监管措施  
exit mechanism 市场退出机制  
systemic protection 系统性保护  
registered capital 注册资本  
exercise of voting right 行使选举权  
interest rate risk 利率风险  
inadequate liquidity 流动性不足  
core capital 核心资本  
risk weight 风险权重  
cash dividends 现金红利  
I. O. U 借据  
surplus labor 剩余劳动力

one central task and two basic points 一个中心、两个基本点



Reform is "the self-perfection and self-development of the socialist system."  
改革是“社会主义制度的自我完善和自我发展”。

The criterion for our judgment is whether the move facilitates the development of socialist productive forces, whether it helps increase the overall national strength of a socialist country, and whether it brings about better living standards. 我们辨别的标准是看这样做是否有利于发展社会主义的生产力,是否有利于增强社会主义国家的综合国力,是否有利于提高人民的生活水平。

The main goals of socialism are the liberation and development of productive forces, the elimination of exploitation and polarization between the rich and the poor and the final achievement of common prosperity. 社会主义的最终目标是解放生产力,消灭剥削,消除贫富两极分化,最终达到共同富裕。

Socialism and capitalism are not distinguished by the proportion of planned and market economy.

资本主义和社会主义并不是以计划经济和市场的多少来划分的。

As the reform further develops, the scope for mandatory state plans will be narrowed, while the scope for market forces will be enlarged.

随着改革的深化,国家指令性计划的范围将会缩小,而市场调节的范围将会扩大。

To establish at a preliminary level a new system of socialist planned commodity economy. 初步建立社会主义计划商品经济新体制。

From each according to his ability, to each according to his work/needs.  
各尽所能,按劳/需分配。

To give play to the regulatory role of the market. 发挥市场的调节作用。  
economic and legal leverages 经济和法律的杠杆

To combine economic planning with market regulation.  
经济计划和市场调节相结合。

a mechanism that combines planned economy and market regulation  
计划经济和市场调节相结合的机制

To cancel the state's monopoly on the purchase and marketing of agricultural products. 取消国家对农产品的统购统销。

The focus of reform is shifted to the cities. 改革重点转移到城市。

The basic task of the nation is to concentrate its efforts on socialist modernization. 国家的根本任务是,集中力量进行社会主义现代化建设。

To modernize the country's industry, agriculture, national defence and science





and technology step by step to turn China into a strong and prosperous socialist country with a high level of culture and democracy. 逐步实现工业、农业、国防和科学技术的现代化,把我国建设成为富强、民主、文明的社会主义国家。

The basis of the socialist economic system is socialist public ownership of the means of production, namely, ownership by the whole people and collective ownership by the working people. 社会主义经济制度的基础是生产资料的社会主义公有制,即全民所有制和劳动群众集体所有制。

The state economy is the sector of socialist economy under ownership by the whole people; it is the leading force in the national economy.

国有经济即社会主义全民所有制经济是国民经济中的主导力量。

The state ensures the consolidation and growth of the state economy.

国家保障国有经济的巩固和发展。

### 听力小词典

## 如何听 VOA 和 BBC

### 1. 尽量先以自己熟悉的语言了解新闻内容

在进行当天的英文新闻学习前,先从中文的媒体了解当天主要的国际或国内新闻内容,这样在听英文新闻时就容易多了。当然,这是在初学期间,过了入门阶段,就不需要如此了。

### 2. 掌握各类新闻英语的有限单字

世界之广,事件之多,大部分的人一定认为,要掌握新闻英语的相关单字,恐怕好几千个,要背完一整本的新闻字库,才有办法听懂。这个想法似乎很合逻辑,但其实是极大的错误。从政治新闻到娱乐新闻,当然很可能有几千个单字,但是相关的单字每几个月,甚至每几年才出现一次,就是所谓的 rarely used vocabulary(罕见单词),例如:multilateral currency realignment(跨国货币调整)或 planned obsolescence(计划的废弃),如果连这些也要背,那可真是不得了。幸好,每天新闻会遇到的单词,八成五以上都是 commonly used vocabulary(常用单词)。换言之,只要你能掌握这五六百个重复出现的单词,就可以听懂八成五以上的新闻。对其他一些较专门的财经或科学等新闻词汇,可等主要的单词会了之后,再慢慢增加难度。

### 3. 遇到听不懂的地方不要去想它,继续听下去

你一定有这种经验,在听英语新闻或英语节目时,遇到一个你不会的词或没