

LEARN ENGLISH IN NEWS

英语新闻 视听教程

编著 | 王冰

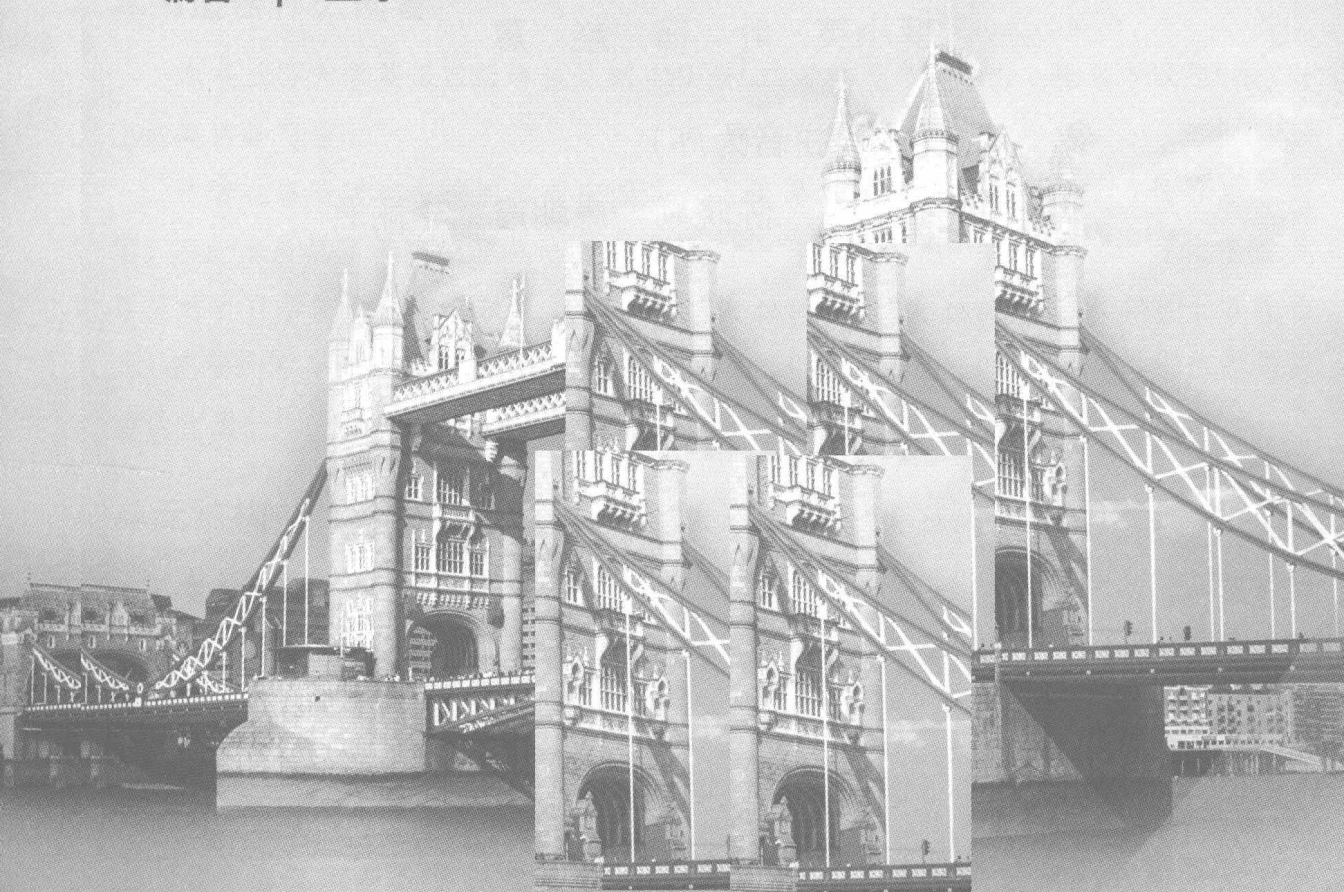


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· 长沙 ·

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《英语新闻视听教程》(*Learn English in News*)是一本以优质英语新闻为主要学习材料的教科书。本书主要精选了2017年以来与日常生活息息相关的新闻事件英文报道,针对性设计视听练习和口语练习,以期达到反复操练不同单元主题事件语言表达的目的。通过学习本书,读者将大幅提高对当前世界的认知,积累与数字生活相关的英语口语和写作素材,锻炼并丰富英语表达。

本书适合什么读者

本书适合大学英语四级考试达到450分(或者雅思考试5分、托福考试80分)以上的英语学习者。

作者在编写过程中按照当前中国高校主流课堂时长(两个45分钟)设置单元内容,因此本书是高等院校非英语专业高级阶段英语课程的理想教材,也可供普通英语爱好者自学使用。由于采用了与现代生活密切相关的新闻题材,本书对于备战雅思、托福的考生来说具有积累英语口语和写作素材、丰富语言表达内容、锻炼思辨能力的作用。

单元结构

本书共包含14个单元,每个单元均包含三个相同主题、不同内容的优质视听新闻报道,每个报道均针对性设计视听练习,练习题型和数量视材料而不等,最后以单元主题口语练习收尾,即设计口语练习若干,检测并强化输出。

为降低视听学习焦虑和入门难度,各单元均选取了小篇幅的阅读材料,多为视听材料相关事件的文字报道,为学习者提供必要的背景帮助。视听材料时长有限,且多媒体影像本身具备视觉辅助功能,因此其文本在遣词造句上有别于阅读材

料——后者通常更为严谨，对事件背景描述更为详细。这种辅助拓展阅读与多媒体视听材料的结合为学习者呈现了不同媒体传播手段的多样性、差异感和层次感。

单元基本结构示意图		
Section A	Building up	一篇主题阅读短文
Section B	Listening in	视听学习：两个新闻报道
Section C	Moving on	视听学习：一个新闻报道
Section D	Speaking out	主题口语练习

本书各单元内部采用从认知到表达层层推进、螺旋上升的结构。作者将整体设计方针确定为“阅读提供背景、视听营造输入、口语操练技能”，并在书内每一个单元全力贯彻。练习设计把握“以练促理解”的原则，量体裁衣，不拘泥于设计固定数量的填空、选择题，更重视视频材料本身的特点，专门开发多样的练习，循序渐进，从易到难，从固定答案到开放性表达。

全书提供视听材料原文与练习答案。

编写理念与特色

本书编写理念为：帮助中国学习者认识世界、表达自我。全书内容编排不仅重视知识与语言技能输入，同时追求认知与技能输出。因此，各单元的练习题型多样，除了选择、判断、排序等常规简单理解性题目外，书内配备了若干比例的问答、纠错、写作等表述类练习题目。

全书的编写具有如下特色：

1. 趣味性强。本书选材多样而严格，各单元主要选取2017年以来的一系列新闻事件，材料与主题高度相关，且结合了世界主流新闻机构与优秀新媒体的内容。本书严抓英语新闻事件、人物、现象本身的特点，把握事件发展的故事性，这种事件延续性和悬念是趣味学习的重要因素。

2. 中国元素。本书目标读者为中国英语学习者，作者在选材中秉承两个视角——中国人眼里的世界、世界人眼里的中国。因此，本书特别选取了世界英语媒

体对中国近年来科技、经济、文化生活等领域发展的报道和观点。读者在学习过程中不仅能认知世界，更可以学习表达与所处环境息息相关的题材。

3. 环环相扣。本书每个单元务求一个主新闻事件，各部分围绕事件发展的不同阶段、多个侧面展开，材料之间彼此联系，环环相扣。

4. 注重输出。各单元从选材到练习编写精心设置，以阅读和视听材料进行输入，笔头练习检测理解，口语表达检测认知并强化输出，即学习者需要根据前期语言输入进行针对性表达。每两个单元设置一个实用口语技能(Speaking Tips)，并在相应单元安排一个口语练习与其结合，学习者可以立刻将技能投入使用，实现理论与实践的有机结合。

5. 设计人性。本书注重逻辑完整，每单元各内部板块需要前后照应的部分均贴心地予以提示，必要时以后期特殊排版设计专门再现了前文重要信息，辅以图片说明，启发、帮助学生理解和表达，使学习过程充满关照和希望。

授课与自学建议

全书共计 14 个单元，各单元均按照国内高校通行课堂教学容量设计，每个单元内容相对独立，因此自学者可以根据自身兴趣爱好从任意一个单元开始学习，单元内部学习请按照本书编写顺序，且不要略过 Section D(Speaking out) 口语输出部分，建议各单元学习 2~3 学时。

如果作为课堂教材使用，教师同样可以从任意一个单元开始教学，或者适度灵活处理，将单元内 Section A 作为预习，提前布置给学生，其他板块教学遵循本书设计，每单元建议 2 学时。

囿于作者自身水平，且时间有限，书内一定存在错误疏漏之处，恳请广大读者批评指正。本书编写引用了多个英语新闻(已在参考文献中详细列出)，中南大学新闻英语视听课程组各位老师在中期测试反馈、后期审核、修改和试用阶段提供了大力支持，在此一并表示诚挚的感谢。

编者

2018 年 7 月于湖南长沙

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Unit 1 The Belt and Road Initiative

Section A Building up

China's First Freight Train to the U. K. Rolls into London

Colin Dwyer



It took about two weeks, nearly 7,500 miles, nine countries and two continents. But before this freight train could roll to a well-deserved stop, it had to break through one final barrier, a banner proclaiming its historic achievement:

“First freight train from China to UK — Yiwu to London.”

The train, which set out from the eastern Chinese city earlier this month, inaugurated a direct freight train service between the two countries with its arrival in east London's Barking terminal Wednesday. But to do so, it first had to cross Kazakhstan, Russia,

Belarus, Poland, Germany, Belgium and France.

The final leg of its intercontinental trip was under the sea, in the Channel Tunnel between France and the U. K.

It should be noted, the news comes with a little caveat. The train that left Yiwu isn't identical to the one that rolled into London, as *The Guardian* notes: "Differing rail gauges in countries along the route mean a single locomotive and set of wagons cannot travel the whole route."

Still, the freight train — with its rather mundane cargo of clothing and household goods — marks a milestone for an altogether more ambitious plan: the revival of the centuries-old Silk Road trade routes between China and the West. Chinese President Xi Jinping announced the multibillion-dollar investment in infrastructure known as "One Belt, One Road" in 2013.

With the new service, London is now the 15th European city to be linked with China by rail — and the BBC reports China is planning another 20 European routes. The UK route was announced by the state-run China Railway Corporation, and it is operated by the Yiwu Timex Industrial Investment Company.

It is seen as a possible compromise for companies looking to send goods from the one country to the other, trimming the expenses of air travel and cutting the time of shipping by sea.

"For us a service which is quicker than sea and cheaper than air is a great middle ground," British exporter Jody Jacobs tells the BBC.

The initial service will be offered weekly, as the operators gauge interest from potential shippers.

"This is the first train for a test — we want to know what's the reaction of the UK market," Oscar Lin told Reuters. Lin is the general manager at OTT Logistics, the British booking office for the train. "But we've already received a lot of enquiries . . . 50 or 60 in just two weeks, without any marketing."

For now, the new connection between the British and the Chinese is a bit of a one-way street. The Associated Press reports there is no service to send goods from the UK to China, though operators are not ruling out adding one in the future.



Cultural Notes

The Belt and Road Initiative

One Belt, One Road or the Belt and Road Initiative is a development strategy and framework, proposed by Chinese leader Xi Jinping that focuses on connectivity and cooperation among countries primarily between the People's Republic of China and the rest of Eurasia, which consists of two main components, the land-based "Silk Road Economic Belt" and oceangoing "Maritime Silk Road". The strategy underlines China's push to take a bigger role in global affairs, and its need for priority capacity cooperation in areas such as steel manufacturing. The freight train as shown in this news report is the land route of the Economic Belt of the Silk Road. It is the alternative to 21st Century Maritime Silk Road.

Section B Listening in



Video One

News Report: "Silk Road" Train from China Reaches London

Introduction

A train full of Chinese goods has arrived in London after making a trip halfway across the world.

This is the first freight train from China's Zhejiang Province to Britain and it is hoped it will be the start of a new trade route from China, emulating the ancient Silk Road of more than 2,000 years ago.

Al Jazeera's Sonia Gallego reports from London.

Vocabulary

ceremonious	<i>adj.</i> (formal) behaving or performed in an extremely formal way 隆重的, 正式的
freight	<i>n.</i> transport of goods in bulk, especially by truck, train, or ship 货运
congested	<i>adj.</i> so crowded as to hinder freedom of movement 拥挤不堪的, 堵塞的
textile	<i>n.</i> any type of woven cloth that is made in large quantities, used especially by people in the business of making clothes etc. 纺织品

brexit	<i>adj.</i> a word that has become used as a shorthand way of saying the UK leaving the EU (merging the words Britain and exit to get Brexit, in a same way as a possible Greek exit from the euro was dubbed Grexit in the past) (英国)脱欧的
capitalize	<i>v.</i> to supply a business with money so that it can operate 提供资金
herald	<i>v.</i> to be a sign of something that is going to come or happen soon 预示……的发生
rooster	<i>n.</i> a male chicken 公鸡
horoscope	<i>n.</i> a description of your character and the things that will happen to you, based on the position of the stars and planets at the time of your birth 星象
confine	<i>n.</i> deprive of freedom; take into confinement 约束, 限制

Phrases and Proper Names

silk road	丝绸之路
East End	本文特指伦敦东区, 东伦敦
in action	在运转, 在起作用
The Channel Tunnel	英吉利海峡隧道
post-brexit	媒体新合成词, 形容脱欧后的英国
The China-Britain Business Council (CBBC)	中英商务委员会
the far-east	远东地区
amount to	达到……
VAT (value added tax)	增值税

Exercises

- 1 Watch the news report and fill in the missing information in the following chart.

<i>The Train from China to Britain</i>	
Start and end	From China's Zhejiang Province to London in the UK.
What it carries	The containers are holding (1) _____ and other (2) _____.
How long it travels	The freight has crossed (3) _____ kilometers in (4) _____.

The Train between China and Spain

There is already a service in place between (5) _____ and (6) _____, with one train (7) _____ leaving Spain with goods (8) _____ China.

Cost compared to other means of transport It's (9) _____ as quick as shipping and half the cost of (10) _____.

2 Watch the news report again. Decide each of the following statements is true (T) or false (F). Please correct the false ones.

(1) () Rail freight is much cleaner than road freight, but not as safe as the latter.

(2) () Britain is now looking at expanding its trade beyond the European Union (EU) since it decided to leave the EU.

(3) () David Martin believes that the middle class in China are curious about advanced engineering products, about innovative, creative design.

(4) () The new Silk Route is taking on increasing trade between Europe and the Middle East.

(5) () Trade between China and EU reaches about a billion dollars per year.

**Video Two**

News Report: Belt and Road Pipelines in Myanmar Come with Social Projects

Introduction

The China-proposed Belt and Road Initiative has brought two major pipelines to Myanmar, but along with them have come a wide-range of social responsibility programs.

Vocabulary

stocked	<i>adj.</i> furnished with more than enough 满载的, 配备足够的
pipeline	<i>n.</i> a pipe used to transport liquids or gases 输油管道
tanker	<i>n.</i> a cargo ship designed to carry crude oil in bulk 油轮, 油船
curriculum	<i>n.</i> an integrated course of academic studies 课程
scheme	<i>n.</i> an elaborate and systematic plan of action 计划

Phrases and Proper Names

Myanmar	缅甸
China National Petroleum Corporation	中国石油天然气集团公司

Exercises

- Which of the following is NOT true of villagers of Phan Kaing in northern Myanmar?
 - It's traditional farming community.
 - The people are poor and have little access to education.
 - Only students can learn in the newly-built school.
 - The school is well-equipped and its library fully-stocked.
- China National Petroleum Corporation constructed a _____ oil pipeline from Myanmar's western coast right across the country and on to _____.
 - 770-kilometer; western China
 - 717-kilometer; southern China
 - 707-kilometer; southwestern China
 - 771-kilometer; southern China
- At Phan Kaing, the school teaches children _____, but in the long summer holidays there is _____ training for all.
 - the national curriculum; vocational
 - the local curriculum; occasional
 - sewing; vocational
 - computer skills; occasional
- According to the news report, what's special about China's cooperation with Myanmar?
 - They include more than a hundred hospitals.
 - They include more than a hundred schools.
 - They include a host of other health centers.
 - They include a bunch of community projects.

- 5 Where are the projects as shown in the video distributed in Myanmar?
-
-
- 6 Why are the pipelines mostly buried underground?
-
-
- 7 Should economic benefits be the top concern in international cooperation like the Belt and Road Initiative?
-
-

Section C Moving on



Video Three

New Media: What's the Belt and Road Initiative?

Introduction

The Belt and Road is a dream for the world. But what exactly is it? How does it work? Journalist Erik Nilsson explains the initiative to his 5-year-old daughter, Liliana, in *China Daily's* “Belt and Road Bedtime Stories” series, awakening her curiosity and understanding of what it means for the future of globalization.



Cultural Notes

Belt and Road Bedtime Stories

To promote China's grand plan to build a new Silk Road, an initiative known as One Belt, One Road (OBOR), *China Daily* started publishing a series of videos called “Belt and Road Bedtime Stories” aimed at young children in May, 2017.

Many people think of the Belt and Road as a massive international infrastructure project. However, they may find it hard to introduce the project to others. This video series helps explain the concept in simple and lively conversations between a father and a daughter.