

慢速新闻英语

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前 言

什么是新闻英语？

新闻英语包括报纸报道、广播报道和电视报道。作为报道语言，它必须使广大读者或听众易于了解，易于接受；不同于文学英语，它必须通俗易懂，不宜在词藻以及各种修辞手段上下功夫，但必须讲究实用，所以从文体角度来说，它是一种实用英语，因此，新闻英语除符合一般英语的要求以外，还必须讲究正确与明晰，简洁与生动，重点和独创。

怎样才能提高新闻英语听力？

要提高新闻英语听力，除了要熟悉新闻英语的语言特点外，还必须熟悉一些常用的口语、俚语、语调和多余字的省略（包括标题中的冠词、连接词、联系动词以及倾向性很强的形容词、副词）等；此外，还应当了解新闻报道的种类。新闻报道按内容可分为政治新闻、经济新闻、社会新闻、科学新闻与体育新闻，按目的可分为一般报道、趣味报道、专访报道等等。

本书特点：

本套书为了能使读者在最短的时间内成为新闻英语听力顶尖高手，专门针对新闻英语的特点，从美国各大英文广播电台及电视新闻节目中精选出涉及面广、实用性强的新闻报道；每一篇新闻报道都具有真实性、知识性和趣味性，并配有原声语音磁带，发音标准，是纯正地道的美语语音。本套书遵循从易到难、循序渐进的原则，分为《慢速新闻英语听力》和《快速新闻英语听力》上、下两册。初学者可由《慢速新闻英语听力》入手，在能听懂慢速新闻英语的基础上，再学习《快速新闻英语听力》，最终达到吃透新闻英语的境界！中、高级学者也可直接从《快速新闻英语听力》入手，在短期内变为一名新闻英语听力高手！

使用指南：

《慢速新闻英语听力》囊括了六十则新闻，共分为人物、文化、政治、科技等十个章节。每则新闻报道都附有英文原文及其译文，在英文原文

前有一小段相关介绍，译文后附有生词（词组）的注释、重要句式解析及补充词汇。

学习步骤：

一、 不看教材，仔细地听一遍录音（不求完全能听懂），听完后对不明白的地方作好标记。新闻的开头与结尾部分是应该大大地集中注意力的地方，因为在这里，前者是新闻的主要事件，后者是评价。

二、 第二次听录音，注意标记的部分。

三、 再次回顾一遍，如果还不能明白，分析原因；如果是词汇的原因，通过看讲解中的词汇解释解决，如果是语音语速上的原因，则尽量不看教材，通过多听几遍来解决。

四、 反复几次以后，对听力材料已经（至少在字面上）烂熟于心后，可以对照原文，看一下是否有自己理解错误的地方。译文是用来参考的，在能够独立理解的前提下尽量不要求助于译文。

五、 再听录音，完全理解新闻的内容。寻找在听新闻时应该舍去和必须注意的部分。这一步是十分重要的，它是今后听“真正”的新闻的演练。

六、 通过讲解中的词汇用法与句型部分记住相应的表达，并尽量在日常生活中不失时机地运用。而扩充的词汇也可以花工夫记一下，它们是对许多常见事物的精确表达，往往是反映一个人英语能力的一面镜子。通过这六步，才能充分地发挥本书的优势，也是我们采用这种编排体例的初衷。

作为一种新方法的尝试，我们衷心地希望本书对您的英语学习有所帮助！

《英语大世界》编辑部

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1. Building Rooftop Gardens 建造屋顶上的菜园

生活在城市嘈杂中的人们觉得自己离大自然是越来越远了。其实，我们在自家屋顶上也可以建造自己的菜园，收获自己的劳动成果！

Listen to the following report

Rooftop gardening is popular in many countries. It provides a way for people without land to grow food.

You begin by testing your roof to make sure it is strong enough. Then you cut and collect some grass. You cover the roof with a thin piece of plastic. Put the seeds directly into the wet grass. **It is important that the grass is kept wet until the plants begin to grow.** You can make your own liquid **fertilizer** if you can get waste from chickens. Put the chicken waste in a cloth bag. Then put the bag in a big container of water. After about one week, the water becomes a good liquid fertilizer.

The rooftop garden is a good place to grow **peas**, tomatoes, **beans**, **onions** and **lettuce**. If the box is deep enough, potatoes and **carrots** also will grow.

屋顶园艺在许多国家都很受欢迎。它为不拥有土地的人们提供了一种栽培农作物的方式。

首先你需要检查屋顶，确保它足够结实。然后割草，并把草收集起来。把一张塑料薄膜平铺在屋顶上，直接把种子播到湿草中。草一直要保湿，直到农作物开始生长，这一点很重要。如果你可以找到鸡粪，那么你就可以自制液体肥料。把鸡粪放入一个布袋中，然后把布袋放入一个盛水的大容器中。大约一个星期以后，水就成了很好的液体肥料。

屋顶菜园是种植豌豆、西红柿、豆荚、洋葱和莴苣的好地方。如果箱子够深的话，还可以种植马铃薯和胡萝卜。

New words and Expressions

fertilizer: ['fɜːtɪlaɪzə] n. 肥料 (尤指化学肥料)

pea: [pi:] n. [植] 豌豆

bean: [bi:n] n. [植] 豆，豆荚

onion: ['ʌnjən] n. [植] 洋葱，洋葱头

lettuce: ['letɪs] n. [植] 莴苣，生菜

carrot: ['kærət] n. [植] 胡萝卜

Useful Sentences

It is important that the grass is kept wet until the plants begin to grow.

固定句式：**It is important (difficult、possible 等形容词) + that** 从句是 it 作形式主语引导的主语从句，表“……很重要（难/是可能的……）”。
如：

例 1：It is difficult that the machine can be removed.

这架机器很难被移开。

例 2：It is possible that he will not accept the invitation.

他有可能不接受邀请。

例 3：It's interesting that she made such a decision.

她做出这样的决定很有趣。

Supplementary Words and Expressions

cucumber: ['kju:kəmbə] n. [植]黄瓜

cauliflower: ['kɔ:liflauə] n. [植]花椰菜

spinach: ['spinitʃ] n. [植]菠菜

peanut: ['pi:nʌt] n. [植]落花生

2. Developing Wheat Resistant to Leaf Rust

培育抗铁锈病的小麦

铁锈病是小麦产量的一个严重威胁，科学家们也在积极培育小麦中抵抗铁锈病的基因。

Listen to the following report

Leaf rust is a threat to wheat production in many areas of the United States. A **fungus** causes wheat leaf **rust**. Plants **infected** with the organism develop small reddish or orange **spores** on their leaves. In the past, researchers developed wheat plants with different **resistance** levels to wheat leaf rust. Such plants had only a single leaf rust resistance gene. The plants usually began to lose their effectiveness against the disease after a few years. Scientists currently must study **genetic** material in a plant to confirm the presence of more than one resistance **gene**.

铁锈病在美国的很多地区对小麦产量造成威胁。小麦的铁锈病是由一种真菌引起的。感染了这种病的农作物会在叶子上长出淡红色或橙色的孢子。过去，研究者们培育了对小麦铁锈病有不同抵抗力的小麦作物。这些作物中只有一种抗铁锈病基因。它们通常在几年后就开始对这种病失去抵抗力。现在科学家们必须研究作物中的基因物质，以确保其有一

种以上的抵抗基因

3. Pollution and Crops

污染与农作物

空气污染不但会危害人类的健康，还会减少农作物的产量。而且，人们吃了受其污染的农作物还有可能引起低能与癌症等现象！

Listen to the following report

The World Bank says air pollution is one of the worst environmental problems in large cities around the world. Air pollution causes breathing problems. It also threatens crop production in farm areas near huge cities.

The United Nations Environment Program says that air pollution reduces the amount of crops produced. It also reduces the **nutrient** level of crops. **As a result**, both the buyer and the seller of crops are hurt by air pollution.

The UN says dirty air is a **major** source of metal in crops. These metals include lead, zinc and copper. These metals can build up to dangerously high levels in the parts of plants that people eat. The German Appropriate Technology Exchange -GATE, reports that eating these metals can cause developmental problems and low **intelligence** levels among children. Some kinds of **cancers** and **kidney** damage have also been **linked** to metals in crops.

世界银行称空气污染是全世界大城市中最严重的环境问题之一。空气污染引起了呼吸道的问题，同时它也威胁着大城市附近的农业区农作物的产量。

联合国环境纲要称空气污染减少了农作物的产量，也降低了农作物的营养水平。因此农作物的买方和卖方都受到了空气污染的危害。

联合国称污染的空气是农作物中金属成分的主要来源。这些金属包括铅、锌和铜。这些金属能够储蓄在人们食用的植物。这些金属能够储蓄在人们食用的植物部分内并能达到高危险性的水平。据德国科学工艺交流组织报道，摄入过量这些金属会引起儿童的发育问题和低智商水平。此外，农作物中的金属还与几种癌症和肾脏损害有关。

New words and Expressions

nutrient: ['nju:triənt] adj. 有营养的

major: ['meɪdʒə] adj. 主要的，重要的

intelligence: [in'telidʒəns] n. 智力，智能

cancer: ['kænsə]n. 癌, 毒瘤

kidney: ['kidni]n. 肾, (动物可食用的)腰子

link: [lɪŋk] vi. 连接起来

Useful Sentences

As a result, both the buyer and the seller of crops are hurt by air pollution.

as a result 表示因果, 有承上启下的作用, 如:

As a result, the flight was delayed.

结果航班误点了。

Supplementary Words and Expressions

nutriment: ['nju:trɪmənt]n. 营养品

nutrimental: [nju:tri'mentl]adj. 有营养的

majority: [mə'dʒɔ:riti]n. 多数, 大半

major in: ['meɪdʒə,in]主修

intelligent: [ɪn'telɪdʒənt] adj. 聪明的, 有才智的, [计]智能的

intelligently: [ɪn'telɪdʒəntli] adv. 聪明地, 明智地

4.A Genetically-engineered Crop--StarLink Corn

一种转基因农作物—StarLink玉米

用基因技术制造的农作物对人类的健康有无危害, 这一直是人们所担心的问题。

Listen to the following report

Recently, American government scientists completed an **investigation** of a product called StarLink corn. StarLink is the only **genetically-engineered** crop grown in the United States that is not approved for human use.

The scientists said they found no **evidence** that StarLink corn had made anyone sick. Reports said the announcement could help reduce public **concern** that the corn represents a threat to human health.

A company called Aventis Crop Science developed StarLink corn. Scientists developed the corn by a process of genetic engineering. Genetic engineering is the technology of changing the genes of living things. The changed gene directs the plant or other **organism** to do things it normally does not do.

最近, 美国政府的科学家完成了对StarLink玉米产品的研究。StarLink是美国唯一一种经基因改造而未被批准用于人类食用的农作物。

科学家们说尚无迹象表明StarLink玉米会使人不适。报道称, 这个公告有助于减轻公众对这种玉米影响人类健康状况的担忧。

艾文提斯农作物科学公司培育了这种玉米。在培育过程中科学家运用了基因工程技术。基因工程就是改变活体的基因的技术。被改变了的基因可以使植物或其它生物体拥有其通常不艾文提斯农作物科学公司培育了这种玉米。在培育过程中科学家运用了基因工程技术。基因工程就是改变活体的基因的技术。被改变了的基因可以使植物或其它生物体拥有其通常不拥有的功能。

New words and Expressions

investigation: [in'vesti'geiʃən] n. 调查, 研究

genetically-engineered: adj. 用基因工程技术制作的

evidence: ['evidəns] n. 证据, 证物

concern: [kən'sə:n] n. 关心, 关注, 担忧

organism: ['ɔ:gənizəm] n. 生物体, 有机体

Supplementary Words and Expressions

investigate: [in'vestigeit] v. 调查, 研究

investigative: [in'vestigeitiv] adj. 研究性的, 调查的

evident: ['evidənt] adj. 明显的, 显然的

evidential: [evi'denʃəl] adj. 证据的, 可作证据的

concerned: [kən'sə:nd] adj. 关心的, 有关的

5. Conservation Agriculture

保护性农业

过多地使用重型农业设备会破坏土地, 看来, 还是用保护性农业方法比较安全可靠。

Listen to the following report

The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization is warning farmers about damage caused by heavy farm equipment, such as **tractors** and **ploughs**. FAO officials say repeated use of such

equipment is a major cause of soil loss and land damage in developing countries.

The officials say traditional methods to clear fields have been linked to soil loss, especially in warmer climates. They say **intensive** use of heavy machines also causes soil damage in industrial countries.

FAO officials say millions of **hectares** of land could be protected from damage and soil loss if more farmers followed **conservation** agriculture policies.

Conservation agriculture policies are designed to protect the environment and increase agricultural production. Farmers are required to cover their land with leaves, sticks and other organic materials. This natural cover protects the soil from heat, wind and rain. **It also keeps the soil cooler and helps to stop water from evaporating.**

联合国粮农组织就过多地使用重型农业设备引起的破坏对农民提出警告，比如过多地使用拖拉机和犁。这个组织的官员说这些设备的重复使用是发展中国家土壤流失和土地损害的主要原因。

官员们说传统的清理土地的办法导致土壤流失，尤其在气候较热的地区。他们说在工业国家重型机械的密集使用也会引起土地的损害。该组织的官员说如果有更多的农民遵从保护性农业政策，那么就可以有数百万公顷的土地免于遭受破坏和土壤损失。

保护性农业政策是为保护环境和提高农业产量而制定的。它要求农民们用树叶、树枝和其它的有机物来覆盖土地。这些天然的覆盖物可以保护土壤免受热、风和雨的侵蚀。同时它也使土壤保持较低的温度，从而有助于防止水分蒸发。

New words and Expressions

tractor: ['træktə] n. 拖拉机

plough: [plau] n. 犁

intensive: [in'tensiv] adj. 加强的，密集的

hectare: ['hektə:] n. 公顷（等于1万平方米）

conservation: [kənsə'veiʃən] n. 保存，保持

evaporate: [i'veəpəreit] v. (使)蒸发，消失

Useful Sentences

It also **keeps** the soil **cooler** and helps to **stop** water **from** evaporating.

这个句子虽短，但句中有两点值得注意：

1. **keeps the soil cooler**, **cooler**是形容词的比较级作**keep**的宾语补足语，类似的动词还有**make**，如：

make sb. irritable使某人烦躁不安

2. **stop from doing**是固定短语，意思是“阻止...做某事”，如：°

You can't stop us from going if we want to.

假若我们要去，你是阻止不了的。

Supplementary Words and Expressions

intensive care: 重病特别护理

intensity: [in'tensiti] n.强度，烈度

conservative: [kən'sə:vətiv] adj.保守的，守旧的 n.保守派

conserve: [kən'sə:v] vt.保存，保藏

evaporation: [i:vəpə'reiʃən] n.蒸发(作用)

evaporative: [i'væpə'reitiv] adj.成为蒸气的，蒸发的

6.Emily Dickinson

艾米莉·狄金森

在美国文学史中，很少有人能像**艾米莉狄金森** (Emily Dickinson, 1830—1886) 那样富有深邃、真挚和传奇的色彩，这些特点不仅体现在她的诗歌和思想方面，而且也包含在她本人的生活经历和感情世界里。对大多数人来讲，艾米莉一直是一个难解的迷，除了朋友在未经她同意的情况下，把她的6首诗作拿去发表之外，艾米莉生前几乎没有在美国文坛上留下任何痕迹。人们是在艾米莉去世几十年后才开始逐步认识她的，她是那种生不逢时而身后名显的天才，有点像荷兰画家凡高。所不同的是，凡高生前贫困潦倒以致精神崩溃。而艾米莉本人则生活在一个中产阶级家庭，过着衣食无忧、安逸自在的生活，潜心读书写作，淡泊世间功利，与世隔绝地生活在一个封闭狭小的空间里，筑造着自己丰富而深邃的精神巢穴。

Listen to the following report

Emily Dickinson has always been a kind of **mystery**. Few people of her time knew who she was or what she was doing. She wrote many letters and more than 1700 poems. She published only about ten poems during her life.

Emily Dickinson was born in 1830 in the small Massachusetts town of Amherst. She lived and died in the same house where she was born. Her parents were important people in the town. Many famous

visitors came to the Dickinson home and Emily met them.

Emily Dickinson was well educated. Yet she **withdrew** from the world as she grew older. She saw fewer and fewer visitors. She rarely left her house. She died in 1886, at the age of fifty-five. She was completely unknown to the world.

艾米莉·狄金森一直是一个神秘的人物。在她那个时代很少有人知道她是谁或者她是干什么的。她写了许多信和1700多首诗，但在她生前只出版了约10首诗。

艾米莉·狄金森1830年出生于阿默斯特的马萨诸塞小镇。她从出生到去世都生活在同一栋房子里。她的父母在城中是有地位的人。很多有名的拜访者去过她家，艾米莉见过他们。

艾米莉·狄金森接受过很好的教育。然而随着年龄的增长她渐渐退出世俗事务。她越来越少与拜访者会面，也很少离开家。她于1886年去世，享年55岁。对于世人而言，那时的她完全是个不知名的人。

New words and Expressions

mystery: ['mɪstəri] n. 神秘

withdraw: [wɪð'drɔː] vi. 缩回, 退出

Supplementary Words and Expressions

mystic: ['mɪstɪk] adj. 神秘的, 神秘主义的 n. 神秘家, 神秘主义者

withdrawal: [wɪð'drɔːəl] n. 收回, 撤退

withdrawn: [wɪð'drɔːn] adj. 性格内向的, 孤独的

7. Jacqueline Cochran

吉奎琳·哥奇兰

吉奎琳·哥奇兰 (Jacqueline Cochran, 1908-1980) 作为一名美国的飞行女将，她曾打破过飞行记录。1932年，仅经过三个星期的训练，吉奎琳就拿到了飞行执照，从此便开始了她的飞行生涯。二战中，她曾编组了著名的女子空军队，并因其出色的表现获得了“杰出服务勋章”。在吉奎琳辉煌的飞行生涯中，她还获得过“哈门勋章”、“威廉·E·米切尔将军勋章”等荣誉。

Listen to the following report

Some people's paths in life seem to be straight and true. From an early age, they are set on one goal. Other people's paths turn this way

and that. The events of their lives are a surprise.

Jacqueline Cochran was one of these people. No event in her early life was a **sign** of what she was to become--one of the best fliers in the world.

Jacqueline Cochran was known as Jackie. She said she was born in 1910. She did not really know. Her parents died when she was a baby. Another man and woman **adopted** her. They became her **legal** parents.

These people were very poor. They lived in several towns in Florida and Georgia. Jackie went to school for just two years. Then she began work in a cotton factory. She was eight years old. She earned six cents an hour.

有些人的人生道路看起来是平坦而正确的。从年轻时期开始，他们就确定了一个目标。而另一些人生道路则是曲折的。他们一生的经历令人吃惊。

吉奎琳·哥奇兰就是这样的一个人。在她的年少时期没有任何迹象表明她会成为世界上最棒的飞行员之一。

人们称吉奎琳·哥奇兰为杰姬。她自述自己出生于1910年，但其实她并不十分确定。在她还是婴儿的时候她的父母就过世了，另一对夫妇收养了她。他们就成了她的养父母。

这对夫妇很穷，曾在佛罗里达州和乔治亚州的几座城镇中居住过。杰姬只上过两年学，然后就去一家棉纱厂工作了。当时她只有八岁，每小时挣六美分。

New words and Expressions

sign: [sain] n. 征兆, 迹象

adopt: [ə'dɒpt] vt. 收养

legal: ['li:gəl] adj. 法律的, 法定的, 合法的

Supplementary Words and Expressions

adoption [ə'dɒpʃən] n. 收养, 采纳, 采用, 正式通过

legalize ['li:gəlaɪz] vt. 法律上认为……正当; 使合法化

8. John Grisham

约翰·葛里辛

约翰·葛里辛(John Grisham)是当代美国最有名的小说作家之一,向来以畅销的法律惊悚小说闻名于世,多数作品都曾改编成电影,如:《黑色豪门企业》(The Firm)、《绝对机密》(The Pelican Brief)、《终极证人》(The Client)、《终极审判》(The Chamber)、《杀戮时刻》(A Time to Kill)、《造雨人》(The Rainmaker)等。

Listen to the following report

John Grisham was born in the southern state of Arkansas in 1955. He worked as a lawyer for nearly ten years in the small town of Southaven, Mississippi. He also served in the Mississippi House of Representatives.

One day, Mr. Grisham heard a twelve-year-old girl tell a **court** how she had been sexually attacked. This led him to write a book exploring what would have happened if the girl's father had killed her **attackers**. He called the book "A Time to Kill." Many publishers **rejected** it before it was bought by a small company and published in 1988.

John Grisham immediately began writing another book. The book was called "The Firm." It became the best-selling novel of 1991. Since then, John Grisham has written one book a year. All of them have been best sellers.

约翰·葛里辛于1955年出生于阿肯色州南部。他在密西西比州的小城邵斯安文当了将近十年的律师。他还在密西西比州众议院任过职。

一天,葛里辛先生听到一个12岁的女孩在法庭上讲述她怎样受到过性侵害。这促使他写了一本书,探讨如果这位女孩的父亲杀死了性侵犯者会有什么结果。他将这本书命名为《杀戮时刻》。起初许多出版商拒绝发行这本书,后来它被一家小公司买走了,并于1988年出版。

很快约翰·葛里辛就开始写第二本书了。这本书名为《黑色豪门企业》。它成为1991年最畅销的小说。从那以后,约翰·葛里辛每年写一本书,他写的所有书都是畅销书。

New words and Expressions

court: [kɔ:t] n.法院, 庭院

attacker: [ə'tækə] n.攻击者, 进攻者

reject: [ri'dʒekt] vt.拒绝, 驳回

Useful Sentences

Mr. Grisham **heard** a twelve-year-old girl **tell** a court how she had been sexually attacked.

感官动词 (see, hear, smell, etc) 及 make、let 等词后+省 to 的动词不定式, 如:

例1: I saw the teacher enter the classroom.

我看见这个老师走进了教室。

例2: Mr. Black made his students stay in the cave.

布莱克先生让他的学生呆在洞里。

Supplementary Words and Expressions

rejective: [rɪ'dʒektɪv] adj. 拒绝的, 排斥的

rejectee: [rɪ'dʒek'ti:] n. 被拒绝者, 被开除者

rejection: [rɪ'dʒekʃən] n. 拒绝

9. Paul Robeson

保罗·罗伯逊

保罗·罗伯逊 (Paul Robeson, 1898-1976) 是美国著名黑人男低音。他先在哥伦比亚大学学习法律, 后在奥尼尔的《琼斯皇帝》等剧中演话剧。1925年举行首次独唱音乐会, 演唱黑人灵歌。1928年, 罗伯逊到英国巡回演出, 演出美国音乐剧《游览船》中诉说黑人痛苦的《老人河》而扬名世界。罗伯逊的音域宽厚, 嗓音柔和动听, 情感真挚, 以专门演唱黑人灵歌而著名。演出的电影有《琼斯皇帝》、《桑德斯河》、《水上舞台》及《骄傲的山谷》, 罗伯逊通晓多国语言, 能用多种语言演唱, 40年代到苏联旅行后, 信奉共产主义, 晚年因身体不佳而中止了演唱。

Listen to the following report

Paul Robeson was born in Princeton, New Jersey in 1898. His father was a former slave who became the **religious** leader of a Protestant **church**. Paul was an excellent student and **athlete**. Rutgers University in New Jersey gave him money so he could study there. He played four different sports while at Rutgers. He also was the top student in his class. Members of his class believed Paul Robeson would become the leader of black people in America.

Paul Robeson graduated from Rutgers in 1919. He attended law school at Columbia University in New York City. He was only the third