

English Bridge
英 语 桥

(3)

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内 容 简 介

《英语桥》是为了帮助大学生及其他广大英语爱好者提高英语水平,顺利通过四、六级及 TOEFL 考试而专门办的广播听力性质的原声读物。

它取材于 VOA Special English 中的各专题节目,由多位美国著名播音员播出,内容丰富生动,语调流畅舒缓,又配以四、六级听力题型的练习,为苦于提高听力能力的读者架起了一座跨越国界,寓学于用,通往成功的“英语桥”。

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主编的话

国家教委颁发的《高等学校英语专业基础阶段教学大纲》要求大学生在基础阶段能听懂相当于《美国之音》的 Special English 节目。为了帮助大学生从基础阶段走向高级阶段,我们创办了这种广播杂志性质的原声读物——English Bridge (《英语桥》)。English Bridge 主要取材于 VOA Special English 中的各专题节目,包括 American Mosaic, This Is America, People In America, In The News, Science Report 等。

本读物的编写、设计和制作是为了与以下三个目标接轨:

1. 与四、六级考试接轨

本读物的练习(Listening Comprehension)是按四、六级考试题型设计的,其中有“全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会”1995年7月15日和1996年7月30日二次公布并陆续采用的新题型。

2. 与 TOEFL(托福考试)接轨

去美国求学通常要参加 TOEFL 考试,其中的听力部分全部是美音英语。正如 VOA 英语专题节目中所说,TOEFL 听力得高分的方法之一是听 VOA Special English 和 Normal English(常规英语)。

3. 与收听 VOA 及其它外台的常规英语(Normal English)接轨

对于直接收听 VOA、BBC 等外台的常规英语有困难者,需要有个过渡。本读物所采用的 VOA 特别英语(Special English)专题节目无疑是过渡的桥梁。

本读物的主要对象是大学一二年级的学生(Freshman & Sophomore)和同等英语程度的学习者,可分为三个档次。不同档次有

不同的学习方法和不同的达标要求 ,如下表所示 :

类 型	学 习 方 法	达 标 要 求
普通型	先看汉语→再看英语→做题	能跟读 能基本模仿语音语调
较高型	先看英语→参看汉语→做题	能跟说 即不看文字逐句模仿无大错
标准型	听英语→直接做题	能复述 (Retell or Paraphrase) 语音语调准确 ,连贯无停顿

三种类型 ,方法不一 ,可对照尝试 ,不断调整转型。虽达标要求各异 ,但殊途同归 ,就像从南坡和北坡都可攀登上珠穆朗玛峰峰顶一样。

莫道砢岩不可攀 ,虹桥飞架连青天。但愿我们的 English Bridge 能帮助莘莘学子跨越语言关 ,到达各自的凌云绝顶。

赵恒元

1998 年 4 月北京

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Side A

How To Prepare To Study In U.S. (Get the Right Degree)

How foreign students can study in the United States ?

This week on our series for foreign students we explain the organization of university education in the United States. This information can prevent costly mistakes. You will not want to begin studying at school that could not provide the degree you need. Shirley Griffith has information you will need as you consider American universities.

Studying in the United States does not mean you have to choose a university that offers only the traditional 4-year degree. You may want to consider a school that offers certificate program. These programs are one year or less of training in areas such as office work , computer programming , and automobile repair. When you complete the program , you receive a certificate stating the skills you have learned. Make sure any program you want to enter offers a certificate that is accepted by employers in your country and in the United States , or you can start a two-year junior college or a community college. Such two-year programs lead to an associate degree. Some two-year programs prepare you immediately for skill trades or technical jobs in such areas as elec-

tronics and building.

Many 4-year colleges and universities accept community college work as the first two years toward a 4-year bachelor's degree.

Four-year college programs lead to a bachelor's degree. During the first 2 years you generally take subjects like English, history, mathematics, science and languages. What you take the last 2 years depends on your major area of study.

If you already have a college degree, you may be considering an American graduate school. You have to continue in graduate school if you want to become a doctor, lawyer, or professor. A master's degree usually takes two or three years of full time study. A doctoral degree or Ph D. takes 3 to 6 years.

Some colleges, universities, hospitals, and laboratories also offer chance to do scientific research. You may want to communicate with one of them to see if you can do research in the subject in which you are interested. Some provide money to support your research.

Next week we will discuss the first step in making a request to study at an American university.

Listening Comprehension

(听力理解)

I. Test type used in Bands 4 & 6 of College English Test (大学四、六级英语考试均使用的题型)

Directions : The following questions are based on the above passage you have just heard. For each of them there are four choices marked A) , B) , C) and D). You should decide on the best choice. Then mark the corresponding letter with a single line through the center.

1. What kind of degree will you probably get if you take a two-year junior college ?
A) A bachelor's degree C) An associate degree
B) A doctoral degree D) A master's degree
2. How many years will you probably spend in graduate school if you want to get Ph. D. ?
A) 1 C) 3
B) 2 D) 4

II. Spot Dictation , a new type of Band 4 of College English Test (听写填空 ,大学英语四级考试新题型)

Directions : The following part comes from the above passage you have just heard. Identify it first. Then write down the missing words while listening to it.

Studying in the United States does not mean you have to choose a university that offers only the traditional 4-year degree. You may want to consider a school (1) _____ . These programs are (2) _____ of training in areas such as office work , computer programming , and automobile repair. When you complete the program , you receive a certificate (3) _____ you have learned. Make sure any program you want to enter offers a certificate that is accepted (4) _____ in your country and in the United States , or you can start a two-year (5) _____ or a community college. Such two-year programs lead to (6) _____. Some two-year programs prepare you immediately for skill trades or technical jobs in such areas as electronics and building.

KEY

I . 1. € 2. Đ

II . (1) that offers certificate program (4) by employers
(2) one year or less (5) junior college
(3) stating the skills (6) an associate degree

怎样去美国求学

(选好学位)

外国学生怎样求学美国？

我们本周为外国学生准备的系列报导将讲一讲美国大学教育的组织机制。这些信息会帮助你避免走大的弯路。你一定不愿意去上一个不能给你所需要学位的学校。由雪莉·格里菲思给你讲这些信息。你考虑求学美国时，会需要这些信息的。

在美国上大学并不意味着你必须选择只颁发4年制学位的大学。你或许想上一所能发给结业证书的学校。这类大学的课程通常为一年或不到一年，培训的专业有办公室工作、计算机编程、汽车修理等。你学完课程后，会得到一种表明你所学技能的证书。要确保你学完任何专业后给你的证书能被你的国家的或美国的雇主认可。你也可去上2年制大学或社区大学。这种2年制大学上完后会授予你一种准学位。有些2年制的专业会培训你急用的手工艺技能或技术性工作，如电子、建筑业。

许多4年制大学承认社区大学的学业，视其为4年学士学位的前两年阶段。

4年的大学课程学完后可拿到学士学位。前两年所学的课程通常有英语、历史、数学、科学、其他语言。后两年学什么要看你主修什么专业。

如果你已经有大学学位了，你可能会考虑上美国的研究生院。如果你想成为大夫、律师或教授，就必须上研究生院。硕士学位通常需

要 2 年或 3 年的全日制学习。博士学位需要 3 ~ 6 年的学习。

有些学院、大学、医院、实验室还提供搞科研的机会。你可以从中挑选一个 , 与他们联系一下 , 看能不能就你感兴趣的课题进行研究工作。有的会给你提供经费支持你的研究。

下一周我们将讲讲求学美国需要提出申请的第一步。

How To Prepare To Study In U.S.

(Harvard University & MIT)

A listener in Guangdong Province , China asks about 2 universities in the Northeast : Harvard University and Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Harvard is the oldest university in the United States. It was founded in 1636 in Cambridge , Massachusetts. The university was named after a young church man John Harvard who died and left the college 400 books. Today Harvard has more than 90 libraries containing more than 12 000 000 books. It has one of the best medical colleges and business schools in the United States. Harvard also educates students in law , government , education , and science. Years ago Harvard students were white men mostly from rich families in the northeastern United States. That has changed. This year 34% of the first year students of Harvard are not white. 45% are women. 18 000 students attend classes at Harvard university today. 2 600 are from outside the United States. Most of these are graduate students from Asia and Europe. Most of them are in the schools of public health , social science , and dentistry.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology is also known as MIT. It is in the same town as Harvard near the northeastern city of Boston.

Many years ago all students at MIT studied engineering , but after World War II the school is expanded to include social sciences and humanities. This means MIT students today are trained not only in science and mathematics but political science , history , philosophy , and languages. School officials say MIT is different from other engineering schools because its professors and students work with industries to solve real problems. About 10 ,000 students are studying at MIT this year. About 2 ,000 are from outside the United States. Most of these foreign students are graduate students studying engineering. MIT officials say most of their international students this year are from Canada , China , Japan , and Korea.

Listening Comprehension

(听力理解)

I. Test type used in Bands 4 & 6 of College English Test (大学四、六级英语考试均使用的题型)

Directions : The following questions are based on the above passage you have just heard. For each of them there are four choices marked A) , B) , C) and D) . You should decide on the best choice. Then mark the corresponding letter with a single line through the center.

1. Which university is the oldest one in the United States ?
A) Harvard University C) MIT
B) Yale University D) Cambridge University
2. How many foreign students are there in Harvard University ?
A) 2 000 C) 10 000
B) 2 500 D) 18 000
3. What degree will foreign students improbably get at Harvard and MIT ?
A) An associate degree C) A master's degree
B) A bachelor's degree D) A doctoral degree
4. Which program is probably the best one in MIT ?
A) Law C) Dentistry
B) Education D) Engineering

II. Spot Dictation , a new type of Band 4 of College English Test
(听写填空 ,大学英语四级考试新题型)

Directions : The following part comes from the above passage you have just heard. Identify it first. Then write down the missing words while listening to it.

Harvard is the oldest university in the United States. It was founded (1) _____ in Cambridge , Massachusetts. The university was named after a young church man John Harvard who died and left the college (2) _____ books. Today Harvard has more than 90 libraries containing more than (3) _____ books. It has one of the best medical colleges and business schools in the United States. (4) _____ also educates students in law , government , education , and science. Years ago Harvard students were (5) _____ mostly from rich families in the northeastern United States. That has changed. This year (6) _____ of the first year students of Harvard are not white. (7) _____ are women. (8) _____ students attend classes at Harvard university today. (9) _____ are from outside the United States. Most of these are (10) _____ from Asia and Europe. Most of them are in the schools of public health , social science , and dentistry.

KEY

I. 1. A 2. B 3. A 4. D

- II. (1) 1636 (6) 34%
(2) 400 (7) 45%
(3) 12 000 000 (8) 18 000
(4) Harvard (9) 2 600
(5) white men (10) graduate students

怎样去美国求学 (哈佛大学和麻省理工学院)

中国广东省的一位听众询问美国东北部两所大学的情况。这两所大学是哈佛大学和麻省理工学院。

哈佛大学是美国最古老的大学,是 1636 年创建的,地点在马萨诸塞州的剑桥区。该大学是以一个叫约翰·哈佛的年轻牧师命名的,他去世后给了该校 400 册图书。今天,哈佛大学有 90 多个图书馆,藏书 12 000 000 册。哈佛大学现在有一所美国一流的医学院和许多商务研究生院。哈佛大学还培养法律、政府管理、教育和科学方面的学生。多年以前,哈佛大学都是白人学生,大部分来自美国东北部的富有家庭。这种状况已经改变。今年,哈佛大学的一年级新生中有 34% 不是白人,45% 是女生。在校生共 18 000

人。外国学生有 2 600 人 ,大部分是研究生 ,来自亚洲和欧洲 ,在研究生院学习公共卫生、社会科学和牙医学。

麻省理工学院简称 MIT 和哈佛大学在同一城区 ,离美国东北部城市波士顿不远。许多年前 ,麻省理工学院的学生们都学工程 ,但是 ,第二次世界大战后该校拓宽了教学范围 ,包括了社会科学和人文科学。这就是说 ,今天的麻省理工学院不仅培养科学和数学方面的学生 ,而且培养政治科学、历史、哲学、语言学等方面的学生。该校的工作人员说 ,麻省理工学院不同于其他的工科院校 ,因为该校的教授和学生研究工业的目的是为了解决实际问题。今年 ,麻省理工学院有 10 000 名学生 ,其中有 2 000 名是外国学生。外国学生中的大多数人是研究生 ,学习工程。麻省理工学院的工作人员说 ,该校今年的外国学生来自加拿大、中国、日本、朝鲜等国家。

Citizenship Of Green Card Holders

More and more people are seeking to become American citizens through the legal process known as naturalization. This is for people who have come to the United States and want the same rights as someone born American.

Requests for citizenship began increasing sharply a few years ago. Before then there were about 300 000 requests a year. Now the U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service receives more than 1 , 000 000 a year. An agency spokesman says the INS expects to naturalize more than 1 000 000 new citizens this year. Last year almost 500 000 people became America's citizens.

The increase in requests is seen as partly the result of changes in America's immigration laws in recent years. These changes permit some people who have come into the United States illegally to seek citizenship at this time. Another reason for the increase in requests for citizenship may be the concern among noncitizens about new efforts to limit public assistance for people who are not citizens.

This week Congress passed a new immigration bill. President Clinton signed the bill. It provides money to increase efforts to stop foreigners from entering the country illegally.

Before becoming a naturalized citizen a person must be a legal , permanent resident of the United States. A person must live in the U.

S. for at least five years to be considered a permanent resident unless the person is married to an American. In that case the requirement is three years.

There also are restrictions on travel outside the U. S.

To become a citizen a person must promise to be loyal to the U. S.

There are other requirements , too. A person cannot have been found guilty of serious crime. A person also must show an understanding of American history and government. And most people must pass a test of simple English words.

Those seeking citizenship must pay 95 dollars when they make their request.

Before seeking naturalization one must have what is known as a green card. This document shows that the person is a permanent legal resident of the U. S. and has the right to work. It may be possible to get a green card through a relative , or an employer in the U. S.

Those with asylum or refugee protection are given green cards. In addition the State Department holds a yearly visa lottery competition for areas of the world. It receives about seven hundred million requests. Form these 55 000 people are chosen , and if approved , given green cards — the first step toward becoming a naturalized American.

This Special English program In The News was written by Avi Arditti. This is Doug Johnson.

Listening Comprehension

(听力理解)

I. Test type used in Bands 4 & 6 of College English Test (大学四、六级英语考试均使用的题型)

Directions : The following questions are based on the above passage you have just heard. For each of them there are four choices marked A) , B) , C) and D) . You should decide on the best choice. Then mark the corresponding letter with a single line through the center.

1. What's the first step to seek to become an American citizen ?
 - A) Getting a green card
 - B) Sending 95 dollars to INS
 - C) Taking a test of simple English words
 - D) Having no record of serious crime
2. What doesn't work if you want to get a green card ?
 - A) You have a relative in the U. S. .
 - B) Your employer is an American.
 - C) You take part in the visa lottery competition.
 - D) You send the INS officials 95 dollars.

II. Spot Dictation , a new type of Band 4 of College English Test (听写填空 ,大学英语四级考试新题型)

Directions : The following part comes from the above passage you have just heard. Identify it first. Then write down the

missing words while listening to it.

More and more people are seeking to become American citizens through the legal process known as (1) _____. This is for people who have come to the United States and want the same rights as someone (2) _____.

Requests for (3) _____ began increasing sharply a few years ago. Before then there were about (4) _____ requests a year. Now the U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service receives more than (5) _____ a year. An agency spokesman says the INS expects to naturalize more than (6) _____ new citizens this year. Last year almost 500 000 people became American citizens.

KEY

I . 1. A 2. D

II . (1) naturalization	(4) 300 000
(2) born American	(5) 1 000 000
(3) citizenship	(6) 1 000 000

绿卡族怎样取得公民权

现在越来越多的人想通过合法程序成为美国公民,即归化。这是指已来到美国而且想享有美国出生的公民的权力的人。

几年前,要求得到公民权的人急剧增多。以前每年约有 30 万人提出要求,而现在美国移民归化局每年接到 1 百万多人的要求。该局的一位发言人说,美国移民局今年要办理 1 百多万人。去年大约有 50 万人成为美国公民。

要求美国公民权的人数增加的部分原因是近几年美国移民法修改的结果。这些修改容许已经非法来美的一些人现在可办理申请公民权。另一个原因可能是非美国公民担心对雇用他们的规定将会出台新的限制。

本周国会通过了一项新的移民提案,克林顿总统已经签署。因此,政府将拨出资金,加大力度阻止外国人非法入境。

一个人在成为归化的公民以前,必须是美国长久合法的居民。一个人必须在美国住 5 年以上,才被认为是长久居民,但和美国人结婚的人除外。如果是和美国人结婚,要求期限为 3 年。

移民法对在美国以外的地方旅行也有限制。

想成为美国公民的人必须承诺对美国忠诚。

还有其他一些要求,如不能有严重的犯罪记录,还必须对美国历史和政府有所了解,大多数人必须通过识别简单英语单词的考试等。

想得到美国公民权的人提出申请时,必须交付 95 美元的费用。

想成为美国公民前,必须先持有所说的绿卡。绿卡就是一种证件,表示此人是美国长久合法居民,有权工作。想得到绿卡可以通过在美的亲戚关系或雇主。

政治避难的人或难民可以拿到绿卡。此外,美国国务院每年在全球各地举行获奖入境竞赛,有意入境的参赛者约有 7 亿人,从中选出 55,000 人,经核准,可发给绿卡。这是迈向美国公民的第一步。

Helen Keller (1)

I'm Shirley Griffith. And I'm Ray Freeman.

Every week we tell about a person who was important in the history of the United States. This week we tell about Helen Keller. She was blind and deaf , but she became a famous writer and teacher.

The name Helen Keller has had special meaning for millions of people in all parts of the world. She could not see or hear. Yet Helen Keller was able to do so much with her days and years. Her success gave others hope. Helen Keller was born June 27 , 1880 in a small town in northern Alabama. Her father Arthur Keller was a captain in the army of the South during the American Civil War. Her mother was his second wife. She was much younger than her husband. Helen was their first child. Until she was a year and one half old Helen Keller was just like any other child. She was very active. She began walking and talking early. Then 19 months after she was born , Helen became very sick. It was a strange sickness that made her completely blind and deaf. The doctor could not do anything for her. Her bright happy world now was filled with silence and darkness.

From that time until she was almost 7 years old Helen could communicate only by making signs with her hands. But she learned how to

be active in her silent dark environment. The young child had strong desires. She knew what she wanted to do. No one could stop her from doing it. More and more she wanted to communicate with others. Making simple signs with her hands was not enough. Something was ready to explode inside of her because she could not make people understand her. She screamed and struggled when her mother tried to control her.

When Helen was six , her father learned about a doctor in Baltimore , Maryland. The doctor had successfully treated people who were blind. Helen s parents took her on a train to Baltimore , but the doctor said he could do nothing to help Helen. He suggested the Keller s get a teacher for the blind who could teach Helen to communicate. A teacher arrived from the Perkins Institution for the blind in Boston. Her name was Anne Sullivan. She herself had once been almost completely blind. But she had regained her sight. At Perkins she had learned the newest methods of teaching the blind.

Anne Sullivan began by teaching Helen that everything had a name. The secret to the names was the letters that form them. The job was long and difficult. Helen had to learn how to use her hands and fingers to speak for her. But she was not yet ready to learn. First she had to be taught how to obey and how to control her anger. Miss Sullivan was quick to understand this. She wrote to friends in Boston about her experiences teaching Helen :

The first night I arrived I gave Helen a doll. As she felt the doll with one hand , I slowly form the letters d-o-l-l with my fingers in her other hand. Helen looked in wonder and surprise as she felt my hand. Then she formed the letters in my hand just as I had done in hers. She

was quick to learn , but she was also quick in anger. For seven years no one had taught her self-control. Instead of continuing to learn , she picked up the doll and threw it on the floor. She was this way in almost everything she did. Even at the table while eating she did exactly as she pleased. She even put her hands in our plates and ate our food. The second morning I would not let her put her hand on my plate. The family became troubled and left the room. I closed the door and continued to eat. Helen was on the floor kicking and screaming and trying to pull the chair out from under me. This continued for half an hour or so. Then she got up from the floor and came to find out what I was doing. Suddenly she hit me. Every time she did this , I hit her hand. After a few minutes of this she went to her place at the table and began to eat with her fingers. I gave her a spoon to eat with. She threw it on the floor. I forced her to get out of her chair to pick the spoon up. At last after two hours she sat down and ate like other people. I had to teach her to obey. But it was painful to her family to see their deaf and blind child punished. So I asked them to let me move with Helen into a small one-room house nearby. The first day Helen was away from her family , she kicked and screamed most of the time. That night I could not make her get into bed. We struggled , but I held her down on the bed. Luckily I was stronger than she. The next morning I expected more of the same , but to my surprise she was calm , even peaceful. Two weeks later she had become a gentle child. She was ready to learn. My job now was pleasant. Helen learned quickly. Now I could lead and shape her intelligence. We spent all day together. I formed words in her hand the names of everything we touched. But she had no idea what the words meant. As time passed , she learned how to sew clothes and make things. Everyday we visited the farm animals and searched for eggs in

the chicken houses. All the time I was busy forming letters and words in her hand with my fingers. Then one day , about a month after I arrived , we were walking outside , something important happened. We heard someone pumping water. I put Helen s hand under the cool water and formed the word w-a-t-e-r in her other hand , w-a-t-e-r , w-a-t-e-r. I formed the word again and again in her hand. Helen looked straight up at the sky as if a lost memory or thought of some kind was coming back to her. Suddenly the whole mystery of language seemed clear to her. I could see that the word w-a-t-e-r meant something wonderful and cool that flowed over her hand. The word became alive for her. It awakened her spirit and gave her light and hope. She ran towards the house. I ran after her. One by one she touched things and asked their name. I told her. She went on asking for names and more names ...

From that time on Helen left the house each day searching for things to learn. Each new name brought new thoughts. Everything she touched seemed alive. One day Helen remembered the doll she had broken. She searched everywhere for the pieces. She tried to put the pieces together but could not. She understood what she had done and was not happy. Miss Sullivan taught Helen many things : to read and write and even to use a typewriter. But most important , she taught Helen how to think.

For the next three years Helen learned more and more new words. All day Miss Sullivan kept touching Helen s hand spelling words that gave Helen a language. In time Helen showed she could learn foreign Languages. She learned Latin , Greek , French and German. Helen was able to learn many things not just languages. She was never willing to leave a problem unfinished , even difficult problems in

mathematics. One time Miss Sullivan suggested leaving a problem to solve until the next day. But Helen wanted to keep trying. She said , “ I think I would make my mind stronger to do it now. ”

Helen traveled a lot with her family or alone with Miss Sullivan. In 1888 Helen , her mother and Miss Sullivan went to Boston , Massachusetts. They visited the Perkins Institution where Miss Sullivan had learned to teach. They stayed for most of the summer at the home of family friends near the Atlantic Ocean. In Helen s first experience with the ocean she was caught by a wave and pulled under the water. Miss Sullivan rescued her. When Helen recovered she demanded , “ Who put salt in the water ?”

Three years after Helen started to communicate with her hands , she began to learn to speak as other people did. She never forgot these days. Later in life she wrote , “ No deaf child can ever forget the excitements of his first word. Only one who is deaf can understand the loving way I talk to my dolls , to the stones , to birds and animals. Only the deaf can understand how I felt when my dog obeyed my spoken command. ” Those first days when Helen Keller developed the ability to talk were wonderful. But they proved to be just the beginning of her many successes.

Listening Comprehension

(听力理解)

I. Test type used in Bands 4 & 6 of College English Test (大学四、六级英语考试均使用的题型)

Directions : The following questions are based on the above passage you have just heard. For each of them there are four choices marked A) , B) , C) and D). You should decide on the best choice. Then mark the corresponding letter with a single line through the center.

1. Where was Helen Keller born ?
A) In Maryland
B) In Alabama
C) In Massachusetts
D) In Boston
2. How old was Helen when she got a strange sickness that made her blind and deaf ?
A) One year old
B) A year and one half old
C) Two years old
D) Three-year old
3. What was the first thing did Miss Sullivan have to teach Helen if she wanted her teaching going smoothly ?
A) How to scream
B) How to kick
C) How to obey
D) How to use a spoon
4. What did Helen feel when Miss Sullivan formed the letters of water in her hand at a water pump ?
A) She felt the word water having life

- B) She thought someone put salt in the water
- C) She felt the water clear
- D) She felt she was thirsty

5. How many foreign languages did Helen learn ?

- A) 1
- B) 2
- C) 3
- D) 4

6. Who put salt in the water which Helen was pulled under ?

- A) Helen's mother
- B) Helen's father
- C) Miss Sullivan
- D) Nobody

II. Spot Dictation , a new type of Band 4 of College English Test
(听写填空 ,大学英语四级考试新题型)

Directions : The following part comes from the above passage you have just heard. Identify it first. Then write down the missing words while listening to it.

The name Helen Keller has had special meaning for millions of people in all parts of the world. She could not (1) _____ . Yet Helen Keller was able to do so much with her (2) _____. Her success gave others hope. Helen Keller was born (3) _____ in a small town in northern Alabama. Her father Arthur Keller was a (4) _____ in the army of the South during the American (5) _____. Her mother was his (6) _____. She was much younger than her husband. Helen was their first child. Until she was (7) _____ Helen Keller was just like any other child. She was very active. She began walking and talking early. Then 18 months after she was born , Helen (8) _____

_____ . It was a strange sickness that made her completely (9) _____ . The doctor could not do anything for her. Her bright happy world now was filled with (10) _____ and darkness.

KEY

I . 1. B 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. D 6. D

- II . (1) see or hear (6) second wife
(2) days and years (7) a year and one half old
(3) June 27 , 1880 (8) became very sick
(4) captain (9) blind and deaf
(5) Civil War (10) silence

海伦·凯勒 (1)

我是雪莉·格里菲思。我是李·弗里曼。

我们给听众讲讲海伦·凯勒。她又瞎又聋,但她成了一位著名作家和教师。

海伦·凯勒的名字对世界各地千百万人有着特殊的含义。她看不见东西,听不到声音,但在她的一生中做了许多事情。她的成功给其他人带来了希望。海伦·凯勒于1880年6月27日出生在

亚拉巴马州北部的一个小镇上。她父亲叫阿瑟·凯勒，是南北战争中南方军的一位上尉。她母亲是父亲的第二个妻子，比她父亲年轻许多。海伦是他们的第一个孩子。在一岁半之前，海伦·凯勒和其他孩子一样。她很活泼，很早就会走路和说话了。但是她出生的19个月后，得了重病。这种病很奇怪，致使海伦完全成了瞎子和聋子。医生对此也无能为力。她眼前光明快乐的世界此刻充满了寂静和黑暗。

从那时起到7岁前，海伦只能用手比划进行交流。但是她学会在寂静黑暗的环境中怎样活泼。这孩子有很强的渴望。她知道自己想做什么，谁也挡不住她。她越来越想和别人交流。用手简单地比划已经不够用了。她的内心深处有什么东西要爆发，因为她的举止已难以让人理解。当她母亲管束她时，她会哭叫闹哄。

海伦6岁时，她父亲打听到马里兰州的巴尔的摩有位医生医治盲人很成功。海伦的父母带着海伦坐火车到了巴尔的摩，可是这位医生说治不了海伦的病，建议凯勒家去请一位教育人的老师教海伦和别人交流。从波士顿的珀金斯盲人研究院来了一位女老师，名叫安妮·沙利文。安妮本人曾差点儿失明，但重见了光明。在珀金斯盲人研究院里，安妮·沙利文学会了教育人的最新方法。

安妮·沙利文开始教海伦时，告诉海伦任何东西都有个名字。名字的秘密就是组成名字的字母。这工作漫长又艰难。海伦必须学会用自己的手和手指头说话，可是她不想学。因此，第一步要教育她听话和怎样控制自己不发怒。沙利文小姐很快就明白了这一点。她曾经写信给波士顿的朋友，谈到了她教海伦的经历：

我到达的第一天晚上，我给海伦一个玩具娃娃。当海伦用一只手触摸到玩具娃娃时，我用我的手指在她的另一只手上慢慢地

写下了 d-o-l-l。海伦感觉到我写字的手时 ,显得很惊奇。然后 ,她照我的样子在我的手上写下我写的字母。她学得很快 ,但发怒也快 ,因为 7 年来没有人教育她自我约束。她学着学着不学了 ,抓起玩具娃娃 ,摔到了地上。她想怎么着就怎么着。吃饭时也这样 ,她甚至把手伸到我们的盘子里抓吃的。第二天早饭时 ,我不让她到我的盘子里乱抓。她的家人们心里不是滋味 ,离开房间。我关上门子 ,继续吃饭。海伦躺在地上又踢又叫地撒泼 ,还用力想拉走我坐的椅子。她这样折腾了大约有半小时 ,然后爬起来 ,想看看我在做什么。突然 ,她动手打我。她每打我一次 ,我就打一下她的手。就这样几分钟后 ,她回到了她的座位上 ,自己用手吃饭去了。我递给她一个小勺子 ,让她用勺子吃。她把勺子摔在地上。我强制她离开她坐的椅子去把小勺子捡起来。两个小时后 ,她最终和别人一样好好坐着吃饭了。我必须教育她听话。但对她的家人来说 ,看到自己又瞎又聋的孩子受到惩罚时 ,心里很痛苦。因此 ,我要求他们让我和海伦搬到附近一间小屋里住 ,更多地单独和海伦在一起。海伦离开她的家人的第一天 ,差不多全天都在踢打和号叫。到了晚上 ,我让她睡觉她不听。我们俩折腾了一阵子 ,但还是把她按在了床上。庆幸地是 ,我比她力气大。第二天早上 ,我估计她会闹得更凶 ,可是令我吃惊的是她非但没闹哄 ,而且很平和。两周后 ,她变成了一个温柔的孩子。她愿意学习了。这时我工作起来很开心。海伦学得很快。我现在能引导开发她的智力了。我们整天在一起。我把她触摸到的任何东西的名字都在她手上写 ,但她不懂是什么意思。慢慢地她学会了怎样缝衣服 ,怎样做东西。每天我们去参观农场里的动物 ,或到鸡棚里找鸡蛋。我随时随地忙着用我的手指在她手上写字母。后来有一天 ,是我到达的一个月后 ,我们在外面散步 ,一件重要的事情发生了。我们听到有人在用手泵抽水。我把海伦的手放进凉水里 ,并在她的另一只手上写下

了 w-a-t-e-r , w-a-t-e-r , w-a-t-e-r.....我在她的手上一遍又一遍地写。海伦抬起头望着天 ,好像她失去的记忆力回到了她身上。突然间 ,她好像弄清楚了语言的全部秘密。我能看得出来 ,w-a-t-e-r 这个单词意味着一种发凉的奇妙的东西从她手上流过。这个单词对她来说变活了 ,唤醒了她的神志 ,给她带来了光明和希望。她向家里跑去 ,我跟在她后面跑。她一个一个地触摸东西 ,一个一个问它们的名字。我一一告诉她。她问的名字越来越多...

从那天开始 ,海伦每天都走出家门 ,去找东西学习。每一个新名字都会给她带来一种新的思想。她触摸到的任何东西好像都是有生命的。有一天 ,海伦想起了她摔碎的玩具娃娃。她到处找娃娃的碎片 ,想拼装成完整的原样 ,但没弄成。她认识到做错了那件事 ,心里内疚。沙利文小姐教会了海伦很多事 :读书、写字、甚至会用打字机。但她教会海伦最重要的是怎样思考问题。

在以后的三年里 ,海伦学会了越来越多的单词。沙利文小姐整天拉着海伦的手写字 ,从而教会了海伦一种语言。随着时间地推移 ,海伦显示出还能学外语。她学会了拉丁语、希腊语、法语、德语等。海伦能学会许多东西 ,不仅仅是各种语言。她不愿留下难题半途而废 ,甚至很难的数学题。有一次沙利文小姐建议她留下一道题第二天再解。但是 ,海伦想攻下来。她说 ,“我要再加一把劲儿 ,现在就把它解出来。”

海伦外出旅游很多 ,有时是和她的家人 ,有时单独和沙利文小姐。1888年 ,海伦和母亲、沙利文小姐三人去马萨诸塞州的波士顿。他们参观了珀金斯研究院 ,沙利文小姐曾在这里学习盲人教育。那个夏天的大大部分时间里 ,他们住在靠近大西洋的朋友家里。海伦第一次接触海洋就被海浪卷到水底下。沙利文小姐救了她的命。当海伦苏醒过来后 ,她问 ,“是谁往水里放盐了?”

海伦用手和别人交流了三年后,开始学习和别人一样说话。她永远忘不了那些日子。在后来的生活中她写道,“一个聋孩子听到的第一个词是永远不会忘记的。只有失去了听力的人才能够理解,我和我的玩具娃娃、石头、鸟、动物说话时的倾心。只有失去了听力的人才能够理解,我的狗按我说的话去做事时我是怎样一种感慨。”海伦·凯勒开发自己说话能力的最初那些日子里确实令人赞叹。但是,那些只不过是海伦·凯勒许多成功的开始。

Side B

Helen Keller (2)

Every week we tell about someone who was important in the history of the United States. This week we finish the story of a writer and educator Helen Keller. She helped millions of people who like her were blind and deaf.

We reported last week that Helen Keller suffered from a strange sickness when she was only 19 months old. It made her completely blind and deaf. For the next five years she had no way of successfully communicating with other people. Then a teacher Anne Sullivan arrived from Boston to help her. Miss Sullivan herself had once been blind. She tried to teach Helen to live like other people. She taught her how to use her hands as a way of speaking. Miss Sullivan took Helen out into the woods to explore nature. They also went to the circus , the theatre , and even to factories. Miss Sullivan explained everything in the language she and Helen used , a language of touch , of fingers and hands. Helen also learned how to ride to horse , to swim , to row a boat , and even to climb trees.

Helen Keller once wrote about these early days.

One beautiful spring morning I was alone in my room , reading.

Suddenly a wonderful smell in the air made me get up and put out my hands. The spirit of spring seemed to be passing in my room. "What is it?" I asked. The next minute I knew it was coming from the mimosa tree outside. I walked outside to the edge of the garden, toward the tree. There it was, shaking in the warm sunshine. Its long branches, so heavy with flowers, almost touched the ground. I walked through the flowers to the tree itself and then just stood silent. Then I put my foot on the tree and pulled myself up into it. I climbed higher and higher until I reached a little seat. Long ago someone had put it there. I sat for a long time... Nothing in all the world was like this.

Later Helen learned that nature could be cruel as well as beautiful. Strangely enough she discovered this in a different kind of tree.

One day my teacher and I were returning from a long walk. It was a fine morning, but it started to get warm and heavy. We stopped to rest two or three times. Our last stop was under a cherry tree, a short way from our house. The shade was nice and the tree was easy to climb. Miss Sullivan climbed with me. It was so cool up in the tree, we decided to have lunch there. I promised to sit still until she went to the house for some food. Suddenly a change came over the tree. I knew the sky was black because all the heat which meant light to me had died out of the air. A strange odor came up to me from the earth. I knew it. It was the odor which always comes before a thunder storm. I felt alone, cut off from friends, high above the firm earth. I was frightened and wanted my teacher. I wanted to get down from that tree quickly, but I was no help to myself. There was a moment of terrible silence. Then a sudden and violent wind began to shake the tree and its leaves kept

coming down all around me. I almost fell. I wanted to jump , but was afraid to do so. I tried to make myself small in the tree as the branches rubbed against me. Just as I thought that both the tree and I were going to fall , a hand touched me. It was my teacher. I held her with all my strength , then shook with joy to feel the solid earth under my feet.

Miss Sullivan stayed with Helen for many year. She taught Helen how to read , how to write and how to speak. She helped her to get ready for school and college. More than anything , Helen wanted to do what others did , and do it just as well. In time Helen did go to college and completed her studies with high honors. But it was a hard struggle. Few of the books she needed were written in the Braille language that the blind could read by touching pages. Miss Sullivan and others had to teach her what was in these books by forming words in her hands. The study of geometry and physics was especially difficult. Helen could only learn about squares , triangles and other geometrical forms by making them with wires. She kept feeling the different shapes of these wires until she could see them in her mind.

During her second year college Miss Keller wrote the story of her life and what a college meant to her. This is what she wrote.

My first day at Radcliffe college was of great interest. Some powerful force inside me made me test my mind. I wanted to learn if it was as good as that of others. I learned many things at college. One thing I slowly learned was that knowledge does not just mean power , as some people say. Knowledge leads to happiness because to have it is to know what is true and real. To know what great man of the past had thought , said , and done is to feel the heartbeat of humanity down

through the ages.

All of Helen Keller's knowledge reached her mind through her sense of touch and smell, and of course her feelings. To know a flower was to touch it, feel it and smell it. This sense of touch became greatly developed as she got older. She once said that hands speak almost as loudly as words. She said the touch of some hands frightened her. The people seemed so empty of joy that when she touched their cold fingers it is as if she were shaking hands with a storm. She found the hands of others full of sunshine and warmth. Strangely enough Helen Keller learned to love things she could not hear, music for example. She did this through her sense of touch. When waves of air beat against her, she felt them. Sometimes she put her hand to a singer's throat. She often stood for hours with her hands on a piano while it was played. Once she listened to an organ. Its powerful songs made her move her body in rhythm with the music. She also liked to go to museums. She thought she understood sculptures as well as others. Her fingers told her the true size and the feel of the material.

What did Helen Keller think of herself, what did she think about the tragic loss of her sight and hearing. This is what she wrote as a young girl.

Sometimes a sense of loneliness covers me like a cold mist. I sit alone, and wait at life's shut-door. Beyond there is light and music and sweet friendship. But I may not enter. Silence sits heavy upon my soul. Then comes hope with a sweet smile and said softly, "There is joy in forgetting oneself." And so I tried to make the light in others' eyes my sun, the music in others' ears my symphony, the smile on others' lips my happiness.

Helen Keller was tall and strong. When she spoke , her face looked very alive. It helped to give meaning to her words. She often felt the faces of close friends when she was talking to them to discover their feelings. She and Miss Sullivan both were known for their sense of humor. They enjoyed jokes and laughing at funny things that happened to themselves or others. Helen Keller had to work hard to support herself after she finished college. She spoke to many groups around the country. She wrote several books and she made one movie based on her life. Her main goal was to increase public interest in the difficulties of people with physical problems. The work Helen Keller and Anne Sullivan did has been written and talked about for many years. Their success showed how people can conquer great difficulties. Anne Sullivan died in 1936 , blind herself. Before Miss Sullivan died , Helen wrote and said many kind things about her.

It was the genius of my teacher , her sympathy , her love which made my first years of education so beautiful. My teacher is so near to me that I do not think of myself as a part from her. All the best of me belongs to her. Everything I am today was awakened by her loving touch.

Helen Keller died on June 1st , 1968. She was 87 years old. Her message of courage and hope remains.

Listening Comprehension

(听力理解)

I. Test type used in Bands 4 & 6 of College English Test (大学四、六级英语考试均使用的题型)

Directions : The following questions are based on the above passage you have just heard. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice. Then mark the corresponding letter with a single line through the center.

1. What place did Helen and Miss Sullivan improbably go to ?
A) A theater
B) A factory
C) A circus
D) A plane museum
2. What could Helen Keller improbably do ?
A) Play the piano
B) Row a boat
C) Swim
D) Climb trees
3. What did Helen learn when she was caught in a cherry tree ?
A) Nature was cruel
B) Nature was beautiful
C) Nature was full of sunshine
D) Nature was filled with flowers
4. What helped Helen to learn geometrical form ?
A) Cables
B) Wires
C) Threads
D) Ropes

5. Why could Helen understand music ?
- A) Because she had ability to hear
 - B) Because Miss Sullivan beat her hard to force her to
 - C) Because Helen could feel the waves of air beating against her
 - D) Because she played the organ very well
6. Who came with a sweet smile and said softly to Helen ,“ There is joy in forgetting oneself ” ?
- A) Miss Sullivan
 - B) Helen s mother
 - C) Helen s father
 - D) Hope
7. When did Helen Keller pass away ?
- A) In 1936
 - B) In 1963
 - C) In 1968
 - D) In 1986
8. What did Helen Keller leave behind ?
- A) Courage and hope
 - B) Sadness and sorrow
 - C) Pain and distress
 - D) Despair and disappointment

II . Spot Dictation , a new type of Band 4 of College English Test (听写填空 ,大学英语四级考试新题型)

Directions : The following part comes from the above passage you have just heard. Identify it first. Then write down the missing words while listening to it.

Helen Keller was tall and strong. When she spoke , her face looked very (1) . It helped to give meaning to her words. She often felt the faces of close friends when she was (2)

_____ them to discover their feelings. She and Miss Sullivan both were known for their (3) _____. They enjoyed jokes and (4) _____ funny things that happened to themselves or others. Helen Keller had to work hard to (5) _____ after she finished college. She spoke to many groups around the country. She wrote several books and she made one movie (6) _____. Her main goal was to increase public interest in the difficulties of people with (7) _____. The work Helen Keller and Anne Sullivan did has been written and talked about for many years. Their success showed how people can (8) _____. Anne Sullivan died in 1936 ,blind herself. Before Miss Sullivan died ,Helen wrote and said many kind things about her.

It was the (9) _____ of my teacher , her (10) _____ ,her love which made my first years of education so beautiful. My teacher is so near to me that I do not think of myself as a part from her. All the best of me belongs to her. Everything I am today was awakened by her loving touch.

KEY

I . 1. D 2. A 3. A 4. B 5. C 6. D 7. C 8. A

II . (1) alive (6) based on herself
(2) talking to (7) physical problems
(3) sense of humor (8) conquer great difficulties

(4) laughing at

(9) genius

(5) support herself

(10) sympathy

海伦·凯勒 (2)

每一周我们都播讲一位在美国历史上有重大影响的人物。本周我们讲完作家和教育家海伦·凯勒的故事。她的故事鼓舞了千百万同她一样又聋又瞎的人。

上周我们播讲了海伦·凯勒年仅 19 个月时患了一种奇怪的病,导致了完全成了瞎子和聋子。此后的 5 年里,她无法同别人交流。后来从波士顿来了一位叫安妮·沙利文的老师来帮助她。沙利文小姐曾一度是盲人。她想方设法教海伦能像别人一样生活。她教海伦怎样用手作为说话的工具。沙利文小姐带海伦出去,到树林中探索大自然。她们还到马戏团、剧院、甚至去工厂。沙利文小姐用她们俩使用的语言给海伦讲解各种事物,她们之间的语言就是用手和手指触摸的语言。海伦还学会了骑马、游泳、划船,甚至爬树。

海伦·凯勒有一次写出了她早年的这些事。

在一个美好的春天的早晨,我独自一个人坐在房间里读书。突然有种奇妙的气味使得我不由自主地站起身来,伸出了双手。春天的气息好像在从我的房间里走过。“这是什么呢?”我问。但随后我就知道了,它来自室外的合欢树。我走出门去,到了花园的边沿,向树走过去。树在温暖的阳光下晃动着。树上长长的枝条挂满了鲜花,被压得快碰到地面了。我从鲜花中穿过,走到树下,然后静静地站在那儿。后来,我蹬着树干爬了上去,爬呀爬,最后

爬到了一个小座位上。小座位是很久前有人安放在那里的。我在那里坐了好长时间……世界上任何东西都没法和这种感受相比。

后来,海伦懂得了,自然界不仅是美好的,也是残酷的。巧合地是,她是在另一棵不同的树上悟出的这个道理。

有一天,我的老师和我走了一段长路后正在向回走。那天早晨天气凉爽,但慢慢变得又热又闷起来。我们停下来休息了二三次。我们最后停下来地方是在一棵樱桃树下,离我家的房子没几步远了。树荫很好,这棵树也很容易爬。沙利文小姐和我一起爬了上去。在树上真是凉快透了。我们决定在树上吃午饭。她去家里拿吃的,我答应她在树上坐着不动。突然树上的情况出现了变化。我知道是天空变黑了,因为空气中的热消失了,对我来说,热就是光。我闻到地上冒出了一种气味。我了解这种气味。这种气味总是在暴风雨到来之前出现。我感到孤单,身边没有朋友,高高在上,脚不着地。我吓坏了,想让我的老师快来。我想从树上赶快下去,但自己又没有办法。一阵儿可怕的寂静后,突然暴风开始把树晃动起来,树叶在我头上和周围纷纷落下。我差点儿摔下来。我想从树上往下跳,可是又害怕。当树枝在我身上擦来擦去时,我尽力蜷成一团。正当我想这树和我会一起倒下时,一只手托住了我,正是我的老师来了。我用全身的力气抓住了她,当脚着地时,我高兴得都颤抖起来了。

沙利文小姐和海伦相处了多年。她教会了海伦怎样读书、怎样写字、怎样说话。她帮助海伦上学,而且上了大学。海伦非常想做别人能做的事,而且同别人做得一样好。后来,海伦真地上了大学,而且以优异的成绩完成了学业。但是,也真是不容易。她所需要的书中没有几本是用盲文(盲人用手摸着书读的语言)写的。

因此很多书都要靠沙利文小姐或别人把这些书写在她手上。几何和物理特别难学。海伦只能用金属丝来学习正方形、三角形和其他的几何图形。她要反复感觉这些金属丝的形状,直到能在自己脑子里看到它们为止。

在大学二年级的时候,凯勒小姐写出了她生活中的感受和大学对她意味着什么。她是这样写的:

在拉德克利夫大学的第一天我兴趣盎然。我内心深处有一股强大的力量促使我检验一下我的脑子够不够用。我想看一看自己能否学得和别人一样好。在大学里,懂得了很多事情。我逐渐明白的一件事是:有些人说,知识就是力量。但不单是这样,知识还是引人快乐的桥梁,因为掌握了知识就知道了什么是真正的和真实的。去了解过去的伟人们是怎么想的、怎么说的、怎么做的就等于去感受人类一代代人的心脏跳动。

海伦·凯勒所有的知识都是通过触觉、嗅觉和感觉获取的。要了解一朵花,就要去摸、去闻、去感受。随着她年龄的增长,她的触觉功能得到了高度开发。有一次她说,手几乎和嘴一样可以说话。她说,有些人的手让她摸起来产生恐惧。当她触到这种人的冰冷的手指时,他们好像没有欢乐,她好像是在和暴风雨握手。而她发现另外一种人的手充满了阳光和温暖。令人奇怪的是,海伦·凯勒学会了喜欢她听不到的东西,比如音乐。她做到这一点靠的是触觉。当音乐的节拍使空气产生的波动触及到她时,她能感觉到。有时她把手放在唱歌的人的喉咙上。当一架钢琴在演奏时,她常常用手抚摸着钢琴站上几个小时。有一次她听风琴演奏。风琴奏出的有力的歌曲声使得她按着音乐的节拍晃起了身体。她还喜欢去博物馆。她认为,她对雕塑的理解和别人没有两样。她的手指能告诉她物体的大小和质地。

海伦·凯勒怎样看待自己,失去视力和听力悲剧发生后是怎

么想的？她少女时是这样写的：

有时，寂寞感像寒冷的薄雾笼罩着我。我独自坐着，在生命关闭的门内等待着。门外是光明、音乐和甜蜜的友谊，但是不让我融于其中。寂静沉重地压在我心头。后来希望微笑着向我走来，轻柔地说：“忘掉自我，就是快乐。”于是，我就竭力把别人可以看到的光明化作我的太阳，把别人可以听到音乐化作我的交响曲，把别人嘴上的微笑化作我的喜悦。

海伦·凯勒高个头儿，很强壮。她讲话时，脸上生气勃勃。这样可加强她语言的表达力。当她和好朋友谈话想了解他们的感情时，她往往能感觉到他们面部表情的变化。她和沙利文小姐都以具有幽默感而闻名。不管是她们自己的还是别人的开心的事儿，她们总是喜欢开玩笑和逗乐儿。海伦·凯勒大学毕业后，必须努力工作来养活自己。她到全国各地给许多人讲话，写了几本书，还制作了一部以她的生活为原型的电影。她的主要目的就是让公众注意到残疾人的困难。海伦·凯勒和沙利文小姐的事迹被写成书籍，多年来被人称颂着。她们的成功表明了人能征服苦难。安妮·沙利文1936年去世，去世时也成了盲人。在沙利文小姐去世前，海伦·凯勒写道和谈到许多有关沙利文小姐对她的慈爱。

正是我的老师的天才、同情心、情爱使我早年得到美好的教育。我的老师太亲近我了，以致让我觉得我是她身上不可分开的一部分。我所具有的最好的东西都属于她。我的一切都是她爱的抚摸唤醒的。

海伦·凯勒1968年6月1日逝世，享年87岁。她留给后人的是勇往直前，追求希望。

Giant Pandas In America

On April 16 , 1972 two new animals arrived at the National Zoo in Washington D. C. They were young giant pandas , large , black and white creatures with big eyes. They were a gift from China after President Richard Nixon's historic visit to that country 25 years ago. Xingxing , a male , and Lingling , a female , soon were the most popular animals at the zoo. Visitors stood for hours in line waiting to see them. About 3 000 000 people visited the pandas each year. They watched them sleep in their specially cooled homes , or they watched them eat bamboo and play in their grassy outdoor area. Xingxing was about a year old when he arrived. He had been born in the wild in China. Lingling also was born in the wild. She was several years old when she arrived in Washington.

The giant panda is one of the most threatened animals in the world. Less than 1 000 of them survived in the wild today. About 120 live in zoos around the world. A majority of them are in zoos in China. Giant pandas are used to represent international efforts to save all endangered species. Because giant pandas are so rare National zoo officials hoped very much that Lingling and Xingxing would produce a baby.

In 1976 zoo scientists began the first attempts to get the two to mate. They were not successful. During the next 15 years Lingling be-

came pregnant several times , but all the babies died. Then in 1992 Lingling died of heart attack suddenly at the age of 23. Xingxing has been alone since then. He is one of the two oldest giant pandas living outside of China. Earlier this month zoo doctors discovered he had cancer of the testicle. An operation is planned for later this month. Zoo doctors say he should recover quickly from the operation.

A number of events are being held to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the giant pandas arrival at the National Zoo. This weekend visitors will be able to talk with the people who take care of the animals. There will be wild life movies and art show and special events for young people. Xingxing will take part in the celebration , too. He will be given the food he likes best—blue berries in a special cake.

Listening Comprehension

(听力理解)

I. Test type used in Bands 4 & 6 of College English Test (大学四、六级英语考试均使用的题型)

Directions : The following questions are based on the above passage you have just heard. For each of them there are four choices marked A) , B) , C) and D) . You should decide on the best choice. Then mark the corresponding letter with a single line through the center.

- When did the two giant pandas arrive in Washington ?
A) In 1976
B) In 1967
C) In 1972
D) In 1992
- How many people visited the pandas each year ?
A) 3 000 000
B) 300 000
C) 2 300 000
D) 2 500 000
- How many giant pandas are now living in the wild ?
A) About 120
B) About 210
C) About 100
D) About 1 000
- How old was Lingling when she died of heart attack in 1992 ?
A) 25
B) 23
C) 32
D) 15

II. Spot Dictation , a new type of Band 4 of College English Test

(听写填空, 大学英语四级考试新题型)

Directions : The following part comes from the above passage you have just heard. Identify it first. Then write down the missing words while listening to it.

On April 16 , 1972 two new animals arrived at the National Zoo in Washington D. C. They were young (1) _____ , large , black and white (2) _____ with big eyes. They were a gift from China after President Richard Nixon s historic visit to that country (3) _____. Xingxing , a male , and Linging , a female , soon were the (4) _____ animals at the zoo. Visitors stood for hours (5) _____ waiting to see them. About (6) _____ people visited the pandas each year. They watched them sleep in their (7) _____ homes , or they watched them eat (8) _____ and play in their (9) _____. Xingxing was about a year old when he arrived. He had been born in (10) _____ in China. Lingling also was born in the wild. She was several years old when she arrived in Washington.

KEY

I . 1. C 2. A 3. D 4. B

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| II. (1) giant pandas | (6) 3 000 000 |
| (2) creatures | (7) specially cooled |
| (3) 25 years ago | (8) bamboo |
| (4) most popular | (9) grassy outdoor area |
| (5) in line | (10) the wild |

大熊猫在美国

1972年4月16日美国首都华盛顿的国家动物园里新到了两只动物。它们是两只年幼的大熊猫,体态不小,黑白相间,大眼睛。它们是25年前理查德·尼克松总统历史性访问后中国送的礼物。星星是雄性,玲玲是雌性。它们很快就成了动物园里最受欢迎的动物。参观者排着队站上几个小时等候观看它们。每年的参观者约有3百万。人们观看它们在特制的凉爽房间里睡觉,或者观看它们吃竹子并在室外的草地上玩耍。星星到华盛顿时大约1岁,出生在中国的野外大自然中。玲玲到时有几岁大,也出生在野外。

大熊猫是世界上受到生存威胁最严重的动物之一。存留下来的野生大熊猫已不足千只。有120只生活在世界各地的动物园中,大部分在中国的动物园中。大熊猫曾经是国际上竭力拯救的濒危物种中的代表。因为大熊猫太稀有了,因此国家动物园的管理人员非常希望玲玲和星星能生下孩子。

1976年动物园的科学家第一次试图让它们俩交配,但没成功。在以后的15年间,玲玲怀孕过几次,但婴儿都夭折了。到了1992年,玲玲23岁时,心脏病突发而去世了。星星从此过起了单身生活。他是中国之外年龄最大的两个大熊猫之一。本月初,动物园的医生发现他得了睾丸癌。本月下旬要给他做手术。医生说,手术后他会很快康复。

为庆祝大熊猫到达国家公园 25 周年 ,将举行许多活动。本周末 ,参观者将有机会和照看大熊猫的人谈话。还将放映有关野生动物的电影和文艺演出 ,以及专门为孩子们准备的节目。星星也将参加庆祝活动。他将吃到他最喜欢吃的食物——特制的蛋糕中放有蓝色草莓。

Honor Deng Xiaoping

This is Doug Johnson with the Special English program— In The News.

This past week the people of China honored their former leader Deng Xiaoping. He died February 19. He was 92 years old.

Deng Xiaoping is considered one of modern China's great leaders. He became the top leader soon after the death of Mao Zedong in 1976. He then began economic reforms that greatly changed the country. Mr. Deng's reform policies helped to free China from the earlier Communist policies of central economic planning. For example, China's huge but ineffective government-owned farms were divided among the people who worked on them, and farmers were permitted to sell the extra crops they grew. The reforms also established special economic areas along China's southern coast. Capitalist investments, including investments from foreign companies, were permitted in these areas. Under Mr. Deng's leadership China's economy developed rapidly. Today China has the third largest economy in the world.

Deng Xiaoping was born in 1904 in Sichuan Province. As a young man, he studied in France and Russia. After returning to China he held military positions in the Chinese Communist Party. He fought against Japan during World War II. He then fought in China's Civil

War as a close ally of Communist Party Chairman Mao Zedong.

After the Communists came to power in 1949 , Mr. Deng held positions in the Party and government. He gained and lost power several times. In 1966 he was ousted from all positions of power. In 1973 , however , he regained important influence. He was ousted again in 1976 several months before Maos death. Finally in 1977 he took control of the government , the army , and the Communist Party. At that time he began his economic reforms.

Before his funeral services in Beijing on Tuesday , Mr. Deng s body was burned as he had requested. He also requested that his ashes be spread over the sea.

This Special English In The News program was written by Ollarver Chandler. This Dugg Johnson.

Listening Comprehension

(听力理解)

I. Test type used in Bands 4 & 6 of College English Test (大学四、六级英语考试均使用的题型)

Directions : The following questions are based on the above passage you have just heard. For each of them there are four choices marked A) , B) , C) and D). You should decide on the best choice. Then mark the corresponding letter with a single line through the center.

- How old was Deng Xiaoping when he died ?
A) 73
B) 84
C) 89
D) 92
- What were the farmers allowed to sell ?
A) Weapons
B) Iron and steel
C) Cows and plows
D) Extra corps
- How many times was Mr. Deng ousted ?
A) Once
B) Twice
C) Several times
D) A dozen times
- Where were Dengs ashes after his death ?
A) They were taken back to his hometown
B) They rested in a place in Beijing
C) They were placed at the hall where Maos body was
D) They were scattered over the sea

II. Spot Dictation , a new type of Band 4 of College English Test
(听写填空 ,大学英语四级考试新题型)

Directions : The following part comes from the above passage you have just heard. Identify it first. Then write down the missing words while listening to it.

This past week the people of China honored their former leader Deng Xiaoping. He died February 19. He was (1) _____ years old.

Deng Xiaoping is considered one of modern Chinese great leaders. He became (2) _____ soon after the death of Mao Zedong in (3) _____. He then began (4) _____ that greatly changed the country. Mr. Dengs reform policies helped to (5) _____ the earlier Communist policies of (6) _____. For example , China s huge but ineffective (7) _____ farms were divided among the people who worked on them , and farmers were permitted to sell (8) _____ they grew. The reforms also established (9) _____ along China s southern coast. (10) _____ , including investments from foreign companies , were permitted in these areas. Under Mr. Dengs leadership China s economy developed rapidly. Today China has the third largest economy in the world.

KEY

I. 1. D 2. D 3. C 4. D

- II. (1) 92 (6) central economic planning
(2) the top leader (7) government-owned
(3) 1976 (8) the extra crops
(4) economic reforms (9) special economic areas
(5) free China from (10) Capitalist investments

悼念邓小平

本周里,中国人民悼念了他们的前领导人邓小平。邓小平2月19日逝世,享年92岁。

邓小平被认为是现代中国的伟大领导人之一。1976年毛泽东去世后不久,他成了高级领导人,然后开始了经济改革,大大改变了这个国家的面貌。邓先生的改革政策帮助中国从共产党早期的计划经济政策中解脱出来。例如,庞大但效益低下的国有农场分包给在土地上劳作的农民们*,而且允许农民们出售自己种植的多余的农产品。改革中还在中国南部沿海建立了经济特区。在这些特区里允许资本主义投资,包括外国公司的投资。在邓小平的领导下,中国的经济发展很快。今天,中国已是世界上的第三经济大国。

1904年邓小平出生在四川省。他的青年时代曾在法国和俄

国学习过。回国后 ,他在中国共产党内担任过各种军事职务。第二次世界大战中 ,他参加过抗日。作为共产党主席毛泽东的支持者 ,他参加了中国的国内战争。

1949 年共产党取得政权后 ,邓小平在党和政府中都担任过职位。他曾经几度沉浮。1966 年他被解除了一切职务。但是 ,1973 年重新得到了发挥重大影响的机会。1976 年在毛泽东去世前的几个月 ,他又被打倒。最后在 1977 年他控制了政府、军队和共产党。从那时起 ,他开始了他的经济改革。

在北京星期二给他举行葬礼之前 ,他的遗体按照他的要求被火化。他还要求把他的骨灰撒向大海。

这次特别英语专题节目“新闻分析”是由奥拉弗·钱德勒撰稿 ,由达格·约翰逊播音。

注 :这篇报导中的个别用词与我们不尽相同。

TITANIC Theme

(My Heart Will Go On)

Many motion picture artists will be honored Monday that is when the American Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences presents its yearly awards—the Oscars. The movie industry will honor the best work of directors , actors , technical experts and song writers who helped make movies that opened in 1997. Sarah Long tells us about the nominations for best song.

Five songs were nominated for the Oscar for best song written for a movie last year.

We leave you now with the fifth nominee for best song written for a movie , first show last year. It is from the movie Titanic. Celine Dion sings My Heart Will Go On :

Every night in my dreams
I see you , I feel you.
That is how I know you go on.

Far across the distance
And spaces between us
You have come to show you go on.

Near , far , wherever you are ,

I believe that the heart does go on.
Once more you opened the door
And you're here in my heart
And my heart will go on and on.

Love can touch us one time
And last for a lifetime
And never let go till we're gone.

Love was when I loved you
One true time I hold to
In my life we'll always go on.

Near , far ,wherever you are ,
I believe that the heart does go on.
Once more you opened the door
And you're here in my heart
And my heart will go on and on.

You're here , there's nothing I fear
And I know that my heart will go on.
We'll stay forever this way ;
You are safe in my heart
And my heart will go on and on.

电影《泰坦尼克号》主题歌

爱心天长

下个星期一是“美国电影艺术和科学协会”一年一度颁发其奥斯卡奖的日子，很多电影艺术家将获此殊荣。电影工业将对最佳导演、演员、技术专家和歌曲作者表示敬意，感谢他们帮助制作的电影得以在1997年广为传播。由莎拉·朗给大家讲一讲最佳获奖歌曲的情况。

去年最佳电影歌曲中有5首提名奥斯卡。

现在请大家听第5首最佳电影歌曲，该电影是去年最受欢迎的影片。这首歌取自电影《泰坦尼克号》，由席琳·狄昂演唱这首主题歌——爱心天长：

每晚我进入梦乡，
就看到你，感受你的柔肠，
我知道你爱心天长。

不畏路遥，
跨越穹苍，
你带来的是爱心天长。

无论你在身边，在远方，
我相信爱心天长。
你再次畅开心扉，
你就在我心上，
我的爱心天长。

爱心一次碰撞，
终生不道分镞扬，
我们相伴地久天长。

我爱你时爱无量，
倾心时刻我不放，
与你相爱日月长。

无论你在身边，在远方，
我相信爱心天长。
你再次畅开心扉，
你就在我心上，
我的爱心天长。

有你在身边我心不慌，
我知道我爱心天长。
我们相处到永远，
你在我心上安然无恙，
我的爱心天长，天长……