

Chapter 1 朝野内外

Listening Guide

Unit 01

全能政治家 Convertible Politicians

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本单元收录的4篇听力均是有关政治家们动态的慢速新闻，新闻的主角们都是国家元首。从在灾难现场笑得诡异的菲律宾总统阿基诺，到亲自披挂上阵跟政府军对战的索马里总统谢赫·艾哈迈德，再到私生活无限丰富的法国总统萨科齐，最后到肆无忌惮收受贿赂的巴基斯坦政府官员们。政治家们的多面性让我们眼花缭乱，本单元就让你领略一下他们到底有多忙。

本单元的4篇都是有着核心新闻人物的篇章。例如第一篇的主人公是Benigno Aquino（诺诺·阿基诺），第二篇的主人公是Sheikh Sharif Sheikh Ahmed（谢赫·谢里夫·艾哈迈德），第三篇的主人公是法国总统Sarkozy（萨科齐），第四篇是Integrity Watch Afghanistan（阿富汗的一个非政府组织）。此类人名通常在新闻播报出现时会带有头衔和称谓，所以听的时候要注意不要被拗口的人名发音吸引去了注意力。要高度警觉其上下文中附带的该主人公的身份或头衔，比如提到阿基诺时，后面就紧跟着the 15th President of the Philippines（菲律宾第15任总统）。President是初级常见词汇，抓住此关键词就可以知道阿基诺的基本身份了；提到索马里总统艾哈迈德的名字时，开篇前两个词就是Somali President；提到萨科齐时紧置于其名字Sarkozy之前的就是French President。最后一篇在提到Integrity Watch Afghanistan组织时，后面直接跟了一个非限制性定语从句，a group based in Kabul。此处的group即便在听时直接理解成了一个小组，而不是其真正的“组织”解释，也不妨碍听者作出Integrity Watch Afghanistan不是一个人的判断。

本单元前三篇文章中屡次出现表示头衔的president。此处我

们补充一下president在中文里面的相应界定。

President 一般做“总统”或“主席”解。中国国家主席胡锦涛是Chinese president Hu Jintao, 美国总统Obama 我们称他为the president of the United States。主席是国家元首，而总统是政府首脑。一个国家根据其政体和国体的不同，国家元首或政府首脑的称谓也不同。例如，缅甸国家和平与发展委员会主席丹瑞（Than Shwe, chairman of the State Peace and Development Council）、朝鲜国防委员会委员长金正日（Kim Jong Il, Chairman of the National Defense Commission, 朝鲜宪法规定国防委员会委员长是“国家的最高领导人”）、古巴国务委员会主席劳尔·卡斯特罗（Raúl Castro, President of the Cuban Council of State）、伊朗最高领袖哈梅内伊（Ali Khamenei, Supreme Leader of Iran）。我们在进行新闻听力时需要掌握的，主要是世界主要国家领导人，包括政府首脑和国家元首名字的大概发音和头衔。达到目识即可，这样做的目的是不让陌生名字分散注意力而遗漏掉更关键的信息。比如美国是President (总统) 和 Secretary of State (国务卿)、日本是Prime minister (首相)、中国主要是President (主席) 和Premier (总理)、英国是Prime Minister (首相)、法国是President (总统)，德国是Chancellor (总理)、加拿大是 Governor General (总督)，联合国秘书长是 UN Secretary-General等等。



News Benigno Aquino Sworn in

01 诺诺·阿基诺宣誓就职

VOA 慢速·泛听

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Warm Up!

热身练习!

01 Quick Study 背景速览

2010年8月23日上午9时左右，一辆装载25人（包括22名香港乘客）乘客的旅游车在菲律宾马尼拉市中心基里诺大看台附近被菲律宾前警察劫持。该事件最终导致8名香港游客死亡，6人受伤，这就是“菲律宾人质事件”。事发后，菲律宾总统阿基诺因在视察现场和新闻发布会上露出诡异笑容而遭到中国国民的口诛笔伐。菲律宾美女总统下台，其后继者阿基诺是何许人也？此则新闻将告诉你他的上台背景。

02 Words Power 新闻关键词

Manila [mə'nɪlə] n. 马尼拉，菲律宾首都。

swearing-in speech 就职演说

Gloria Arroyo 格洛里亚·阿罗约，菲律宾第14任总统，阿基诺前任，也是菲律宾历史上第二任女总统。



Let's Start!

动起来!

03 @work 听力热身题

Listen to the news and tell whether the following statements are true or false.

- () 1. Benigno Aquino is the 50th president of the Philippines.
- () 2. Gloria Arroyo's government was accused of corruption and cheating in elections.
- () 3. The parents of Aquino are all politicians.

答案:

(Keys: F, T, T)

04 Listen Now 新闻进行时

MP3 1-01

Benigno Aquino has been sworn in as the 15th president of the Philippines. Hundreds of thousands of supporters attended the ceremony in the capital, Manila.

In his swearing-in speech, Mr. Aquino said his administration marks the end of a government that ignores the needs of its people. He also promised to fight corruption.

Benigno Aquino follows Gloria Arroyo as president during her nine and one half years in office. There were several unsuccessful attempts to oust her. Her government was accused of corruption and cheating in elections. Mr. Aquino is the son of former President Corazon Aquino and senator Benigno Aquino. Both were considered activists for democracy in the Pacific island nation.

诺诺·阿基诺宣誓就任菲律宾第15任总统。成千上万的支持者参加了其在首都马尼拉举行的就职典礼。

在他的就职演说中，阿基诺说他的执政标志着一个忽视人民需要的政府的终结。他还承诺将打击腐败。

阿基诺前任是执政达9年半时间的格洛莉亚·阿罗约。阿基诺把她挤出执政席着实费了些功夫。阿罗约政府被控腐败和在竞选中作弊。阿基诺是前总统克拉松·阿基诺和议员贝尼格诺·阿基诺之子。他的父母均被认为是菲律宾民主化的积极倡导者。



News Somali President Fights with Soldiers

02 索马里总统戎装上阵

VOA 泛听

01 Quick Study 背景速览

索马里让世人熟知是因为其海盗猖獗于索马里半岛附近海域。这让索马里成为一个国际丑闻。穷则思变，索马里人的狗急跳墙与索马里内乱有着因果关系。2008年现任总统谢赫·艾哈迈德与当时的索马里过渡政府达成权利分享协议，后于2009年在大选中获胜上台，但“索马里青年运动”仍拒绝加入和平进程。年轻的总统内忧外患，无怪乎要亲自披挂上阵，显示他要把索马里带上正轨的决心了。



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02 Words Power 新闻关键词

Islamist ['izləməɪt] n. 伊斯兰教教徒，伊斯兰教事业的坚定支持者。

African Union 非洲联盟，简称非盟（AU）继欧盟之后成立的第二个重要的地区国家联盟，是集政治、经济、军事等为一体的全洲性政治实体。

gunfire [ˈɡʌnfaiə(r)] n. 炮火，枪炮的发射。

al-Shabab 索马里青年党，它是索马里主要的反政府武装组织，同“基地”组织有关联。使用恶毒手段破坏索马里和平和民权社会的恐怖组织。

03 @work 听力热身题

Listen to the news and tell whether the following statements are true or false.

- () 1. The exchange of gunfire took place on Thursday.
- () 2. The president fought without a gun.
- () 3. Seven people were killed in the fight.

答案：

(Keys: F, F, T)

04 Listen Now 新闻进行时

MP3 1-02

Somali President Sheikh Sharif Sheikh Ahmed joined his soldiers Wednesday night as they fought Islamist militants in Mogadishu.

Witnesses and officials say the president wore military clothing as he fought alongside Somali government forces and African Union peacekeepers. One presidential assistant said Mr. Sharif was armed with an AK-47 rifle.

At least seven people were killed as government forces exchanged gunfire with al-Shabab rebels. Mr. Sharif was not hurt in the fighting, but a news reporter told VOA's Somali Service that a bomb landed about a third of a kilometer away from the president.

本周三，在索马里首都摩加迪沙，索马里总统谢赫·谢里夫·艾哈迈德在他的战士们一道抗击了伊斯兰武装分子。

目击者和官员们称总统身着戎装，和索马里政府军及非洲联盟的维和部队一道战斗。一总统助理说谢里夫随身携带AK-47来复枪。

在此次政府军和索马里青年党武装分子的交火中至少有7人丧生。谢里夫总统并没在战斗中受伤，但一名记者告诉VOA驻索马里记者说距总统一千米处曾坠落一颗炸弹。



5

News **Sarkozy in Trouble Again****03 萨科齐和法国女富豪**

VOA 视听

01 Quick Study 背景速览

萨科齐的历任妻子都是时尚达人，现任妻子卡拉·布鲁尼亦是超级名模兼歌手。法国总统萨科齐2007年就任，以“快人快语”一改传统政治家形象，在国内改革中颇受好评。但今年以来该总统遭遇史上最难缠丑闻。6月16日，法国新闻网站Mediapart披露了一段法国女富豪、欧莱雅集团继承人利利亚娜·贝当古的管家于2009年5月至2010年5月偷录的贝当古夫人及其财务总监帕特里斯·德迈斯特的对话。对话显示萨科齐可能接受了黑色政治献金。

02 Words Power 新闻关键词

accusation [ækju(:)'zeɪʃən] n. 指控，控告；指责；(被告的)罪名

L'Oreal Cosmetics 欧莱雅化妆品集团，国际知名化妆品品牌之一，创立于1907年，现最大股东即文中提到的贝当古家族。莉莉安娜·贝当古是该集团继承人。

Mediapart 法国电视二台，简称F2，法国主要的公共电视台之一，播出一套全国性电视节目。其主要经费来源为电视收看费。每天广播24小时，覆盖全国人口的99%。

03 @work 听力热身题

Listen to the news and tell whether the following statements are true or false.

- () The president of France is the one that is accused.
 () The woman that gave money to Sarkozy is an ordinary person.

答案:

(T F) (Keys: T F)

04 Listen Now 新闻进行时

MP3 1-03

French lawyers have started an investigation into accusations that French President Nicolas Sarkozy received illegal campaign donations in 2007.

President Sarkozy's office said Tuesday that the accusations are false. Mr. Sarkozy is accused of receiving 200,000 dollars from France's richest woman Liliane Bettencourt.

Ms. Bettencourt is the daughter of the founder of L'Oreal cosmetics. Her financial



adviser spoke in an interview posted on the French news website Mediapart. The adviser says Ms. Bettencourt gave the money to Labor Minister Eric Woerth, who had been Mr. Sarkozy's campaign treasurer at the time. Mr. Woerth has denied receiving illegal campaign donations for Mr. Sarkozy.

法国总统萨科齐遭到指控，称其在2007年的总统竞选中收受非法竞选资金，律师们正对该指控展开调查。

萨科齐办公室周二称该指控纯属虚构。萨科齐被指控从法国最富有的女性莉莉亚娜·贝当古那儿收了20万美元。

贝当古是欧莱雅化妆品公司的创始人之女。她的理财顾问参加了法国新闻网站——法国电视二台的一档访谈类节目。该顾问称贝当古把钱给了工党总理艾瑞克·沃尔斯，后者是萨科齐竞选时的财务主管。沃尔斯否认曾为萨科齐收取不正当竞选献金。



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News A Prisoner Released, the Whole World Cheers

04 最美囚徒获释

BBC 精听

01 Quick Study 背景速览

作为“缅甸之父”昂山将军之女，昂山素季是缅甸提倡非暴力民主的政治家。1990年带领全国民主联盟赢得大选的胜利，但选举结果被军政府作废。其后21年间她被军政府断断续续软禁于其寓所中长达15年。1991她获得诺贝尔和平奖。北京时间2010年11月13日18:50分左右被释放。昂山素季以其温婉动人吸引着世界上爱好和平和民主的人。正如她所说的：“我们并不缺少发展所需要的科学与技术，但我们内心深处依然缺少些什么，一种真正的心理温暖的感觉。”



02 Words Power 新闻关键词

Burmese [bə:'mi:z] a. 缅甸的, n. 缅甸语; 缅甸人

Rangoon [ræŋ'gu:n] n. 仰光; 缅甸首都

diminutive [di'minjutiv] a. 小巧的

compound ['kɒmpaund] n. 院子, 建筑群

ASEAN [ˈæsi:ən] 东南亚国家联盟, 简称东盟 (Association of Southeast Asian Nations = ASEAN) 东盟的前身是马来亚 (现马来西亚)、菲律宾和泰国于1961年7月31日在曼谷成立的东南亚联盟。1967年8月7~8日, 印度尼西亚、泰国、新加坡、菲律宾四国外长和马来西亚

副总理在曼谷举行会议，发表了《曼谷宣言》，正式宣告东南亚国家联盟成立。东南亚国家联盟成为政府间、区域性、一般性的国家组织。现有10个成员国：文莱、柬埔寨、印度尼西亚、老挝、马来西亚、缅甸、菲律宾、新加坡、泰国、越南。

03 @work 听力热身题

1. Listen to the news and tell whether the following statements are true or false.

- () Aung San Suu Kyi enjoys high popularity among Burmese.
 () She was detained in prison.
 () The woman set free is young.
 () World leaders welcome her release.

答案：

(Keys: T, F, F, T)

2. Fill in the blanks what you have heard in the record.

- 2.1 The Burmese _____ Aung San Suu Kyi has addressed thousands of cheering supporters after her release from _____ in Rangoon.
 2.2 For _____ minutes, she tried _____ to quieten her delirious followers.
 2.3 Lawyers for Aung San Suu Kyi say _____ have been placed on her _____ as a condition of her release.
 2.4 The United Nations Secretary General Ban Ki-moon called on the Burmese military government to set free all its _____.

答案：

(Keys: 2.1 pro-democratic leader; 2.2 20, in vain; 2.3 no restrictions, movements, political activities; 2.4 political prisoners)

04 Listen Now 新闻进行时

MP3 1-04

The Burmese pro-democracy leader Aung San Suu Kyi has addressed thousands of cheering supporters after her release from house arrest in Rangoon by the military government. The excited crowd surged forward when Ms Suu Kyi emerged from the home, where she has been confined for the past seven years. Our correspondent Adam Mynott was at the scene.

It was a moment of delirious excitement for thousands who rushed to Aung San Suu Kyi's home as word rippled through Rangoon that she was to be released. The diminutive 65-year-old democracy campaigner climbed up steps behind the gate of her compound, and the crowd went mad with joy. For 20 minutes, she tried in vain to quieten her delirious followers, and she spoke in measured tones. "I will have more to say tomorrow," she says, "but unity can only come when we work together to achieve our goals."

Many in the crowd held up cameras and mobile phones to record Aung San Suu Kyi speak.

"When I heard the voice, I couldn't stop. I just ran here and then witnessed this amazing woman, like (a) dream come true to meet such an extraordinary woman."

"Now I'm very happy and very, very deeply emotion (emotional)."



"She will be leading our people, strongly."

Lawyers for Aung San Suu Kyi say no restrictions have been placed on her movements or political activities as a condition of her release. She won the last free elections in Burma in 1990 but has never been allowed to govern. But just how free she'll be to lead her political party is not yet clear, as John Simpson reports from Burma.

What we saw here today were scenes of extraordinary, unforgettable pleasure, but no one knows what comes next. Aung San Suu Kyi phrased her new policy with deliberate vagueness when she talked about people working together to achieve their goals.

Working with the opposition leaders who felt she was wrong to opt out of last week's elections — certainly. But working with the generals who run this country and have kept her prisoner so long — that's going to be very hard indeed.

The United Nations Secretary General Ban Ki-moon welcomed the release of Aung San Suu Kyi and called on the Burmese military government to set free all its political prisoners. President Obama said Aung San Suu Kyi was one of his heroes. The British Prime Minister David Cameron said she was an inspiration for all who believe in freedom of speech, democracy and human rights. The head of the Asian regional grouping ASEAN, Surin Pitsuwan, said he was very, very relieved that Ms Suu Kyi had been released. The European Commission President Jose Manuel Barroso said Ms Suu Kyi must now be allowed to participate fully in Burma's political process.

从被缅甸军政府软禁的房子里获释后，缅甸民主派领导人昂山素姬面对数千名欢呼雀跃的支持者发表了演说。当她在被监禁了7年的家里出现的时候，激动的人群蜂拥而上。我们的记者亚当·梅诺特在现场发出的报道。

昂山素姬将获释的信息传遍了仰光的每一个角落，数以千计的人冲入她家里，这是一个欣喜若狂的时刻。这个身材矮小的65岁的民主人士走到门后时，人群欣喜若狂。她花了20分钟试图安抚激动的支持者们，但人群依然鼎沸。她用缓慢而有节奏的语气讲到：“明天我将会有很多话讲，”她说，“但只有我们努力实现我们的目标，才能达到真正的团结。”

人群中许多人拿起相机和手机记录昂山素姬的讲话的场面。

“当我听到她的声音的时候，我情不自禁地跑过来，见证这一位令人肃然起敬的女人。见到这位非凡的女人就如同梦想成真一样。”

“现在我感到非常高兴，也非常非常感动。”

“她将坚定地领导我们。”

昂山素姬的律师表示，她获释并没有附加任何行动或政治活动上的限制等条件。虽然她在1990年的自由选举中获胜了，但却从来没有被允许参与执政。

况且，她在领导她的政党上能够享有的自由度几何尚不得而知。John Simpson来自缅甸的报告。

今天我们在这里所看到的是不平凡的、令人难忘的愉快的场面，但没有人知道下一步该怎么办。当谈论到和人们共同奋斗实现民主目标时，昂山素姬故意含糊其辞的表达她的新政策。

与认为她退出上周的选举是错误的做法的反对派领导人合作——当然可以，但是和统治这个国家并且把她监禁这么长时间的将军合作——很难。

联合国秘书长潘基文对昂山素姬的获释表示欢迎，并且呼吁缅甸军政府释放所有政治犯。奥巴马总统表示昂山素姬是他崇拜的英雄之一。英国首相大卫·卡梅伦表示，她是那些信仰言论自由、民主和人权的人的精神支柱。亚洲区域的东盟领导人，苏林表示，当昂山素姬被释放时他感到非常地欣慰。欧盟委员会主席巴罗佐说，缅甸政府必须允许昂山素姬全面参与到缅甸的政治进程中来。

