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日前联合国承认世界饥饿人口总数没有其估计人数之多。一项最新报告显示全球饥饿人数约为8.7亿人，而并非此前公布的近10亿人。请听以下来自BBC记者 Alan Johnston 的报道：

A few years ago the United Nations announced that the number of hungry people around the world had gone through the one billion **mark**. But the UN agencies now say that at the time their **data** tended to **exaggerate** the problem. They say progress in the fight against hunger has actually been better than was thought.

But all the same, new and more **accurate** figures show that just under 870 million people are **malnourished** today. That's more than 12% of the global population. And in Africa the battle is being lost. More and more people there are hungry. One of the UN agency chiefs said that in this advanced age it was "entirely **unacceptable**" that 100 million children don't get enough to eat.

The report talked of the need for **economic growth** that might provide **vulnerable** communities with greater **income-earning opportunities**. But, as it looked for long-term solutions, the UN also spoke of the importance of good **governance**, political stability and the rule of law. The creation of conditions in which economies, and education and health services, might develop in the poorest parts of the world.

Questions

1. How many people around the world did the UN say are hungry?
2. How many people around the world are malnourished today?
3. True or False: There are 100 million children in Africa who are hungry.
4. What does the UN think the long-term solution is for hunger?

Vocabulary and definitions

mark	数字
data	数据
exaggerate	夸大
accurate	准确的
malnourished	营养不良的
unacceptable	不能接受的
economic growth	经济增长
vulnerable	弱勢的
income-earning opportunities	挣钱机会
governance	管理

Answers to the questions

1. How many people around the world did the UN say are hungry?

Answer: One billion people.

1. How many people around the world are malnourished today?

Answer: 870 million people around the world are malnourished today.

2. True or False: There are 100 million children in Africa who are hungry.

Answer: Yes. 100 million children in African don't get enough to eat.

3. What does the UN think the long-term solution is for hunger?

Answer: The UN says the importance of good governance, political stability and the rule of law can help improve the situation.