参考译文

Welcome to CNN 10. Your objective explanation of world news events. My name is Carl Azuz. It's great to see you this Friday, May 8th. The U.S. government's monthly jobs report is due out today. It gives a snapshot of two major factors in the economy. The number of jobs gained or lost from the month before and the unemployment rate from the month before. The percentage of American workers who didn't have a job.

欢迎收看CNN 10分钟新闻，对世界新闻事件的客观解释。我是卡尔·阿祖兹。很高兴在5月8日周五见到大家。美国政府的月度就业报告将于今天公布。它反映了经济中的两个主要因素。前一个月新增或减少的就业人数和前一个月的失业率。没有工作的美国工人的百分比。

Economists say they expect the report will have a lot of bad news as far as those statistics go. They predict that roughly 22 million jobs were lost last month as the U.S. shutdown because of corona virus fears and they think that the unemployment rate jumped to 16 percent.

经济学家表示，他们预计这份报告将会有很多坏消息。预测，由于对冠状病毒的恐惧，美国发布停工停产，导致大约2200万人失业。他们认为，失业率会上升到16%。

These numbers, if they hold up in the government report, would reflect America's worst layoffs ever recorded in such a short amount of time. Is there any good news here? Maybe. The number of initial jobless claims, the number of Americans asking the Federal government for help because they've just been laid off, has been decreasing for five weeks in a row. They're still historically high. The Department of Labor says last week 3.2 million Americans started asking for unemployment benefits.

如果这些数字在政府报告中得到证实，将反映出美国在如此短的时间内有史以来最严重的裁员。有什么好消息吗?也许吧。首次申请失业救济的人数，因为刚刚被解雇而向联邦政府寻求帮助的人数，已经连续五周下降，但仍处于历史高位。美国劳工部说，上个星期，320万美国人开始申请失业救济。

The number was around 200,000 each week before the pandemic hit but because initial jobless claims have been decreasing weekly since late March, economists say that's a sign the employment picture isn't getting worst. What no one knows is how long the economic toll of COVID-19 will last, whether it's a temporary scrape that heals in the months ahead or a deeper cut that leaves longer lasting scars.

疫情爆发前，每周约有20万人申请失业救济，但自3月底以来首次申请失业救济人数每周都在减少，经济学家说，这表明就业形势并没有变得更糟。尚不可知covid19的经济损失会持续多久：在未来几个月内经济会暂时恢复还是会带来长久的影响。

Meantime, research into corona virus treatment is in overdrive around the world. There's some medicines already in existence that are being tested for their effectiveness against the disease. One of them, an antiviral drug named Remdesivir has been approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration for emergency use against corona virus. It's also been approved in Japan. The U.S. government funded study found that Remdesivir helped COVID-19 patients recover faster. There are also international efforts to develop a corona virus vaccine though one of those is likely months away.

与此同时，冠状病毒治疗的研究也在世界范围内如火如荼地进行着。现有的一些药物正在测试它们对这种疾病的有效性。其中，一种名为Remdesivir的抗病毒药物已经被美国食品和药物管理局批准用于紧急情况下对抗冠状病毒。日本也批准了。美国政府资助的研究发现，Remdesivir可以帮助COVID-19患者更快地恢复。国际上也在努力研发一种冠状病毒疫苗，不过可能还需要几个月的时间。

听力原文

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