参考译文

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我们生活在一个历史性的时代。现在在世界范围内所发生的事情，在未来几十年里出现在历史书和百科全书里。COVID-19如何影响世界的大图景仍然模糊不清。它还有很多未知之处。

There's no vaccine or universal treatment for the coronavirus -- though, scientists worldwide are racing to find them. It's not known exactly how it spreads or how long it stays on surfaces if they get contaminated. It's not known when exactly people are contagious once they've contracted it, and the symptoms range from severe and deadly to practically nothing.

目前还没有针对这种冠状病毒的疫苗或普遍治疗方法，但全世界的科学家努力进行科研。目前还不清楚它是如何传播的，也不知道如果接触病毒，会在表面停留多久。目前还不清楚人们一旦感染上这种病毒，究竟什么时候会传染，症状从严重到致命，再到几乎什么都没有需要多长时间。

But more details about this disease get filled in every day -- where it's spreading, how many people are testing positive for it where tests are available, which medications are showing some effectiveness in fighting it and which ones aren't, and how it's affecting industries, businesses, workers, parents and students?

但关于这种疾病的更多细节每天都在更新——它在哪里传播，有多少人在哪些地方检测出阳性，哪些药物在对抗它方面有一定效果，哪些没有，它是如何影响行业、企业、工人、家长和学生的?

When we put this show together, 92 percent of Americans were under stay at home orders. There were 11 states that didn't have them in place, but some of the local governments and counties within those states did.

当节目播出时，92%的美国人都被要求呆在家里。有11个州没有相关规定，但这些州的一些地方政府和县有相关规定。

Another part of this picture that's getting clearer is the economic impact. There's a jobs report due out Friday morning from the U.S. Labor Department. It will be for the month of March.

这幅图景中越来越清晰的另一部分是经济影响。美国劳工部将于周五上午发布就业报告。这将是三月份的。

And yesterday, economists expected it would show the U.S. lost a hundred thousand jobs and that the unemployment rate, the percentage of workers who didn't have a job would increase to 3.8 percent from its historic low of 3.5 percent.

昨天，经济学家预计美国失去了10万个工作岗位，失业率，没有工作的工人的比例将从历史最低点3.5%上升到3.8%。

But there's a catch: the information for that survey is only as recent as the middle of March, and that's before records started being broken for initial jobless claims. This is the number of people who just started asking the government for help because they lost their jobs in layoffs or business cutbacks.

但有一个问题:该调查的信息直到3月中旬才公布，那是在首次申请失业救济人数的记录开始被打破之前。这是刚刚开始向政府寻求帮助的人的数量，他们在裁员或企业削减中失去了工作。

Last Friday, we told you how that number which accounted for the third week of March was a record 3.28 million people. Today's figure, which measures the number of initial jobless claims in the fourth week of March, is a new record, 6.6 million people.

上周五，占3月第三周的人数是创纪录的328万人。今天的数据衡量的是3月第四周首次申请失业救济人数，创下了660万人的新纪录。

Is there a silver lining here?

还有一线希望吗？

U.S. Treasury Secretary Steven Mnuchin says when the U.S. defeats the virus, he expects the American economy will recover quickly, with gross domestic products jumping back up and unemployment dropping back down to the way they were before the coronavirus struck. That literally depends on how the recovery shapes up.

美国财政部长努钦说，当美国战胜这种病毒时，预计美国经济将迅速复苏，国内生产总值将回升，失业率将下降到冠状病毒袭击前的水平。这实际上取决于经济复苏的情况。

听力原文

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