

为什么要选间隔年？ Why take a gap year?

Hello. This is 6 Minute English and I'm Neil.

大家好，这里是六分钟英语，我是内尔。

Joining me to do this is Georgina.

和我一起的是乔治娜。

Hello.

大家好。

Now, Georgina, I know you went to university to study for a degree, but before you moved from college to university, did you take a year off?

那么，乔治娜，我知道你去大学里攻读学位，但是在你上大学之前，你有没有休息一年？

I did.

有的。

Well, you're not alone.

嗯，你不是孤例。

Many students choose to take a break from their studies to travel or gain work experience before moving on to university.

很多学生选择在上大学前休学一年去旅行或者获取工作经验。

Yes, and this is what we call a 'gap year'.

是的，这就是我们所说的“间隔年”。

And in this programme, we're talking about taking a gap year and why doing this has become more important than ever.

而在本期节目中我们就要讨论间隔年以及为什么它变得比原来更重要了。

But first, as always, I need to challenge you and our listeners, Georgina, to answer a question.

但是首先，老规矩，我需要用一个问题来挑战你和听众们，乔治娜。

Are you ready?

你准备好了吗？

Ready and waiting, Neil!

准备好了，等着呢，内尔！

According to the Institute of Fiscal Studies, which subject studied at university will lead to the highest average earnings five years after graduating?

根据英国财政研究协会的数据，大学中学习的哪个科目在毕业五年后有最高的平均收入？

Is it a) Law, b) Veterinary science, or c) Medicine and dentistry?

是 A. 法学，B. 兽医学，还是 C. 医药学和牙医学？

What do you think, Georgina?

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你怎么看，乔治娜？

Well, all are subjects that involve lots of studying-but as a guess, I think those studying veterinary science end up working as vets and earning the most money-so it's b) , I think.

嗯，所有的科目都需要大量的学习——但是我猜一下，我想那些学习兽医学的人最终都会成为兽医并赚取最多的钱——所以我认为B。

OK. Well, we'll find out if you're right at the end of the programme.

好的，我们会在节目结束的时候看你是否回答正确。

Let's get back to talking about gap years-as the name suggests, it's a break or gap in between your studies-we might also call it a year out.

我们回到间隔年的话题吧——正如字面意思，它指的是你学习阶段之间的休息或间隔——我们还会叫它为a year out。

It's not a new concept-meaning idea -and there are a number of reasons why someone may choose to take one.

这并不是一个新概念——意思是想法——而且人们休息一年的原因有很多。

That's right.

没错。

The BBC's Smart Consumer podcast looked at this and heard from two students-one, Meg, took a gap year and the other, Tom, didn't.

BBC 的播客节目《机智消费者》研究了这个问题，并听取了两个学生的看法——一位是梅格，休息了一年，另一位是汤姆，他没有休息一年。

Let's hear from them now.

我们现在来听听他们的看法。

I knew I wanted to go to university, but... I decided I'll do it a year out.

我知道我想上大学，但是.....我决定我要休学一年以后再去。

And that way I can wait until I get my official results and apply to university with those, rather than getting predicted grades and then, you know, potentially being surprised and not being able to follow the path I wanted.

那样的话我就可以等我拿到我的官方成绩并用这个成绩申请大学，而不是用估计的分数，然后你知道的，很有可能会很惊讶并且无法走上我想要的道路。

I just always had in the back of my mind I'd spend a year doing something productive and something that would just be good fun.

我内心一直想要花一年的时间做一些富有成效的事情，以及很有趣的事情。

It's not something that I really knew about, to be honest, I think, until I started university.

老实说，只到我开始上大学之前，我都不是很了解这些事情。

It was a bit of an alien concept to me.

这对我来说是一个外来的概念。

It's something I've never thought about-it would have been far too expensive and it's not something that would have been able to rely on my parents or family members for.

这是我从未考虑过的事情——它太昂贵了，而且这不是依赖我的家长或家人就能做到的事情。

Two different experiences there.

以上是两种不同的体验。

So Meg said she had 'in the back of my mind' doing a gap year.

所以梅格说她内心深处一直想休学一年。

That means she had the idea but didn't think about it frequently-it was stored deep in her memory.

意思是她有这个想法，但是并没有经常想——它被储存在她的内心深处。

And she had the idea of doing something productive-that means leading to a good or useful outcome-and, of course, having fun at the same time!

而且她想做富有成效的事情——意思是能够导向很好的或有用的结果——并且，当然了，同时也要有趣！

She also wanted to do something while she waited for her exam results to come in, rather than applying for a university place based on predicted results which may turn out to be wrong.

她还想要在她等成绩出来的期间做一些事，而不是基于预测的分数申请大学，这有可能是错误的选择。

If something is predicted, it's an estimation of what is likely to happen in the future based on current information.

如果某事是预估的，那么它是一种基于当前的信息对未来可能发生事情的估计。

Now, Tom had a different experience.

汤姆有不同的体验。

He wasn't really aware of the gap year and described it as an alien concept-so an idea that is strange and not familiar.

他并不了解间隔年，并把它描述成一个外来的概念——即一个奇怪又不熟悉的想法。

Tom also mentioned a gap year would have been too expensive-but according to Chris Rea from the organisation Prospects, it needn't cost a lot of money.

汤姆还提到间隔年会很贵——但是根据来自前景的克里斯·瑞的话，它并不会花费很多钱。

Speaking on BBC Radio 4's You and Yours programme, he says it's about gaining skills and being more employable.

他在BBC电台4频道的《You and Yours》节目中发言，他说间隔年关乎获取技能以及更有职场竞争力。

I think the experience of the gap year has become actually much more practical, partly as I say to do with university participation increasing, but also because of the demands on developing skills, specifically employability skills.

我认为间隔年的经历事实上已经变得更实用了，我觉得部分是跟大学参与度变高了有关，还因为对于发展技能尤其是求职技能的需求。

Actually from an employer's point of view, certainly, any form of experience and skills acquisition that you've undertaken is valuable.

当然，事实上从一个雇主的角度来看，你所进行的任何形式的经验和技能的获取都是有价值的。

According to Chris Rea, the focus these days is for a gap year to be more practical-this adjective describes the learning of real skills which can be usefully applied.

根据克里斯·瑞的说法，如今间隔年的焦点更加实用——这个形容词描述的是学习真正能够学以致用用的技能。

Yes, and these are skills that help you compete for a place at university and ultimately make you more employable-they help you get a job.

是的，并且所有这些是帮助你在大学竞选一个职位并最终能够让你更有职场竞争力的技能——它们能帮你获得一份工作。

Right, but which job might earn you the most money, Georgina?

好的，但是哪个工作可能会让你赚最多的钱，乔治娜？

Earlier I asked you, according to the Institute of Fiscal Studies, which subject studied at university will lead to the highest average earnings, five years after graduating?

我之前问你，根据英国财政研究协会的数据，大学中学习的哪个科目在毕业五年后有最高的平均收入？

Is it a) Law, b) Veterinary science, or c) Medicine and dentistry?

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What did you say, Georgina?

你说的是什么，乔治娜？

I said veterinary science.

我说的是兽医学。

Was I correct?

我答对了吗？

Sadly you weren't.

很遗憾你没有答对。

The correct answer is c) Medicine and dentistry.

正确答案是 C. 医药学和牙医学。

According to research in the UK, graduates of medicine and dentistry earn an average of £46,700. That's more than an English teacher I suspect, but that's not going to stop us recapping today's vocabulary.

根据英国的研究，医药学和口腔医学的毕业生平均收入是 46700 英镑。我想这比英语老师要多，但是这不会阻止我们回顾今天的词汇。

OK. So, we've been talking about a gap year-that's a year between leaving school and starting university that is usually spent travelling or working.

好的。那么我们谈论了间隔年——它指的是离开高中和开始上大学之间的那一年，常常被用来旅行或工作。

When we say something is at the back of my mind, we mean an idea we don't think about frequently but keep stored deep in our memory.

当我们说某事在我的心底，我们指的是我们不常想起的想法，但是会深深藏在我们的记忆中。

When something is productive-it describes something that leads to a good or useful outcome.

当某事是富有成效的——它描述的是能够导致好的或有用的结果的东西。

Next, we mentioned the word predicted.

接下来，我们提到了预测的这个词。

If something is predicted, it's an estimation of what is likely to happen in the future based on current information.

如果某事是预测的，那么它是基于当前信息对于未来会发生的事情的估计。

An alien concept is an idea that is strange and not familiar.

一个外来的概念指的是奇怪且不熟悉的想法。

And when you're doing something practical, you're doing something that is real and useful because you learn skills that can be used in the future.

当你做一些实用的事情时，你是在做一些真实且有用的事情，因为你学习了能够在未来用到的技能。

Thank you, Georgina, for that practical run through of our vocabulary.

谢谢你，乔治娜，给我们带来了实用的词汇回顾。

So that's all from 6 Minute English for now.

以上就是六分钟英语的所有内容。

Goodbye!

再见！

Bye!

再见！
