政界女性 Women in politics

Hello. This is 6 Minute English, I'm Sam.

大家好，这里是六分钟英语，我是萨姆。

And I'm Georgina.

我是乔治娜。

How do you feel about politics, Georgina?

你怎么看待政治，乔治娜?

Well, there's a lot around at the moment!

嗯，现在有很多政治相关的事件。

Yes, indeed!

确实。

One thing I would like to see in politics, particularly British politics, is more women in parliament.

我希望在政界看到的一件事情，尤其是英国政界，就是有更多的女性出现在议会中。

About 34% of our MPs are women, which is the highest it's ever been, but it's still not close to 50%.

我们的议员中女性占比约为34%，这是历史新高，但是距离50%还是不太近。

In order to be elected though, you first have to stand, don't you?

不过为了选举上，你首先要站出来参选，不是吗?

Yes, we use the verb stand when you are a candidate someone can vote for.

是的，如果你是一名他人可以为之投票的候选人，我们会用到"stand"这个词。

Women in politics is our topic today.

我们今天的话题是政界女性。

Before we get into it, today's question.

在我们开始之前，先说说今天的问题。

Which country has the highest percentage of women in its parliament?

哪个国家的议会拥有最高的女性占比?

Is it a) Rwanda, b) Sweden, or c) New Zealand?

是 A. 卢旺达，B.瑞典，还是 C. 新西兰?

What do you think, Georgina?

你怎么看，乔治娜?

I'm not sure.

我不确定。

I know New Zealand was one of the first countries to allow women to vote and they currently have a female prime minister-but I think it's actually an African country.

我知道新西兰是最先允许女性投票的国家之一，而且他们现在的首相是女性——但是我想事实上应该是一个非洲国家。

So I'm going to say Rwanda.

所以我要选卢旺达。

OK. We'll see if you're correct at the end of the program.

好的。我们会在节目结束的时候看你是否选对了。

There are a number of projects in the UK at the moment trying to get more women interested in standing for parliament.

现在英国有很多项目在努力让女性对参与议会更感兴趣。

One of these is the campaign 'sign-up-to-stand' from an organization called 50:50 Parliament.

其中一项运动就是来自一个叫做五五分议会的机构组织的"报名参选"。

Lucrece Grehoua is someone who has taken up that challenge and is hoping to stand in upcoming elections.

鲁克瑞斯·葛雷华接受了这个挑战并且希望在接下来的选举中参选。

She was a guest on the BBC Radio programme Women's Hour.

她是BBC电台节目《女性一小时》的嘉宾。

She wasn't always interested in politics, though.

不过她并非一直对政治感兴趣。

How does she describe it?

她是如何形容它的呢？

I didn't really see myself in the Houses of Parliament.

我以前真的没想过自己在英国国会中的样子。

When we see it on TV, it looks extremely boring, politics looks boring, especially as a young person and so when I saw that 50:50 Parliament were including women and including young women, including a diverse range of young women, I thought 'wow, this is really for me and it can be for me'.

我们在电视上看到它的时候，它看起来非常无聊，政治看起来很无聊，尤其作为一个年轻人，所以当我看到五五分议会正在招募女性和年轻人，招募各种各样的年轻女性时，我当时想"哇，这个真的是为我量身打造的，它可能适合我"。

So I decided to #signuptostand.

所以我决定参加#报名参选活动。

And ever since I've just been excited at the prospect of me standing for parliament.

从那以后，我就一直为我站在议会中的前景而兴奋。

So what was her original feeling about politics?

她对于政治最初的感受是什么？

Boring!

无聊！

She thought it was boring, particularly as a young person.

她认为政治很无聊，尤其是作为一个年轻人。

In fact, she couldn't see herself as a politician.

事实上她没有想过自己会成为一名政客。

She couldn't imagine herself doing it.

她想象不到她从事这一职业。

She says that she is now excited at the prospect of standing.

她说她现在因为参选的前景而兴奋。

What does she mean by that?

她这么说是什么意思？

The prospect of something is the possibility of something.

某事的前景指的是某事的可能性。

So before, she thought it was boring, now she's excited at the possibility that she could be a member of parliament.

所以以前，她认为政治很无聊，但是现在她因为她可能成为议会的成员而感到兴奋。

So, what was it that made her change her mind and think that politics wasn't so boring after all?

那么究竟是什么让她改变了主意并且认为政治一点也不无聊的呢？

Here's Lucrece Grehoua again.

我们再来听听鲁克瑞斯·葛雷华的话。

I think everybody has a politician within them because we all get angry about something but unfortunately when we see it, it's all jargon, it's not very...it's not words that we can understand.

我认为每个人内心都有一个政治家，因为我们对某事感到愤怒，但是不幸的是，当我们看到它的时候，全都是行话，它不是很......不是我们能看懂的话。

As...even just as a working-class person who hasn't, you know, been to a private school and who's come from a disadvantaged background and so I realized, you know, politics is for absolutely everybody, it's just the way that you speak about it has to be tailored to everyone.

作为......即使作为一个没有上过私立学校的工人阶级的人，以及出身贫寒人，所以我意识到政治绝对是服务于每一个人的，只是你表述的方式要定制。

One of the things she didn't like about politics was the jargon.

她不喜欢政治的一个地方就是行话。

Well, no one likes jargon, do they?

嗯，没人喜欢行话，不是吗？

Jargon is the very specific language and vocabulary relating to a particular profession.

行话指的是跟某个行业相关的特定语言和词汇。

Inside the profession, people know what it means, but from outside it can seem very complicated and confusing.

在行业内部，人们知道它的意思，但是对于外人来说它可能非常复杂且令人困惑。

Lucrece said she came from a disadvantaged background.

鲁克瑞斯说她出身贫寒。

This means that when she was growing up her family didn't have very much money and that made life and study very difficult.

这意味着她成长的过程中，家里并没有很多钱，而这让生活和学习变得很困难。

But even though, or maybe because, she came from a disadvantaged background she has become interested in politics and thinks that it can be something for everyone, but rather than use jargon you have to tailor the way you speak for everyone.

但是即使，或者也许因为，她出身贫寒，她开始对政治感兴趣，并且认为它可以成为服务每个人的东西，不过不能用行话，你得定制你为每个人说话的方式。

To tailor something is to make it fit-in the same way that a tailor makes clothes fit, you can tailor your language to make it easy for everyone to understand.

定制某事是让它合适——就像裁缝量体裁衣，你可以定制你的语言从而让它易于让每个人。

And one way to do that is to cut out the jargon!

做到这一点的方式之一就是删掉行话。

That's just about all we have time for today.

我们今天的节目内容就是这些。

But before we review the vocabulary, it's time to get the answer to today's quiz question.

但是在我们回顾词汇之前，是时候揭晓今天问题的答案了。

Which country has the highest percentage of women in its parliament?

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是 A. 卢旺达，B.瑞典，还是 C. 新西兰?

Georgina, what did you say?

乔治娜，你说的是什么?

I made an educated guess of Rwanda.

我深思熟虑之后猜的是卢旺达。

An educated guess and a correct guess.

深思熟虑的正确猜测。

Well done.

干得漂亮。

And well done to everyone else who got that right too!

其他答对的听众们你们也很棒!

According to 2019 figures, Rwanda's parliament has over 60% women MPs.

根据2019年的数据，卢旺达的议会有超过60%的女性议员。

Go Rwanda!
卢旺达加油！

OK, let's remind ourselves of today's vocabulary.
好的，我们来回顾今天的词汇吧。

Of course.
当然。

To stand is the verb we use when someone is a candidate in an election—when someone stands for election you can vote for them.
参选这个动词指的是某人成为选举中的候选人——如果某人参选，那么你就可以为他们投票了。

If you can see yourself as something, it means that you can imagine yourself doing that thing.
如果你能看到自己成为某物的样子，这意味着你可以想象出自己做那件事。

The prospect of something is the possibility of something, so for example, the prospect of becoming an MP is something that excites Lucrece.
某事的前景指的是某事的可能性，比如，成为议员的前景是让鲁克瑞斯兴奋的事情。

Something that we all hate, except when we use it ourselves, is jargon.
我们都讨厌的事物，除了我们自己使用它以外，是行话。

Words and language that are very specific to a particular job and which are difficult for people outside that profession to understand.
专属于某个特定职业的词汇和语言，并且对于外行人来说很难理解。

People who grow up without enough money and without access to education can be said to come from a disadvantaged background.
成长时没有足够的钱以及获得教育的途径的人可以被称作出身贫寒。

And finally, to tailor something is to change it to make it suitable for a particular purpose.
最后，定制某事指的是改变它从而使其适合于某种特定的目的。

So for example, if you want to make politics accessible for more people, you have to tailor your language and cut out the jargon.
比如，如果你想要让更多人接触到政治，你得定制你的语言，并且删掉那些行话。

Indeed!
确实。

Well, it's time for us to go now, but do join us again soon.
好的，是时候结束节目了，但是请务必再次收听。

Bye for now.
再见啦。

Bye！
再见！