

食物的未来 The future of food

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

大家好，这里是六分钟英语，我是内尔。

And I'm Sam.

我是萨姆。

Sam, have you considered the future of food much?

萨姆，你对食物的未来考虑得多吗？

Well, I think in the future I might have a sandwich-in about 30 minutes in the future.

嗯，我觉得未来我可能会吃一块三明治——未来的约30分钟内。

Not quite what I meant!

我不是这个意思！

With the population of the world increasing, along with the negative effects of climate change and other global issues, we might have to radically change our diets in the future.

随着世界人口的增长以及气候变化的负面影响，还有其它的全球性问题，未来我们可能要极大地改变我们的饮食。

Ah, yes, I have heard about this—there are all sorts of developments from growing artificial meat to developing insect-based foods. - Mmm, tasty.

啊，是的，我听说过这个——现在有各种开发项目，从培育人造肉到开发基于昆虫的食品。- 嗯，真好吃。

Well, we'll look a little more at this topic shortly, but we start, as ever, with a question and it's a food-based question.

好的，我们稍后再进一步了解这个话题，但是老规矩，我们要以一个跟基于食物的问题开始今天的节目。

In which continent did tomatoes originate?

西红柿源于哪个洲？

Is it A. South America, B. Africa, or C. Asia?

是 A. 南美洲，B. 非洲，还是 C. 亚洲？

What do you think, Sam?

你怎么看，萨姆？

No idea.

不知道。

I'm going to say Africa, but that's just a guess.

我要选非洲，但是这只是一个猜测。

OK. Well, I will reveal the answer later in the programme.

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好的，我会在稍后的节目中揭晓答案。

On a recent edition of BBC Radio 4's The Food Programme there was an interview with Dr Morgaine Gaye.

在最近一期的BBC电台4频道的《The Food Programme》栏目中，莫盖恩·盖伊博士接受了采访。

She is a futurologist.

她是一名未来学家。

A futurologist is someone who studies and predicts the way we will be living in the future.

未来学家指的是研究并预测我们未来可能的生活方式的人。

Her particular area of expertise is the subject of food.

她的专业领域是食物对象。

What two things does she say she thinks about?

她说她思考的是哪两个东西？

As a food futurologist, I think about not just what we're going to be eating in the future but why.

作为一名未来学家，我不仅仅思考我们为要要吃什么，还有为什么。

Why that thing, why that trend, why will people suddenly latch onto that food, that way of eating that food at that particular time?

为什么是那个东西，为什么是那个潮流，为什么人们会在某个特定的时间突然对那个食物，吃那种食物的方法产生浓厚的兴趣。

And when I work for large companies, that's what they want to know.

而当我效力于大型公司时，这也是他们想知道的东西。

There is an element of a hunch.

这其中有点直觉的因素。

And then proving or disproving that hunch.

然后要证明或推翻那种直觉。

So, what two things does she think about?

所以她思考的是哪两个东西呢？

She says that as a food futurologist she thinks about what we will be eating in the future and also why we will be eating that food.

她说作为一名未来学家，她思考的是我们未来会吃什么，以及为什么会吃那种食物。

Yes, in particular she looks at why there are particular trends.

是的，她尤为关注的是为什么会有某些潮流出现。

A trend is what is popular now or what is becoming popular.

潮流指的是目前正流行的东西或正在变流行的东西。

For example, at the moment there is a trend for eating less red meat.

比如，目前少吃红肉就是一个潮流。

She also looks at why people latch onto particular trends.

她还研究人们为什么会对某些特定的潮流产生浓厚兴趣。

To latch onto here means to be very interested in something.

这里to latch onto指的是对某事非常感兴趣。

So if you latch onto a particular food trend, you start to follow that trend, you might start eating that particular diet.

所以如果你对某种特定的美食潮流产生浓厚兴趣，那么你会开始追随那个潮流，你可能会开始按照那种饮食方式开始吃饭。

Information about future trends is very important for companies in the food business.

未来潮流的信息对于食品行业的公司来说非常重要。

How does she actually predict these trends?

她究竟是如何预测这些潮流的呢？

She says she starts with a hunch.

她说她先从直觉开始。

A hunch is a feeling you get that something is true.

直觉指的是你觉得某事是正确的一种感觉。

You don't have any real evidence, but your experience and knowledge makes you think you might be right.

你没有任何证据，但是你的经历和知识让你觉得你可能是对的。

Let's listen again.

我们再来听一遍。

As a food futurologist I think about not just what we're going to be eating in the future but why.

作为一名未来学家，我不仅仅思考我们为要要吃什么，还有为什么。

Why that thing, why that trend, why will people suddenly latch onto that food, that way of eating that food at that particular time?

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Dr Gaye goes on to talk about how on the subject of food, there are restrictions.

盖伊博士继续谈到了食物对象，存在一些限制。

Why is that?

为什么呢？

Food business of course has different restrictions around it because it's about safety, we're ingesting that.

食品行业对其当然有不同的限制，因为这关乎安全，毕竟我们要把食物吃进去。

The supply chain and the labelling laws are very stringent especially in this country so it takes a lot longer to get an idea from just a concept that's discussed around a table to an actual production facility, labelled, branded, tested, marketed and put on the shelves.

供应链以及标注法律非常严格，尤其是在我们国家，所以要把一个想法从讨论出来的概念转化为真正的生产设施，给它打标签、测试、投放市场以及摆上货架需要花更多的时间。

So, why restrictions?

那么为什么要有限制呢？

Well, it's about safety.

嗯，这关乎安全。

Because we are ingesting food, which is a way of saying we are putting it into our bodies, it has to be safe.

因为我们要把这些食物吃下去，它的意思是我们要把它吸收到我们的身体里，必须要安全。

It can be a long process of developing a new food and getting it into the shops because of the need to be safe and meet the laws of different countries.

开发一种新的食物然后将它投放到商店中去是一个漫长的过程，因为安全的需要，还要满足不同国家的法律。

In the UK she mentions that the food safety laws are very stringent.

她提到，在英国，食品法律是非常严格的。

This means that the laws are very tough, very strict.

这句话的意思是说这些法律非常强硬，严苛。

Let's hear Dr Gaye again.

我们把盖伊博士的话再听一遍。

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Right, well before we review our vocabulary, let's get the answer to the question.

好的，在我们回顾词汇之前，我们来揭晓今天问题的答案吧。

In which continent did tomatoes originate?

西红柿源于哪个洲？

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Sam, what did you say?

萨姆，你说的是哪个？

I made a guess at Africa.

我猜的非洲。

Well, I'm afraid that's not right.

嗯，恐怕这不正确。

Congratulations though to everyone who said South America.

不过恭喜选择了南美洲的各位观众。

Right, let's recap our words and expressions.

好的，我们来回顾单词和表达吧。

OK, well, we started with the word futurologist.

好的，嗯，我们先从未来学家这个词开始。

This is a noun to describe someone who studies and predicts the way we will be living in the future.

这个名词描述的是研究并预测我们未来生活方式的人。

Then we had trend.

然后我们说到了潮流。

This word can describe what is popular now and the way in which what is popular is changing.

这个词可以描述现在正流行的东西，以及流行食物的改变方式。

For example now we are seeing a trend for eating less red meat in some parts of the world.

比如我们现在就看到世界某些地方开始流行少吃红肉了。

If you latch onto something, you become interested in it and associate yourself with it—we heard that people very quickly latch onto food trends.

如果你对某事产生浓厚的兴趣，那么你对它非常感兴趣，并且会把你和它联系在一起——我们听到说人们会快速对美食潮流产生浓厚兴趣。

Then there was hunch.

然后是直觉这个词。

A hunch is a feeling about something you think might be true even though you don't have real evidence for it.

直觉指的是你认为某事可能是正确的一种感觉，即使你没有支持它的证据。

Ingesting something means taking it into your body, so eating or drinking it.

吞咽某物指的是你把它吸收到你的身体里，所以指的是吃或喝它。

And finally a stringent rule is a very strict rule, a tough rule or law which in connection to food is designed to make sure it is safe and of a suitable quality.

最后严格的规则指的是非常严厉的规则，很强硬的规则或法律，而跟食品有关的法律则是被设计用来保障食品安全和稳定的品质。

OK, thank you, Sam.

好的，谢谢你，萨姆。

That's all from 6 Minute English.

这就是六分钟英语的所有内容。

Goodbye!

再见！

Bye bye!

再见。