

## 岛屿生活：是天堂吗？ Island life: Is it paradise?

Hello. This is 6 Minute English from BBC Learning English. I'm Sam.

大家好。这里是BBC教学英语的《六分钟英语》节目。我是萨姆。

And I'm Rob.

我是罗伯。

What do Britain, Greenland, Australia, Hawaii, and Cuba all have in common, Rob?

罗伯，英国、格陵兰岛、澳大利亚、夏威夷以及古巴有什么共同点？

Are you planning your summer holidays, Sam?

它们都是你夏日假期计划要去的地方？

Or is it that they're all islands?

还是说它们都是岛屿？

Right, Rob, they are all islands, but that's about all they have in common.

没错，罗伯，它们都是岛屿，但那就是它们的共同点。

There's as much variety in the world's islands as in the people who live there!

世界上的岛屿和居住在那里的人一样多种多样！

In tourist holiday magazines, Pacific islands like Fiji, Tonga and Tahiti look like paradise, with tropical rainforests, white, sandy beaches and turquoise blue sea.

在旅游度假杂志上，斐济、汤加和塔希提岛等太平洋岛屿看起来就像天堂，这些岛屿上有热带雨林、白沙滩和碧蓝的大海。

But in reality, life is far from paradise for these island communities.

但实际上，这些岛屿社区的生活远非天堂。

In 2022, the island of Tonga suffered a tsunami, a huge wave caused by an earthquake that flowed inland, killing people and causing large scale damage.

2022年，汤加岛遭遇了海啸——由地震引起、流向内陆的巨浪，造成人员死亡和大规模破坏。

The destruction was terrible and added to the continuing crisis of rising sea levels threatening the island's survival.

破坏极其严重，并加剧了威胁该岛屿生存的海平面上升持续危机。

In this programme we'll be hearing some Pacific islander voices and, as usual, learning some new vocabulary too.

在本期节目中，我们将听到一些太平洋岛民的声音，并像往常一样，学习一些新词汇。

But first I have a question for you, Rob.

但首先我要问你一个问题，罗伯。

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We already named some islands, large and small, but how much of the world's population, do you think, lives on an island?

我们已经说出了一些大小岛屿的名字，但你认为世界上有多少人口生活在岛屿上？

Is it: a) 11 percent, b) 15 percent, or c) 20 percent?

是a) 11%，b) 15%，还是 c) 20%？

Ooh, that's a tricky question!

噢，这是个棘手的问题！

It can't be that many, so I'll guess a) 11 percent.

不会有那么多人，所以我猜是a) 11%。

OK, Rob.

好的，罗伯。

I'll reveal the correct answer at the end of the programme.

我将在节目的最后揭晓正确答案。

The South Pacific is home to thousands of low-lying islands dotted across miles of Pacific Ocean.

南太平洋是数千个低洼岛屿的所在地，这些岛屿散布在数英里长的太平洋上。

With rising sea levels, it's predicted that many of these islands will simply disappear in coming years.

据预测，随着海平面的上升，许多这样的岛屿将在未来几年内完全消失。

And if that wasn't bad enough, the effects of climate change are making life difficult for these island communities right now.

如果这还不够糟糕的话，气候变化的影响正在让这些岛屿社区的生活变得艰难。

The tsunami that hit Tonga left the main island, Tonga Tapu, in ruins.

袭击汤加的海啸使主岛汤加塔布岛成为一片废墟。

One of those leading the clean-up was, Ofa Ma'asi Kaisamy, manager of the Pacific Climate Change Centre.

领导恢复工作的人之一是太平洋气候变化中心的主任奥夫·迈阿西·凯撒米。

She told BBC World Service programme Business Daily the extent of the problem.

她告诉BBC全球服务节目《商业日报》这个问题的严重程度。

The projected impacts of climate change on agriculture and fisheries will undermine food production systems in the Pacific.

气候变化对农业和渔业的预计影响将破坏太平洋地区的粮食生产系统。

Our Pacific people are also dependent on crops, livestock, agriculture, fisheries, handicrafts for food security and income, and these sectors are also highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.

太平洋地区的人们也依赖农作物、畜牧业、农业、渔业和手工业来实现粮食安全以及获得收入，而这些行业也极易受到气候变化的影响。

The economy of many islands like Tonga depends on tourism, farming or fishing, and on handicrafts. skilfully making traditional objects like jewellery, textiles or pottery by hand.

像汤加这样的许多岛屿的经济依赖于旅游业、农业或渔业，以及手工艺品——熟练地手工制作首饰、纺织品或陶器等传统物品。

These are usually sold to tourists, but when tsunamis keep the tourists away, local jobs become vulnerable - unprotected and open to damage.

这些东西通常被卖给游客，但当海啸使游客无法前往时，当地的工作就变得脆弱——未受保护，容易遭到破坏。

This affects not only handicrafts, but Tonga's ability to produce enough food to feed its population, something known as food security.

这不仅影响到手工业，也影响到汤加生产足够粮食来养活其人口的能力，也就是所谓的粮食安全。

As the effects of climate change hit the local economy, young people are leaving Tonga to find work elsewhere.

由于气候变化对当地经济的影响，年轻人纷纷离开汤加到其他地方找工作。

Tonga Youth Employment and Entrepreneurship is a project working with local organisations to help young people start businesses and find jobs.

“汤加青年就业与创业”是与当地组织合作帮助年轻人创业和就业的一个项目。

Here's project director, Lusia Latu-Jones, speaking with BBC World Service's Business Daily.

这是项目总监露西娅·拉图-琼斯和BBC全球服务节目《商业日报》谈到的。

So you know, it can be emotional, very emotional and heartbreaking to see what's happening in our island... but it's even harder when you see young people coming through... just looking, looking for chance to help their families, for them to get on their feet again.

看到我们岛上正在发生的事情会让人情绪化，非常情绪化，令人心碎，但当你看到年轻人经历的时候时，你就觉得他们更艰难了，他们只是在寻找机会帮助自己的家人，让他们重新振作起来。

So the question we ask ourselves as an organisation is how can we address these challenges to better support our people so that they can get back on their feet, you know, feed their families.

因此，作为一个组织，我们要问自己的问题是，我们如何应对这些挑战以更好地支持我们的人民，让他们重新振作起来，养活自己的家庭。

We can hear the emotion in Lusia's voice when she describes the situation facing young Tongans as heartbreaking - causing strong feelings of sadness.

我们可以从露西娅的声音中听到她描述汤加年轻人所面临处境时的情绪，她形容那令人心碎——引发人强烈的悲伤之情。

She says her role is to help people get back on their feet, an idiom which means be able to function again after having difficulties in life.

她说她的作用是帮助人们重新振作起来——意思为在生活中遇到困难后能够重新好起来的一个习语。

The many problems Tongans face are made worse by perhaps the biggest problem of all the fact that poverty, hunger and the loss of their traditional culture is being caused by the carbon emissions of larger countries halfway around the world.

汤加入面临的许多问题由于可能是所有问题中最大的问题而变得更糟，这个最大的问题就是这一事实：贫穷、饥饿以及传统文化的丧失是由地球另一端的较大国家的碳排放所致。

If we all learned to adapt our lifestyle, just as Pacific islanders have done, it may not yet be too late to change the fate of their island paradise.

如果我们都学着适应我们的生活方式，就像太平洋岛民所做的那样，那么现在改变他们“岛屿天堂”的命运可能还不算太晚。

And the fate of the millions living on other islands too, which reminds me of my question, Rob!

还有生活在其他岛屿上的数百万人的命运，那让我想起了我的问题，罗伯！

Eleven percent of us are islanders, which works out as over 730 million people.

世界上11%的人是岛民，算起来有7.3亿多人。

OK, let's recap the vocabulary from this programme starting with tsunami a very large wave that flows inland causing death and destruction.

好的，让我们回顾一下本期节目中的词汇，从海啸开始。海啸是流入内陆的一种巨浪，会造成人员死亡和大规模破坏。

Many islanders produce handicrafts - handmade traditional objects like jewellery, textiles and pottery.

许多岛民生产手工艺品——手工制作的传统物品，如首饰、纺织品和陶器。

Someone who is vulnerable is weak or unprotected.

易受伤害的人是指脆弱的或未受保护的人。

The phrase food security refers to a country's ability to produce enough food to feed its population.

“粮食安全”这一短语是指一个国家生产足够粮食来养活其人口的能力。

When something is heartbreaking, it makes you feel very sad.

当某事令人心碎时，它会让你感到非常难过。

And finally, to get back on your feet means to be okay again after having difficulties in life.

最后，重新振作起来是指在生活中遇到困难后重新好起来。

Once again our six minutes are up!

六分钟的时间又要结束了！

Goodbye for now.

暂时说再见了。

Bye!

拜！