

# 新冠肺炎会改变城市吗？ Will Covid-19期:change cities?

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

大家好。这里是 BBC 学习英语栏目的六分钟英语。我是内尔。

And I'm Rob.

我是罗伯。

From the bubonic plague to cholera and tuberculosis, disease and pandemics have changed the way cities have been built.

从腺鼠疫到疟疾再到肺结核，疾病和传染病改变了城市建设的方式。

For example, buildings in 19th century Paris were designed with large, high-up windows to allow plenty of sunlight.

比如19世纪的巴黎的建筑都设计带有高大的玻璃窗，这样可以接收大量的阳光。

They were supposed to stop the spread of tuberculosis.

它们是用来阻止肺结核的传播的。

Coronavirus has been no different.

新冠病毒也一样。

In lockdown, cities from Rio to Barcelona were transformed as wildlife and birdsong replaced the noise of taxi horns and traffic.

在封锁期间，从里约到巴塞罗那的城市里野生动植物和鸟叫声取代了出租车的喇叭声和交通的噪音。

And with no car pollution you could even see the stars at night!

而且没有了汽车污染，你甚至在晚上看见星星！

In this programme, we'll be asking if cities after lockdown will ever be the same again-and if we want them to be.

在本期节目中，我们将探寻城市在封锁结束后是否会恢复原样——以及我们是否希望它们那样。

We'll be hearing some ideas from different cities around the world.

我们会听来自世界各个城市的想法。

And of course we'll be learning some new vocabulary along the way.

当然在此过程中我们也会学习一些新词汇。

One of the cities most affected by Covid-19 was Mumbai in India-but approximately how many people were affected?

受新冠肺炎影响最大的城市之一就是印度的孟买——但是大约有多少人受到了影响呢？

What's the estimated population of Mumbai?

孟买的估计人口有多少呢？

That's my quiz question for you today, Rob.

添加的词汇



扫码APP内查看  
每日英语听力

这就是我今天要问你的问题，罗伯。

Is it a) 15 million people, b) 20 million people, or, c) 25 million people?

是 A. 1500万人，B.2000万人，还是 C. 2500万人？

I know Mumbai is an international mega-city, so I'll say b) 20 million people.

我知道孟买是一个国际化大都市，所以我要选 B. 2000万人。

OK, Rob, we'll find out later if that's right.

好的，罗伯，我们稍后会揭晓答案是否正确。

Now, Beatriz Colomina is a professor of architecture at Princeton University in the United States.

碧翠丝·科洛米纳是美国普林斯顿大学的建筑学教授。

She spent years researching the relationship between cities and disease.

她花了很多年研究城市和疾病之间的关系。

Here she is talking with Kavita Puri, presenter of BBC World Service programme, The Inquiry.

以下是她和 BBC 世界服务节目《询问》的主持人卡维塔·普里的对话。

Take tuberculosis.

以肺结核为例。

Unlike cholera, which was eliminated in London by re-designing the sewage system in the 1850s, TB was airborne.

不同于疟疾，它在 19 世纪 50 年代伦敦通过重新设计污水系统被消除，肺结核是通过空气传播的。

But it became a real problem with the rise of the industrial cities, the metropolis, before an antibiotic was effective.

在抗体生效之前，随着工业城市、大都市的兴起，它成为了一个严重的问题。

One in seven people on the planet had TB, but in dense cities like Paris, it was one in three.

地球上每七个人就有一个人得了肺结核，但是在像巴黎这样的人口密集城市，这个数字是三分之一。

Closely packed tenements meant the disease spread like wildfire and architects and planning experts responded.

紧邻的房屋意味着这个疾病像野火一样传播，而建筑师们和规划专家们做出了响应。

Some diseases, like cholera, could be prevented by redesigning cities to improve hygiene, like the waste water sewers in 19th century London.

一些疾病，比如疟疾，可以通过重新设计城市改善公共卫生来阻止，例如 19 世纪伦敦的下水道。

But the problem with tuberculosis, or TB for short, was that the disease is airborne-carried and spread in the air.

但是肺结核，缩写 TB，的问题是这种疾病是通过空气传播的。

Adding to the problem was the fact that antibiotics-medicines like penicillin that can destroy harmful bacteria or stop their growth-was not discovered until 1928-too late to save the thousands of people who died in Mumbai, New York, Paris and other cities during the 1800s.

雪上加霜的是抗生素——像盘尼西林这样的能够消灭有害细菌或阻止它们繁殖的药物——直到 1928 年才发现——发现得太晚以至于孟买，纽约，巴黎和其他城市在 19 世纪死了数以千计的人。

Diseases like TB killed more and more people as cities industrialised and grew bigger and bigger, leading to the creation of the metropolis-the largest, busiest and most important city in a country or region.

像肺结核这样的疾病随着催生了大都市（某个国家或地区最大，最繁忙以及最重要的城市）的城市的工业化以及扩张，夺去了越来越多人的生命。

Many people crowded together in large metropolises meaning that disease could spread like wildfire-an idiom meaning spread quickly around many people.

很多人挤在大都市里意味着疾病可以像野火一样传播——这个习语的意思是在很多人中间快速传播。

Even today disease is shaping our cities.

甚至如今的疾病都在塑造着我们的城市。

In post-Covid Paris, new ideas for a '15 minute city' aim to make all public services available within a fifteen minute walk to help people working from home.

在后新冠肺炎时代的巴黎，关于建设“15 分钟城市”的想法致力于让所有的公共服务在步行 15 分钟内可以获得，从而帮助人们在家办公。

Other countries want to build better, more affordable housing outside the city centre.

其他的国家想要在市中心外建设更好的，更负担得起的住房。

But according to Mumbai resident Dr Vaidehi Tandel this won't work-even if the housing on offer is better.

但是在孟买的居民韦提希·坦德尔医生看来这不会起作用的——即使住房条件更好。

But why?

但是为什么呢？

The reason is work.

答案就是工作。

When you shift them out, you're moving them away from their livelihoods and they're not going to be able to sustain themselves there so they will be coming back because their jobs are in the city and they cannot afford the commute from farther off places.

当你把他们转移出去，你就是在让他们远离自己的生计，而他们会无法养活自己，所以他们会回来，因为他们的工作在城市里，而且他们无法承受更远的地方的通勤费用。

Dr Vaidehi Tandel there, talking on the BBC World Service programme The Inquiry.

以上是韦提希·坦德尔医生在 BBC 世界服务节目《询问》上的发言。

Trying to make cities less crowded is one way to minimise the risks from disease.

让城市不那么拥挤是最小化疾病风险的一个方式。

But moving people away from the city centre means moving them away from their livelihood-their job or other way of earning money to pay for food, housing and clothing.

但是让人们搬离市中心意味着让他们远离自己的生计——他们的工作或其他赚钱来购买食物、房屋和衣服的方式。

Many people still want to live near their workplace in the city centre because they can't afford to pay for the commute-the journey between their home and their place of work.

很多人还是想住在离他们工作地点近的市中心，因为他们无法承担通勤费用——他们家和工作地点之间的旅途。

Which is a real problem when you live in a city of...how many people did you say live in Mumbai, Neil?

这确实是个问题，如果你住在一个人口有.....你刚刚说有多少人居住在孟买，内尔？

Ah, yes, in our quiz question I asked you what the estimated population of Mumbai is.

啊，是的，在我们今天的问题里，我问你孟买的估计人口有多少。

I said b) 20 million.

我说的是 B. 2000万人。

And you were absolutely right!

你答对了！

Around 20 million people live in the Mumbai metropolis, making it very difficult to socially distance.

大约 2000 万人住在孟买都市中，使得保持社交距离非常困难。

In this programme, we've been discussing the relationship between cities and disease.

在本期节目中，我们一直在讨论

In the 1800s, tuberculous, or TB, killed thousands because it was an airborne disease-spread in the air, and hard to prevent.

在 19 世纪，肺结核，或者 TB，夺走了几千人的生命，因为它是一种空气传播疾病——在空气中传播，而且很难预防。

Antibiotics-medicinal chemicals like penicillin which can destroy harmful germs, couldn't help because they weren't discovered until decades later.

抗生素——像盘尼西林这样能够消灭有害细菌这样的化学药品没能帮上忙，因为它们直到几十年后才被发现。

So in metropolises-the largest and most important cities, where people live crowded close together, diseases spread like wildfire-an idiom meaning spread widely and quickly.

所以在大都市里——最大、最重要的城市，人们拥挤地住在一起，疾病像野火一样传播——这个习语的意思是广泛快速地传播。

In Mumbai and other places, the problem remains that many people need the city for their livelihood-job or other way of earning money.

在孟买和其他地方这个问题存在是因为很多人需要城市维持生计——工作或其他赚钱的方式。

So they prefer to live in the city centre instead of paying for the daily commute-a journey, often by train, bus or car, from your home to your workplace.

所以他们更倾向于住在市中心而不是花钱支付日常通勤费用——从你家到你工作地点之间的旅途，通常是坐火车、公交或汽车。

That's all we have time for in this programme, but remember you can find more useful vocabulary, trending topics and help with your language learning here at BBC Learning English.

这就是我们今天节目的所有内容，但是请记住你们可以在 BBC 学习英语栏目找到更多实用词汇、流行话题以及语言学习的帮助。

Bye for now!

再见！

Bye bye!

再见！

---