

生态旅游：是好是坏？ Ecotourism: good or bad?

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

你好。这里是BBC英语六分钟。我是尼尔。我是贝丝。

Nowadays, the word 'safari' is often used negatively.

如今，“游猎”这个词经常被当做贬义词使用。

For many people, the idea of killing animals for sport is unacceptable.

对许多人来说，为了娱乐而捕杀动物的想法是不可接受的。

As the popularity of hunting declines, safaris are swapping their guns for cameras, offering tourists the chance to photograph wild animals in their natural habitat.

随着狩猎热度的下降，游猎者们把枪换成了相机，为游客们提供了在自然栖息地拍摄野生动物的机会。

In recent years, nature and wildlife tourism, also called ecotourism, has grown massively.

近年来，自然和野生动物旅游，也被称为生态旅游，得到了大规模的发展。

But the story is complex.

但其中的故事很复杂。

While money from ecotourism is supposed to support threatened wildlife and traditional local cultures, the reality is sometimes different.

虽然生态旅游的收入应该用来支持受威胁的野生动物和当地的传统文化，但现实有时却不一样。

In this programme, we'll be asking: is ecotourism good or bad?

在本期节目中，我们要问的问题是：生态旅游是好是坏？

And, as usual, we'll be learning some useful new vocabulary as well.

和往常一样，我们也会学到一些有用的新词汇。

But first I have a question for you, Beth.

但首先我有个问题要问你，贝丝。

Most tourists on safari are looking for 'the big five', the name given to Africa's most iconic large animals.

大多数游猎游客都在寻找“五大”，这些是非洲最具代表性的大型动物。

But which animals are 'the big five'?

但是哪些动物属于“五大”呢？

Is it: a) the lion, leopard, giraffe, baboon and buffalo; b) the lion, leopard, tiger, elephant and buffalo or c) the lion, leopard, rhinoceros, elephant and buffalo?

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是a)狮子、豹子、长颈鹿、狒狒和水牛； b)狮子、豹子、老虎、大象和水牛； 还是c)狮子、豹子、犀牛、大象和水牛？

I guess it's a) the lion, leopard, giraffe, baboon and buffalo.

我猜是a)狮子、豹子、长颈鹿、狒狒和水牛。

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

我将在节目的最后揭晓答案。

The balance between the good and bad things ecotourism can bring is well understood by Vicky Smith, whose website, Earth Changes, matches ecotourists with environmentally-friendly travel companies.

维姬·史密斯能够很好地理解生态旅游带来的正负平衡，她的网站“地球变化”可以为生态旅游者和环保旅游公司配对。

Here is Vicky talking with BBC Radio 4 programme, Costing the Earth.

这是维姬在BBC广播4频道的《地球成本》节目中的谈话。

Just because tourism is nature-based, it doesn't mean to say it's necessarily responsible or sustainable.

旅游业仅仅是以自然为基础，并不意味着它一定是负责的或可持续发展的。

So, there's a lot of animal activities in tourism that we know which are, you know, highly irresponsible and unsustainable, like a performing whale and dolphin shows, or swimming with dolphins, elephant-riding, tiger selfies where the tigers are drugged.

我们知道，旅游业中有很多动物主题活动是非常不负责任和不可持续的，比如鲸鱼和海豚表演，或者和海豚一起游泳，骑大象，和被迷晕的老虎自拍。

Genuine ecotourism is sustainable – designed to continue at a steady level which does not damage the environment.

真正的生态旅游是可持续的——旨在不破坏环境的稳定水平上继续发展。

Not every travel company which calls themselves eco-friendly acts sustainably, and may still advertise irresponsible tourist activities, including tiger selfies – having your photo taken with a captive wild tiger.

并不是每个自称环保的旅游公司都在做可持续的事情，他们可能仍会宣传不负责任的旅游活动，包括与圈养的野生老虎合影。

There are two requirements travel companies should meet to qualify as genuine ecotourism.

旅游公司要想成为真正的生态旅游，必须满足两个条件。

First, tourists' main motivation should be to appreciate and observe the natural world without interfering, and second, the money they spend should support traditional communities.

首先，游客的主要动机应该是在不干涉的情况下欣赏和观察自然世界，其次，他们花的钱应该支持传统社区。

Clearly, having your photograph taken with a chained and drugged tiger does not meet these requirements.

显然，与一只被锁住并被迷晕的老虎合影不符合这些要求。

But not all companies claiming to be ecotourism behave so irresponsibly.

但并非所有自称生态旅游的公司都表现得如此不负责任。

According to Antonia Bolingbroke-Kent, who runs small scale wildlife expeditions to some of the most remote places on Earth, it's possible to put travel companies on a sliding scale from good to bad.

安东尼娅·博林布鲁克-肯特在地球上一些偏远的地方进行小规模野生动物探险活动，她认为，旅游公司可能会从好变坏。

On BBC Radio 4's programme, Costing the Earth, Antonia discussed her work in Tajikistan, a country where ecotourism is making a positive impact on both animal and human communities.

在BBC广播4频道的《地球成本》节目中，安东尼娅讨论了她在塔吉克斯坦的工作，在这个国家，生态旅游对动物和人类社区都产生了积极的影响。

At the other end of the scale is Tajikistan, where I work a lot, which gets less than two dozen wildlife tourists a year, and the money these visitors bring is essential to the conservation work that grassroots NGOs are doing.

另一个极端是塔吉克斯坦，我在那里工作过很多次，那里每年接待参观野生动物的游客不到24人，这些游客带来的钱对草根非政府组织所做的保护工作至关重要。

So those few tourists... their money goes a very long way and the animals people are looking at... snow leopards, rare mountain ungulates like Bukharan markhor, they are being observed from a distance, their behaviour is not being affected in any way, and the local communities are genuinely benefiting.

所以那些少数游客，他们的钱作用很长久，人们可以看到一些动物，比如雪豹，还有像布哈拉的捻角山羊这样稀有的山地有蹄类动物，人们从远处观察它们，不会造成任何影响，当地社区才能真正受益。

Antonia uses the phrase at the other end of the scale as a way of contrasting irresponsible tourist companies with what's happening in Tajikistan.

安东尼娅用另一个极端的说法来对比不负责任的旅游公司和塔吉克斯坦发生的事情。

There, animals including snow leopards and mountain ungulates, are being protected by ecotourist projects run by non-governmental organisations, or NGOs - organizations trying to achieve environmental or social aims outside of government control.

在那里，包括雪豹和山地有蹄类动物在内的生物正受到非政府组织开展的生态旅游项目的保护，这些组织试图在政府控制之外实现环境或社会目标。

These NGOs are grassroots organisations meaning that they are run from the bottom up, by ordinary people rather than leaders.

这些非政府组织都是草根组织，也就是说它们是由普通人自下而上运作的，而不是领导人。

Despite getting very few ecotourists a year, the money they spend in Tajikistan goes a long way, in other words, the money is an important factor in achieving their goals, which in Tajikistan at least, means protecting rare wild animals.

尽管每年吸引的生态游客很少，但他们在塔吉克斯坦花的钱有很大的用处，换句话说，钱是实现他们目标的重要因素，至少在塔吉克斯坦，这意味着保护珍稀野生动物。

OK, it's time to reveal the answer to my question.

好了，是时候揭晓我问题的答案了。

You asked me about 'the big five', the name for Africa's iconic safari animals.

你问我关于“五大”，非洲标志性野生动物的名字。

I guessed they were: the lion, leopard, giraffe, baboon and buffalo.

我猜它们是：狮子、豹子、长颈鹿、狒狒和水牛。

You guessed right about the lion, leopard, and buffalo, but the others were the rhinoceros and the elephant.

你猜对了一部分，狮子、豹子和水牛，但其他的是犀牛和大象。

OK, let's recap the vocabulary we've learned from this programme about ecotourism – travel to places of natural beauty where the tourists' motivation is to appreciate nature and support the local culture.

好的，让我们回顾一下本期节目中关于生态旅游的词汇，生态旅游指的是去自然美景的地方旅游，游客的动机是欣赏自然和支持当地文化。

The adjective sustainable describes actions designed to continue at a steady level so as not to damage the environment.

形容词“可持续的”描述的是为了不破坏环境而以稳定的水平持续进行的行动。

A tiger selfie means having your photo taken with a captive wild tiger, not something to be advised!

老虎自拍是指与圈养的野生老虎合影，这不建议去做！

The phrase at the other end of the scale is similar in meaning to the phrase, 'by contrast'.

短语“在天平的另一端”与短语“相比之下”的意思相似。

A grassroots NGO is a non-governmental organisation which tries to achieve its aims through the actions of local ordinary people rather than leaders.

草根民间组织是一种非政府组织，它试图通过当地普通民众而非领导人的行动来实现其目标。

And finally, if something goes a long way towards a certain goal, it's an important factor in achieving that goal.

最后，如果某件事朝着某个目标走了很长一段路，这就是实现该目标的重要因素。

Once again, our six minutes are up.

六分钟又到了。

Goodbye for now! Bye!

再见了！拜拜！
