

延续旧物的寿命 Making old things last longer

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

大家好。这里是 BBC 学习英语栏目的六分钟英语。我是罗伯。

And I'm Sam.

我是萨姆。

So, how are you today, Sam?

你今天怎么样，萨姆？

Don't ask, Rob!

别问了，罗伯！

Today's been a nightmare!

今天就是场噩梦！

This morning I ripped my jeans and later my computer stopped working!

今天早上我把牛仔裤划破了，然后我的电脑也不工作了！

Then, when I tried taking it to a repair shop, my car wouldn't start!

然后，当我想要把它送去维修店的时候，我的车发动不了！

Oh, no, that's terrible!

哦，不，真糟糕！

And the really bad news is that in today's consumer culture, when something breaks we usually throw it away and buy a new one, instead of trying to repair it.

真正糟糕的消息是在如今的消费文化里，当某个东西坏了，我们通常会把它扔掉然后买新的，而不是努力去把它修好。

In this programme, we'll learn all about repairing broken things by asking what would happen if we stopped junking and got better at fixing.

在本期节目中，我们要通过询问如果我们不再扔垃圾并更擅长修理会发生什么来学习修理坏了的东西。

The world generates over two billion tonnes of rubbish every year.

全世界每年生产超过 20 亿吨垃圾。

So we're visiting companies in Sweden making it easier to mend things when they break instead of replacing them - whether that's clothes, bikes or washing machines.

所以我们要参观瑞典的公司，它们让东西在坏了的时候更容易修理而不是把它们替换掉——无论是衣服、自行车还是洗衣机。

And my quiz question is about one of those companies - Fixi, a repair service that collects broken bikes from your door and brings them back fixed.

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我的问题是关于其中一家公司的 —— Fixi, 这家修理公司从你家收集坏了的自行车并把它们拿回去修好。

The company was started by Rafi Mohammad, a student of Industrial Innovation at the University of Stockholm.

这家公司的创始人是 Rafi Mohammad, 是斯德哥尔摩大学工业创新专业的学生。

But what was the inspiration behind Rafi's idea?

但是 Rafi 这个想法背后的灵感是什么呢?

Was it a) he wanted to impress his girlfriend, b) he was sick of breathing in the city's car fumes, or c) he was late for his lecture because of a flat tyre?

是 A. 他想要让他的女朋友佩服他, B.他讨厌吸入城市里的汽车尾气, 还是 C. 他因为车太坏了而上课迟到?

I'll say, a) he wanted to impress his girlfriend.

我要选 A. 他想要让他的女朋友佩服他。

OK, Sam, we'll find out about Rafi and his love life later on.

好的, 萨姆, 我们稍后会知道 Rafi 和他的情感生活。

But whatever the inspiration behind it, Rafi's idea was a success - Fixi took more than six hundred orders in its first six months.

但是不管背后的灵感是什么, Rafi 的想法获得了成功 —— Fixi 在最开始的六个月获得了超过六百个订单。

Rafi's isn't the only Swedish company helping people fix things instead of buying new.

Rafi 不是瑞典唯一一家帮助人们修理东西而不是买新东西的公司。

Denim company, Nudie Jeans, was started with a focus on ethics and sustainability.

牛仔服饰公司 Nudie Jeans 的创办时的关注点就在于道德和可持续发展性上。

At 150 dollars a pair, Nudie jeans aren't cheap but they do promise free repairs for life, from ripped knees to torn pockets.

售价 150 美元, Nudie 牛仔裤并不便宜, 但是他们承诺终生免费维修, 不管是膝盖破洞还是口袋磨破了。

BBC World Service programme, People Fixing the World, asked students Felix and Fabia Morgen, why they bought the jeans, despite the high price tag.

BBC 世界服务节目《修理世界的人》询问了学生菲利克斯和法比亚·摩根为什么牛仔裤售价这么贵还要买。

It's just been a given that when your jeans break, you throw them away, so when I heard that you can repair them easily without any cost then it was a bit of a no-brainer for me.

当你的牛仔裤坏了的时候, 你会顺理成章地把它们丢掉, 所以当我听到你可以不花钱就轻松把它们修好, 这对我来说无需多想。

I really liked the way they looked, so for me it's worth it to buy more expensive but stuff that I really like.

我真的很喜欢它们的样式, 所以对我来说花更多的钱买我真心喜欢的东西是值得的。

Felix says that throwing out old jeans is a given - something that is just assumed to happen.

菲利克斯说把旧牛仔裤扔掉是顺理成章的 —— 被认为应该发生的事情。

For him, buying Nudie jeans is a no-brainer - a decision that's very easy to make.

对于他来说，购买 Nudie 的牛仔裤无需多想 —— 很容易做的决定。

And Fabia agrees.

而且法比亚同意这一点。

She doesn't mind paying more for stuff she really likes.

她不在意花更多的钱买她真心喜欢的东西。

Here, stuff is an informal way to say personal objects and possessions.

这里 stuff 是个人物品和财物的非正式说法。

Even though they're good at recycling, people in wealthy Sweden still buy lots of new stuff and they have a big carbon footprint for a country of just 10 million.

即使他们很擅长回收，瑞典人还是会买很多新东西，而且他们身为一个只有 1000 万人口的国家，碳足迹很大。

But it's interesting that all the innovators behind these companies say that in their grandparents' day, it was normal to repair, fix and mend broken stuff.

但有趣的是，所有这些公司背后的创新者们都说在他们祖父母那一辈，修理坏了的东西是很正常的。

Jessika Richter is a researcher at Lund University.

杰西卡·李希特是隆德大学的一名研究者。

She thinks repairing is an endangered activity that we used to do more of, both individually and as a society.

她认为修理已经成为了一种濒危活动，我们过去做得更多，不仅是个人，还有社会。

Here she is talking to BBC World Service's, People Fixing the World programme, about the need to get back in touch with older ways of doing things.

以下是她对话 BBC 世界服务节目《修理世界的人》，谈论重回过去做事方式的需要。

It really is a peer effect and a culture that we're trying to foster here - changing a culture of consumption.

这确实是一种同侪效应，也是我们要努力加深的一种文化 —— 改变消费文化。

The more people that are repairing and the more people that are choosing to buy repair services or more repairable products, the more we will see this going mainstream - and it used to be mainstream, so that's what makes me positive too, that it is in some ways a return to what we used to be able as a society to do more of.

人们越多地修理东西并选择购买修理服务或更多的可修理的产品，我们就越能够看到这成为主流 —— 而这曾经是主流，所以这是让我充满信心的因素，它在某种程度上是回到我们的社会曾经能够做到的状态。

Stories about Sweden's repair shops spread between friends and Jessika thinks this creates a peer effect - the positive or negative influence friends have on the way you behave.

关于瑞典的修理店的故事在朋友之间传播，而杰西卡认为这能创造一种同侪效应 —— 朋友对你的行为方式产生的积极的或消极的影响。

She hopes this will foster, or encourage to grow, a new culture of sustainable consumption...

她希望这能够加深，或者说鼓励培养一种新的可持续消费的文化.....

...so that fixing broken stuff will be mainstream, or be considered normal, once again.

.....这样修理坏东西就能够再次成为主流，或者被认为是正常的。

Yes, that's a big part of the problem - repairing was something we all used to do, but seem to have forgotten.

是的，这是问题的一个重要部分 —— 修理是我们过去常常做的事，但是似乎已经被遗忘了。

Hopefully, we'll all be inspired to start fixing things again, or at least pay someone else to!

希望我们会被激发开始再次修理东西，或者至少花钱请人修！

And speaking of inspiration, what was the answer to your quiz question, Rob?

说到灵感，你问题的答案是什么，罗伯？

Ah, yes, I asked about the inspiration behind Rafi Mohammad's company, Fixi.

啊，是的，我之前问 Rafi Mohammad 的公司 Fixi 背后的灵感是什么。

And I think he started the bike repair service to a) impress his girlfriend.

我认为他创办自行车修理公司是为了 A. 他想要让他的女朋友佩服他。

Was I right?

我答对了吗？

Ah, Sam, that's very romantic, but the correct answer was c) he was late for his lecture because of a flat tyre.

啊，萨姆，这很浪漫，但是正确答案是 C. 他因为车太坏了而上课迟到。

Well, I'm sure if he had a broken heart, he'd be able to mend it.

嗯，我想如果他心碎了的话，他应该能够把它修好。

Indeed.

确实。

Well, in this programme, we've been hearing about repairing broken stuff - things, or personal possessions.

嗯，在本期节目中，我们一直在听有关修理坏了的东西 —— 物品，或个人财物 —— 的内容。

That people would fix something broken used to be a given - assumed to be true or certain to happen.

人们修理坏东西曾经是顺理成章的 —— 被认为一定会发生。

Repairing things used to be a no-brainer - the obvious choice.

修理东西曾经是无需多想的 —— 很显然的选择。

A peer effect is influence of peers and friends on someone's behaviour.

同侪效应是指同龄人和朋友对个人行为的影响。

Some Swedish companies are trying to foster, or encourage the development of, a new culture of consumption.

有些瑞典公司正在努力加深，鼓励一种新的消费文化的发展。

So that once again, fixing things is mainstream - accepted as normal or common practice.

所以同样地，修理东西是主流 —— 被认为是常见的做法。

Well, that's all from us.

今天的节目都到这里。

Bye for now!

再见！

Bye bye!

再见！
