# BBC Learning English - 15 Minute Programmes 15 分钟节目

#### About this script

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# 关于台词的备注:

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# Plagiarism 剽窃/抄袭

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My two main purposes to use the internet: one, is to check the news, and to communicate with my friends...

I use the internet a lot actually. I usually use google about ten times a day. I also buy things.

I would use it for ebay particularly – a very good shopping site.

I use the internet to book holidays, because it's much easier to see exactly what you're getting and you get cheaper deals.

My main purpose, I guess, is for research and for getting ideas for a lot of arts and crafts activities.

Sun Chen: 听到了吗?这些人和我们说的都是他们为什么要上网。我是孙晨。

Lily: And I'm Lily. While most people use the internet for research,

communication, shopping and booking holidays, some people use it

for plagiarism! Or to plagiarize!

Sun Chen: 真没想到,居然还有人上网,是为了抄人家的东西,剽窃!

Lily: The word is spelt P.L.A.G.I.A.R.I.S.M. – plagiarism; and the verb is

to plagiarize.

Sun Chen: Plagiarism and plagiarize. 虽然说起来,剽窃也算不上什么新鲜事儿,不过

现在通过互联网来剽窃的这股风,倒是愈演愈烈。

Lily: Yes. There are dozens of websites that offer essay writing services.

For a couple of hundred pounds you can have an essay written

especially for you and you can pass it off as your own.

Sun Chen: 就是把别人写的东西给抄下来,当成是自己的。 Pass it off as your own.

Lily: Well, Danny is a film media student from London who openly

admitted to plagiarising other people's work.



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I got into a lot of problems with essay writing, due to the fact that I wasn't going to my lectures and basically I just felt a lot behind; so when it came to writing essays, I didn't have a clue what I was writing or talking about. So I logged onto this website in which I could download other people's essays, and I copy and pasted a lot of chunks of these essays – other people's essays - and passed them off as my own.

Sun Chen: 敢说自己的东西是抄的,这个 Danny 也是够勇敢的。他是经常逃课,结果不

用说,用不了多久,他就落下了好多课;到了写论文的时候,他就只有一个办

法: 抄!

Lily: Yes, plagiarism is cheating. He downloaded other people's essays

and then was able to copy and paste large chunks of these essays

and pass them off as his own.

Sun Chen: Large chunks 大段大段的。不过他还算走运,到了他也没被抓住。

Lily: But Danny said that he wouldn't advise new students to do this

because he was playing with fire.

Sun Chen: Playing with fire 玩火。 Now listen to Danny again:

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But if I was to like - to say to a first year student now, I would advise against doing that, because basically you are playing with fire. If you do get caught - and you would be thrown out, thrown off your course and it would be difficult to get into another university with that on your record.

Lily: So that's Danny's advice: don't take any chances. If you get caught

you will be thrown out of the university.

Sun Chen: 可千万不要存有侥幸心理。一旦被发现,就会被大学开除。 Don't take any

chances!

Lily: It would be difficult to get into another university if you get a bad

record.

Sun Chen: 当然到哪儿,剽窃说起来,都是件挺丢人的事儿。你要是有剽窃的历史,我想

没有哪个大学会想要你。有记录就是 on your record. So how serious is

the problem?

Lily: Jude Carroll is the Deputy Director for the Centre for Excellence at

Oxford Brookes University. She's published books on the subject of

plagiarism and says it's a big problem:

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Most academics would expect about 10% of the work that's submitted by students is not their own work. Of course, it's more common in some disciplines



than in others. So for example, in business and in computing, it's much more common.

Sun Chen: 要按 Jude Carroll 的说法,现在学生们上交的功课当中,十个人里,就得有

一个人的作业是抄的。

Lily: She also said that it's more common in some subjects but she used

the word disciplines.

Sun Chen: Disciplines 在这儿的意思就是"学科"。

Lily: Such as business and computing.

Sun Chen: 商科,还有电脑专业。

Lily: Jude goes on to say that the students are not helping themselves

at all by just copying other people's work.

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What we really want our students to be doing is doing the work of learning; and learning isn't a spectator sport. You can't learn by watching somebody else be learned. You have to get down and dirty and do it yourself. The real problem with student plagiarism is students are cutting corners, not doing the work and letting somebody else do the work for them.

Lily: I must say that I couldn't agree more here, learning is definitely

not a spectator sport. You must think and do it yourself.

Sun Chen: A spectator sport 旁观者的项目。

Lily: But with plagiarism, the students are cutting corners. Cutting

corners.

Sun Chen: 这个词组我们可得记住 cutting corners 投机取巧。

Lily: That's right. Now let's have a quick recap of the new words and

expressions: plagiarism and to plagiarise.

Sun Chen: 剽窃。

Lily: This is when you copy other people's work and pass it off as your

own - to pass off.

Sun Chen: 就是把什么东西变成是自己的。

Lily: If you are doing that you are playing with fire - to play with fire.

Sun Chen: 玩火。

Lily: Because you can be thrown out of the university - to be thrown out.

Sun Chen: 开除。



Lily: So don't take any chances - to take a chance.

Sun Chen: 就是碰碰运气。

Lily: When it comes to learning, you must never cut corners – to cut

corners.

Sun Chen: 投机取巧。欢迎你继续收听 Lily 和孙晨主持的学英语节目。我们今天的话题说

的就是互联网抄袭。 Online plagiarism!

Lily: Every month, more and more websites offering to write students'

essays for them appear on the internet. These types of tailor-made essays are called bespoke essays. That is B.E.S.P.O.K.E. - bespoke

essays.

SunChen: 就是专门指定完成的论文。有一个网站叫做 ukessays.com 就专门干这种事

儿。创办这个网站的人叫做 Barclay Littlewood. 他就跟我们说到了哪些人,

是他们的主要客户。

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There's a great deal of students at the top universities that use us; we also have a lot of foreign students that have, I think, problems articulating their thoughts into a piece of work in the English language.

Sun Chen: 他说,除了大学生以外,好多外国留学生经常使用他们提供的服务项目。

Lily: A lot of foreign students who have problems articulating their

thoughts in English. Articulating - expressing.

Sun Chen: 就是把他们的想法,表达成文章。表述、表达就是。 Articulating.

Lily: Wherever there is demand there is supply; now Barclay explains

how it works on the web:

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You can ask for a skeleton argument, as it were, so an outline of how you would address it; you can ask for an essay or a model answer, or you can ask for certain parts of the question to be addressed.

Sun Chen: So this sounds like going to the tailor's shop, everything is made to

measure!

Lily: You are right, that's why they're called bespoke essays, you can

ask for a skeleton argument or an outline.

Sun Chen: A skeleton argument 就是一个提纲。

Lily: You can also ask for a certain part of the question to be addressed.

Sun Chen: To be addressed 解答。



Lily: Or you can ask for an essay and a model answer.

Sun Chen: 答案范例。 But these services are not free, are they?

Lily: Of course not. It is estimated that the market in online plagiarism

is now worth £200 million per year.

Sun Chen: It sounds big business! 这种事儿,每年能创造 2 个亿英镑的营业额。 On

BBC Learning English today, we are discussing online plagiarism 网上剽窃。但是对于教育部门来说,网上抄袭的这种现象,的确是个大问题。 I

wonder if there are any good solutions to this problem?

Lily: As far as I know, UK universities have always had measures to deal

with the problem of plagiarism.

Sun Chen: To deal with 应对。 To deal with the problem of plagiarism.

Lily: Jude Carroll says there are various solutions that universities can

adopt:

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There are many many solutions to that. We need to use assessments and exams much more judiciously, to check what knowledge students do have; we need to track and supervise students' work much more closely. But many of these services provide a finished product, that the student submits; and that should always worry you when a fully furnished work comes in from a student, especially an important one like a dissertation, that you have never see being generated, being produced along the way.

Lily: The solutions she suggested include using assessment and exams

more judiciously.

Sun Chen: Judiciously. 谨慎的,明智的。她觉得应对这种问题的办法,就是要更谨慎地

对待论文评分,还有考试。

Lily: Assessment and exams.

Sun Chen: 论文评分,和考试。

Lily: Track and supervise students' work more closely.

Sun Chen: 更进一步地督促学生的作业。

Lily: A dissertation.

Sun Chen: 就是毕业论文。 As an educational expert, she has certainly worked

out some good solutions. Let's listen to this clip again:

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There are many many solutions to that. We need to use assessments and exams much more judiciously, to check what knowledge students do have; we need to



track and supervise students' work much more closely. But many of these services provide a finished product, that the student submits; and that should always worry you when a fully furnished work comes in from a student, especially an important one like a dissertation, that you have never see being generated, being produced along the way.

Lily: Well, let's recap some of the words from this clip: solutions.

Sun Chen: 解决办法。

Lily: Assessment and exams.

Sun Chen: 论文评分和考试。

Lily: More judiciously.

Sun Chen: 更明智谨慎地。

Lily: To track and supervise.

Sun Chen: 督促。

Lily: More closely.

Sun Chen: 更贴近的。

Lily: Fully furnished work.

Sun Chen: 被加工得完美无缺的作业。

Lily: Dissertation.

Sun Chen: 毕业论文。

Lily: Well, today we have looked at the problem of online plagiarism in

the UK and have heard a lot of different voices in this matter.

Sun Chen: 不过我们在这儿要问你的问题就是: What do you think of online

plagiarism?

Lily: That's a good question for you to think about. Are there such cases

in China? Well, that's all for today and from both us here in London,

goodbye.

Sun Chen: Bye.

