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Student Life 2 校园生活 2

Sun Chen: 你能想象出来, 英国的学生会是什么样吗?

Jo: Is it very different from student life in China? Well on today's BBC Learning English culture programme, Sun Chen and I will be looking in particular at where students live while they study.

Sun Chen: 我们今天来看看英国的大学生们的生活变迁。 That's all coming up.

Jo: So let's hear first from Sarah-Jane Smiles. She's a student in London in her third and final year of study.

Sun Chen: 我们先来让 Sarah 给我们说说, 她在上大学的时候, 都住在哪儿呢?

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In my first year I was fortunate that I got a place in halls. They're basically student accommodation, student residences – I lived with six other students. I was fortunate enough to have my own bathroom so I didn't have to share a bathroom with other people but you share a kitchen with those other people. It's a very social set up from that first day so you're introduced to lots of people.

Jo: So in her first year, Sarah-Jane thinks she was very fortunate.

Sun Chen: 幸运的。这又是为什么呢?

Jo: Because she got a place in halls.

Sun Chen: 能找到一个住的地方。

Jo: I got a place on the English course. I got a place at university in Beijing. I got a place in halls.

Sun Chen: 找到一个位置。那什么是 halls 呢? Jo?

Jo: Well as Sarah-Jane explained, halls are student accommodation.

Sun Chen: 住宿。说的就是学生宿舍。

Jo: So you live with lots of other students. She lived with six other students and she was fortunate enough to have her own bathroom.

Sun Chen: 看来她还真是挺幸运的— **fortunate enough** – 能有自己的洗手间。自己的就是 **Own**.

Jo: **Yes, Sarah-Jane was happy she didn't have to share a bathroom with other students – sometimes in halls you have to share a bathroom – but she does share a kitchen.**

Sun Chen: 不过厨房可得共用。用她的话说，厨房就像是一个特别好的交际场所似的。

Jo: **A set up. It's a very social set up from the first day, because you're introduced to lots of other people.**

Sun Chen: 当然了。这个地方可是认识新人的好地方。听了这么多，你是不是也该猜出来这个 **hall** 是什么意思了呢？没错，就是宿舍大楼。

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In my first year I was fortunate that I got a place in halls. They're basically student accommodation, student residences – I lived with six other students. I was fortunate enough to have my own bathroom so I didn't have to share a bathroom with other people but you share a kitchen with those other people. It's a very social set up from that first day so you're introduced to lots of people.

Jo: On BBC Learning English today we're finding out more about students in the UK and in particular where they live. So what about Sarah-Jane's other two years of study – where did she live? Here's some language to help you: previous.

Sun Chen: 以前的。

Jo: **Private accommodation.**

Sun Chen: 自己租的地方。

Jo: **Rented. To rent.**

Sun Chen: 租的。租住的。

Jo: **Private rented accommodation. Sarah-Jane talks about being thrust into adult life.**

Sun Chen: 就是冲上去。突然之间闯进了一个跟大人一样的生活。

Jo: **Bills.**

Sun Chen: 账单。

Jo: **Tend – to tend to.**

Sun Chen: 习惯做什么。你通常都会和第一年一起的同学一起搬家。

Jo: **To move together as a unit.**

Sun Chen: 就像一个小团体。像一个小团体一样，一起搬家。

Jo: And you'll hear the word flat – which is the British English word for apartment. Here's Sarah-Jane.

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This year and the previous year I've lived in private rented accommodation; and all of a sudden you're kind of thrust into adult life because you've got these bills that arrive, that you have to pay. You tend to move with those students that you tend to have lived with in the first year; so you're moving together as a unit perhaps, into a house or flat where you decide to live.

Sun Chen: So does Sarah-Jane live in a house or a flat now?

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I live near to Kings Cross, so again rather centrally located. It's quite a small flat - I live with two students – we each have our own room and then we share the bathroom, kitchen and lounge.

Jo: So Sarah-Jane lives in a flat – quite a small flat. She lives in an area of London called Kings Cross which is centrally located.

Sun Chen: 这个位置可是坐落于中心位置。

Jo: And how many students does she live with Sun Chen?

Sun Chen: Two. 她和另外两个同学合租。他们每个人都有自己单独的卧室。

Jo: They each have their own bedroom and they share the bathroom, kitchen and lounge.

Sun Chen: 是的。洗手间，厨房，还有客厅，都是公用的。

Jo: Lounge, or sometimes we say living room. Sarah-Jane also told us a little more about how they live from day to day.

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The bills I have to pay: my water bill, electricity and the gas. You tend to budget for about that amount each month. We do tend to sort of eat together the three of us; so it tends to work out cheaper because you'll perhaps cook for each other one night or something like that. It tends to be sort of - student staple of pasta. That does tend to be lived on quite a lot just because it's cheap.

Jo: So, when you live in private rented accommodation, you have to pay bills. Can you remember what bills are from earlier in the programme Sun Chen?

Sun Chen: Erm, 我们说的那个单词是“ 账单 ”， 对吧？

Jo: That's right – and the bills she has to pay are water, gas and electricity.



- Sun Chen:** 这些要付的账单有水，煤气，还有电。你可得做好每个月自己的预算。做预算就是 **to budget**.
- Jo:** **You have to budget for them. She uses that word tend again – we tend to eat together.**
- Sun Chen:** 我们通常是一块儿吃饭。**Tend** 说的就是经常发生的什么事儿。-这么一来，生活起来，也就相对便宜一些。
- Jo:** **It tends to work out cheaper. It often or usually works out cheaper.**
- Sun Chen:** 就是核算出来。这样，核算下来，也就便宜了一些。有时候，你给大家做饭，有时候，别人也会给你做饭。
- Jo:** **It tends to be the student staple – pasta.**
- Sun Chen:** 经常吃就是意大利面 – **pasta**.
- Jo:** **A staple – a student staple.**
- Sun Chen:** 就是常用的东西。- 学生常用的东西，经常都没有什么太大的变化。依靠什么，就是。
- Jo:** **To live on. Pasta tends to be lived on quite a lot because it's cheap. Let's have a look at some of the language we've used so far in today's programme: Fortunate.**
- Sun Chen:** 幸运的。
- Jo:** **Halls of residence or halls.**
- Sun Chen:** 宿舍大楼。
- Jo:** **Accommodation.**
- Sun Chen:** 住宿。
- Jo:** **Private accommodation.**
- Sun Chen:** 自己租的地方。
- Jo:** **Rented accommodation.**
- Sun Chen:** 租住的地方。
- Jo:** **To thrust.**
- Sun Chen:** 冲上去。
- Jo:** **Tend – to tend to do something.**
- Sun Chen:** 习惯作的什么事情。



Jo: Flat.

Sun Chen: 在英国用语当中这个词的意思就是“单元”。

Jo: A lounge.

Sun Chen: 客厅。

Jo: Bills.

Sun Chen: 账单。

Jo: To budget.

Sun Chen: 预算。

Jo: A staple.

Sun Chen: 常用的东西。

Jo: We're looking at student life in the UK today on BBC Learning English and we're talking about where students live.

Sun Chen: Now Jo, do all students live away from home?

Jo: Well Sun Chen, when I was at university in the 1990s, most students went to university away from where they live. But recently, things have started to change, because of this:

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Most first year students are now charged annual top-up fees of £3,000.

Sun Chen: 这是来自我们 BBC 的记者 Sue Littlemore 说到 top-up fees 的问题。过去呢，英国大学都是完全由政府资助，所以大学生是免费上大学的。但是从 2006 年开始，英国政府开始实行一项政策，top-up fees。Top up 就是追加，垫付，fees 学费。总体说来呢，就是在英国上大学的学生，得在政府资助的学费基础上，自己再补上一部分。

Jo: This has changed the way students are living.

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In the large metropolitan universities in the north of England, we are seeing a growing trend with around about 25% of students living at home.

Sun Chen: 这位研究员，来自英格兰北部的利物浦大学。他说，那里有很多城市大学。

Jo: Metropolitan. There's a growing trend.

Sun Chen: 就是一种逐渐形成的风气。有大约 25% 的大学生，现在住在家里。大约，大概 -

Jo: Around and about both mean the same thing.

Sun Chen: 说的就是“ 大约” 。

Jo: But sometimes, we put them together to mean the same thing – around about 25%.

Sun Chen: 大约有 25%. 这么做的原因, 就是可以省钱。住在家里, 当然用不着付房租了, 再说, 吃饭也用不着发愁了。 **Listen to this news report.**

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Libby Hooper and Amy Reynolds are students at Birmingham University – one will emerge as a debt free graduate, the other will owe around £15,000 in student loans.

This is Libby, staying in the comfort of her family home in Harborne; meanwhile Amy is going for broke in student digs, while enjoying a full on student lifestyle.

Jo: So this report looks at two different students. One will emerge as a debt-free graduate.

Sun Chen: To emerge 形成 a graduate 毕业生, 还有就是没有贷款 debt-free. Free 通常用在一些单词后面, 意思就是没有。 Sugar-free drink 就是无糖饮料, a smoke-free room 无烟室 fat-free food 就说的是零脂肪的食品。

Jo: Libby will emerge debt-free because she is living at home – or staying in the comfort of her family home as it says in the report. In the comfort of.

Sun Chen: 生活在自己舒适的家里。但是对于 Amy 来说, 她可就要背上 £15,000 英镑的助学贷款了。欠钱, 就是-

Jo: To owe. She will owe £15,000 in student loans when she finishes studying.

Sun Chen: 助学贷款。那些离家太远的大学生, 就得从政府贷款来住在学校里, 这些贷款会等到他们大学毕业, 找到工作之后, 再还。

Jo: The reporter describes Amy as going for broke.

Sun Chen: 就是要破产了。 Digs 是一个非正式的单词, 意思就是寄宿。 So basically, more and more students stay and study at home because they don't have the money to go away to university?

Jo: That's right Sun Chen. What about Chinese students – do they live at home or do they go away?

Sun Chen: I think most of them live in universities, away from home. Jo 我们现在是不是可以来回顾一下我们今天接触到的单词和词组。

Jo: I think so Sun Chen. To top-up.

Sun Chen: 追加, 垫付。

Jo: Fees.
Sun Chen: 学费。

Jo: Metropolitan.

Sun Chen: 城市的。

Jo: A growing trend.

Sun Chen: 一个形成的风气。

Jo: Around about.

Sun Chen: 大约。

Jo: To emerge.

Sun Chen: 形成。

Jo: Debt-free.

Sun Chen: 零贷款。

Jo: In the comfort of your home.

Sun Chen: 在温暖的家里。

Jo: To owe.

Sun Chen: 欠钱。

Jo: Broke.

Sun Chen: 破产。

Jo: Digs.

Sun Chen: 寄宿。

Jo: And that's all for today's BBC Learning English programme. I hope that's helped you learn more about student life in the UK.

Sun Chen: 想了解更多内容, 别忘了登陆我们的网站 www.bbcchina.com.cn 还可以给我们发电子邮件。

Jo: chinaelt@bbc.co.uk. See you next time.

Sun Chen: See you soon.

