

## BBC Learning English – Ask About Britain

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## UK Australia Historical Relations 澳英历史关系

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我太太和我，我们特别喜欢北京，特别喜欢北京的气氛、北京的人民、北京的文化。

Finn: That was Australian Prime Minister Kevin Rudd talking in Mandarin whilst on a trip to China.

Li: Sounds like he loves Beijing. 澳大利亚总理陆克文以其流畅的汉语赢得许多中国人的赞赏。He's not bad, eh Finn?

Finn: 他的汉语相当不错! You're listening to Ask About Britain from BBC Learning English – today with an Australian flavour. I'm Finn.

Li: And I'm Yang Li. 今天的问题是青岛听友姜亚琥提出的，他想了解澳大利亚与英国之间的历史关系。

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*I want to know about the historical relationship between Australia and Britain.*

Li: That's quite a big question, Finn!

Finn: Yes it is, so let's get started. Back in the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, Britain founded a number of colonies in Australia.

Li: 殖民地 colonies. 伦敦国王学院的教授 Carl Bridge 指出，早期移民中的许多人并不真想远程跋涉到澳大利亚去的。

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*Well the first wave of migration was a forced migration, of British convicts who were sent to Australia in 1788 to start a penal colony, in what's now Sydney in New South Wales. After that we had in Australia several other colonies that weren't penal colonies, and by the 1840s the convict system is closing down.*

Li: So – 首批移民潮大多是一些囚犯 convicts, 这些人被流放到澳大利亚，开始一个惩罚囚犯的殖民地 a penal colony.

Finn: Crime was a big problem back in the UK at the time and the jails were overflowing with criminals.

- Li: Jail 监狱。当时英国监狱人满为患 **overflowing**, 所以很多囚犯被送到澳大利亚以缓解国内危机, 同时散播大英帝国的影响力。
- Finn: **But over time, the convict system was closed down. By the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century there were six colonies in Australia made up of free immigrants.**
- Li: 这六个殖民地一直都是自我管辖 **they governed themselves**, 然后, 在 1901 年它们统一起来, 统称为澳大利亚。
- Finn: **Since then, Australia has gained increasing independence from Britain, although it does remain a part of the Commonwealth.**
- Li: **The Commonwealth** 英联邦。这是由英国前殖民国家组成的一个松散的团体。What does this mean for Australia?
- Finn: **Well one thing is that the British Queen is still also the Queen of Australia.**
- Li: 澳大利亚的国家元首仍然是英国女王伊丽莎白二世 **head of state**. 国家元首。
- Finn: **And – it's also the reason that if you look at the Australian flag, you'll still see the British flag, that's the Union Jack as we call it, in the top-left hand corner.**
- Li: 不过, 除了这些殖民遗迹之外, 从经济角度来说过去 20 年里澳大利亚更集中于发展同邻近国家的关系, 而不是英国和欧洲了。

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*Well Australia is now very much aligned to China in trade terms, China became Australia's major trading partner two or three years ago and the China trade's been growing for some time. Mr Rudd is using his China expertise to help bolster up that trade and that connection.*

- Li: 位于太平洋地区的澳大利亚现在与中国结为盟友 **aligned to China**, 这点不足为怪。
- Finn: **Indeed, and in Kevin Rudd – who we heard speaking very good Mandarin earlier, they have someone who is perfectly-placed to bolster up that trade and that connection with China.**
- Li: **To bolster up** 加强; 巩固。
- Finn: **So – here's a question Li. Does all this new trade with the Asia Pacific region mean the end of connections between Australia and Britain?**
- Li: **Bridge** 教授说, 在澳大利亚文化中仍然有一些英国元素是相当根深蒂固的 **ingrained in Australian culture**.

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*The language in Australia, the legal institutions, sport, cricket, rugby these sorts of things are still very much ingrained in the Australian culture. The Union Jack might*

*disappear, Australia might become a republic, but the cultural links will remain very strong indeed.*

Li: 所以即使英国国旗图案从澳大利亚国旗上被取消或者澳大利亚告别英女王改为共和国 **a republic** 两国之间的文化联系以及相互的竞争 **rivalries** 仍然会继续保留的!

Finn: **Indeed I imagine they will. But you know what Li, in any case, I'd love to go visit Australia.**

Li: **Oh you must!**

Finn: **You've been?**

Li: **Yeah I've been there.**

Finn: **Oh I'd love to go, I'd really love to go. Anyway that's about all we have time for this week, but before we go let's remind everyone about our web address.**

Li: 我们的网页是 **bbcchina.com.cn** , 每天更新, 有丰富的文字和音频帮助你提高英语。

Finn: **Yes, so do log on and have a little look. See you next time, bye.**

Li: 我们下次节目再会。

### Glossary

<b>Colony</b> 殖民地	<b>Penal colony</b> 惩罚殖民地
<b>Bolster up</b> 加强/巩固	<b>Commonwealth (of Nations)</b> 英联邦
<b>Head of state</b> 国家元首	<b>Ingrained</b> 根深蒂固的
<b>Rivalry</b> 竞争	<b>Aligned to</b> 联盟