

## BBC Learning English – Ask About Britain

### About this script

Please note that this is not a word for word transcript of the programme as broadcast. In the recording and editing process, changes may have been made which may not be reflected here.

### 关于台词的备注:

请注意这不是广播节目的逐字稿件。本文稿可能没有体现录制、编辑过程中对节目做出的改变。

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### ELT Programmes 英语教学节目

Yang Li: 大家好，我是杨莉。今天我邀请了我同事 Finn 一起来回答 Sun Chen 同学的提问。Hi Finn.

Finn: Hello Li. So shall we listen to the question now?

Yang Li: Sure.

### Insert

*你好我叫 Sun Chen, 我是沈阳人。 My question is; how are the BBC's programmes made?*

Yang Li: 沈阳师大的 Sun Chen 同学想了解 BBC 的节目是如何制作的。So how shall we answer this, Finn?

Finn: Well of course there are a wide range of programmes that we make at the BBC such as news and current affairs, feature programmes, comedies and radio dramas just to name a few.

Yang Li: BBC 的节目类型很多，从新闻时事到专题节目，还有喜剧和广播电视剧等等，不一而足。

Finn: But what we should focus on today is our bilingual ELT programmes 那就是我们的双语英语教学节目 as they are the most relevant to our Chinese learners of English.

Yang Li: Very good. For example this programme – Ask About Britain. Finn, let's say we have a good question sent in by our audience - what's the starting point or first step in making a programme?

Finn: Ok, right; step one. First of all we have to think about how to answer the question – which usually means we have to go away and do some research and think of a good angle.

Yang Li: The right angle or good angle 就是合适的角度。 第一步就是，查资料，做些研究 research.

Finn: And often, to help us answer our question – we will interview an expert in the field or in some cases, we will get some vox pops. Now, Li, could you explain these terms 'expert' and 'vox pops' please?

- Yang Li: **Sure. Experts** 就是专家，那么 **vox pops** 就是街头民意，常常是我们拿着话筒请过路人发表几句简短的见解或评论。 **This way you get to hear lots of different views and different voices.**
- Finn: **Yes – so it’s a really good way of getting different voices and what we do after that is, we select small sections of the interview or small sections of the vox pops, and these are called clips – which are really a key element of our programmes because they provide authentic English.**
- Yang Li: **Clips** 就是录音节选，这是关键一环，因为大家能够通过我们的节目接触到真实的英语 **authentic English.**
- Finn: **And that’s it, isn’t it. It’s the really good thing about vox pops, in our programmes especially, it’s because the language that we hear in vox pops is very colourful and it’s often full of very colloquial, good colloquial English expressions.**
- Yang Li: **Colourful** 就是丰富多彩的。而且充满了许多地道习语俗话 **colloquial English expressions.**
- Finn: **Right now that we have got all the clips that we need, we can start step two; which is writing the programme scripts.**
- Yang Li: **Writing the script** 写稿子。 I have to say some people love it and some don’t!
- Finn: **Actually I think I’m in the first group there I love writing the scripts because I think it’s very creative and you have a lot of freedom to make something really fresh and engaging.**
- Yang Li: **I agree. And I think it is a true skill to link the language points we are teaching in a light-hearted way so learning becomes enjoyable and fun.**
- Finn: **Yes, which is very, very important, isn’t it. And another fun part of our programmes, of course, is that they are bilingual, so people can understand the exact meaning of key words or phrases in English.**
- Yang Li: 是的。双语节目的最大好处就是帮助大家更为准确理解语言点。文字稿写好之后交给编辑审阅。
- Finn: **That’s right the 编辑 is the editor and they have to 审阅 they have to proofread before we record our programmes.**
- Yang Li: **Now it comes to the most exciting part, in my opinion, of the programme-making process.**
- Finn: **Which is?**
- Yang Li: **The recording and presentation.**

Finn: 那就是录音和主持。 **That's right. Step three; the recording and presentation – which is what we're doing in a radio studio right now isn't it Li?**

Yang Li: **Indeed we are.**

Finn: **That's right. So when we've finished recording, we begin the final fourth step; which is editing 编辑。 This involves using a computer with editing software to cut out the fluffs; those are the mistakes, then we assemble the clips, we mix the voice with the music, and add the BBC idents.**

Yang Li: 最后一个环节就是编辑 **editing**. 在电脑上操作, 剪掉口误, 口误就是 **fluffs** 把各种录音按照顺序组合起来 **assemble**, 然后配音乐加电台标识, 也就是 **idents**, such as this one.

Finn: **Such as this one:**

**Across China. This is BBC Learning English.**

Yang Li: 今天我们回答 Sun Chen 同学的问题。 **How BBC programmes are made.**

Finn: **To sum up, there are four basic steps in the programme making process: research and finding clips, writing the scripts, recording and editing.**

Yang Li: 概括一下节目制作的四个主要环节是: 查阅资料和找到合适的录音, 写稿子, 录音和剪辑。

Finn: **That's right and of course and we can't forget the website, which is a very important part of our programme making process. We have to do a few more things to put the programmes online. For example, the most important one is designing the web page with text, images, a quiz and also downloadable materials such as the mp3 of the programme.**

Yang Li: 最后我们还要把做好的节目挂到网上以便读者下载。

Finn: **That's right so don't forget that you can access this website and that all downloads are free of charge. The address is: [www.bbcchina.com.cn](http://www.bbcchina.com.cn).**

Yang Li: 欢迎大家随时登陆我们的网站或把需要了解的问题给发电子邮件 [chinaelt@bbc.co.uk](mailto:chinaelt@bbc.co.uk).

Finn: **We look forward to hearing from you. Bye for now.**

Yang Li: 我们下次节目再会!

## Glossary

<b>ELT programmes</b> 英语教学节目	<b>bilingual</b> 双语的
<b>research</b> 调查研究/搜集资料	<b>the right angle</b> 合适的角度
<b>vox pops</b> 街头民意/临时发表的见解或评论	<b>interviews</b> 采访
<b>script</b> 文稿/稿子	<b>highlight</b> 突出
<b>colloquial</b> 地道的, 约定俗成的	<b>engaging</b> 引人入胜的
<b>edit</b> 剪辑/编辑	<b>Proof/proofread</b> 审阅/审核
<b>creative</b> 具有创见的	<b>acting</b> 表演
<b>record</b> 录音	<b>fluffs</b> 口误
<b>assemble</b> 组合	<b>upload</b> 上载/登上网