

BBC Learning English – Ask About Britain

About this script

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Education: School Subjects 教育: 学校科目

- Helen: Hello. Welcome to another BBC Learning English programme. I'm Helen.
- Li: And I'm Li. 欢迎收听 Ask About Britain, 我们在这个节目当中专门来回答大家有关英国的各种提问。
- Helen: Today our question is from Sunli.
- Li: 来自杭州的 Sunli 问: I wonder, what subjects do children in England learn at primary school? 英国小朋友们在小学里学些什么课程?
- Helen: To find out the answers, we joined a fun class at Broadwater Primary School.
- Li: 是的, 我们来到了位于伦敦南部的 Broadwater 小学, 听听小朋友们的看法。
- Helen: What are the children's favourite subjects then?

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I like art
Science
I like writing
History, about Queen Victoria
I like sports

- Li: 学生们罗列了一长串学习科目。
- Helen: We've just heard art.
- Li: 艺术 art.
- Helen: Science.
- Li: 科学 science.
- Helen: One of them likes history and in particular history about Queen Victoria.
- Li: 历史课是必修的, 有一个女学生说她特别喜欢学习维多利亚女王时期的那段历史, 那是十九世纪。
- Helen: And of course sports are very popular among the pupils.

Li: 体育课 **sports** 可是几乎所有学生都喜欢的课程。在英国教育体制中的正式称呼是体育教育 **Physical Education**, 简称 **P.E.**

Helen: **But that's not all, there are other subjects on offer in the school. Teacher Sophie Kremer explains.**

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Well you've got your core subjects, which are English, maths, science and ICT, and then what's called foundation subjects, which is geography, history, design technology, art, music, PE. And recently introduced is modern foreign language for children from age 7.

Li: **Sophie** 老师解释说英语, 数学, 科学和 **ICT** 是核心科目, 也就是主课 **core subjects**. And Helen, what is **ICT**?

Helen: **Well, ICT stands for Information Communication and Technology. In this subject, students are taught how to use computers.**

Li: 是的, 电脑在我们的生活中起着重要作用, 因此电脑操作技巧是我们每个人都该掌握的。

Helen + Li: **And there's more. Pupils can also study geography (地理), history (历史), design technology (设计技术), music (音乐).**

Li: 以上这些都是基础课程 **foundation subjects**.

Helen: **Now you might think since English is so widely spoken in the world, British students don't need to learn any other languages. Well, that's not true. Children from the age of 7 have to learn a modern foreign language.**

Li: 英国的小学生从 **7** 岁开始还需要学习一门现代外语, 最近的一份报道说, 汉语普通话在这里越来越受欢迎。

Helen: **But with so many subjects to study, it must be quite hard to fit everything in to a school day.**

Li: 这的确是个实际问题。**7-8** 岁的小学生们如何应付这么多的课程呢? 我们最好听听索菲老师怎么说?

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They don't link their learning in perhaps the way they used to when it was more of a topic based approach. It's very compartmentalised. You do find you're rushing them through the day. You haven't got time to finish history now, haven't got time to finish design and technology now. It's a shame.

Li: 我对这些孩子们很同情, 他们的压力真不小啊。

Helen: **Sophie feels that the children are not learning in the same way as they used to.**

Li: 以前的学校采取的主题教学法 **topic based approach**.

Helen: **And now it's compartmentalised.**

Li: 现在采用的是分科教学 **compartmentalise**, 各项科目都自成一体, 互不搭界。

Helen: **This approach makes it difficult for children to make the connection between different subjects they're studying.**

Li: 再加上时间的压力。

Helen: **Yes, Sophie says they are rushing through the day.**

Li: 紧蹙地赶完一天的课, **always in a rush to finish the class.**

Helen: **So it's a shame for the teachers and students.**

Li: **It's a shame** 就是非常遗憾的意思。

Helen: **I hope we've answered Sunli's question about what subjects do British children study at primary schools.**

Li: 好了, 我们今天的节目就到这儿。大家也别忘了常来我们的网站看看, 我们的网址是 www.bbcchina.com.cn。

Helen: **You can also email us with your questions about the UK, our email address is chinaelt@bbc.co.uk.**

Li: **See you next time.**

Helen: **Bye.**