

## 國立教育廣播電台 英語奇育記

### 教育新聞中英對照參考

- 教育新聞中文摘要：

本集新聞將介紹一位 19 歲的年輕人如何拯救哥倫比亞的珊瑚礁，這位年輕人名為 Yassandra Marcela Barrios Castro，她帶著一小群漁民前往哥倫比亞北部的 Tierra Bomba 海岸，與當地居民解釋炸魚對珊瑚礁及其居住地的破壞。在這座島上，共有 9000 名居民，依賴海洋作為食物來源，但炸魚和拖網捕撈正在影響該地的生態系統，因此 Yassandra 希望透過潛水學校，讓在地居民能夠成為潛水教練或導遊，取代捕魚謀生的方式。

- 教育新聞英文摘錄：

Jasmine: Today' s news of the day is from DW, Germany' s international broadcaster. It talks about how one 19-year-old is making a huge difference in saving her island' s coral reefs.

Sunny: 今天的新聞來自 DW : Deutsche Welle，德國的國際廣播公司。它談到了一個 19 歲的年輕人如何在拯救島上的珊瑚礁方面做出巨大貢獻。

Jasmine: Yassandra Marcela Barrios Castro, has been taking a small group of fishermen to the shore of Tierra Bomba, an island off the coast of Cartagena in northern Colombia. She's the only woman in the group, and the men, all around her father's age, stare wildly at her. But she remains calm and self-composed, as she explains how destructive their practice of blast fishing is to the reef and its inhabitants.

Sunny: Yassandra Marcela Barrios Castro 一直帶著一小群漁民前往哥倫比亞北部卡塔赫納海岸外的 Tierra Bomba 海岸。她是這群人中唯一的女性，而且其他年紀跟他父親相當的男人們都瘋狂地盯著她。但她仍然保持冷靜和自我組成，因為她解釋了他們對爆炸釣魚的實踐對珊瑚礁及其居民的破壞性。

Jasmine: The fishermen of Tierra Bomba have been using dynamite to fish for decades and they are not happy that their practices have been scolded by a teenage girl. "It is very easy for men to dismiss me because I am a girl," says Yassandra. "And age is something that's respected here, so for a young woman to stand up and say that an old tradition is wrong, and is damaging the ocean... well that's not an easy task."

Sunny:Tierra Bomba 的漁民幾十年來一直使用炸藥釣魚，他們不滿意他們的作法被一個十幾歲的女孩罵。因為我是女孩，所以男人很容易解僱我，亞桑德拉說。年齡在這裡受到尊重，所以對於一個年輕女性站起來說老傳統是錯誤的，並且正在破壞海洋.....這不是一件容易的事。

Jasmine: Yassandra lives in Boca Chica, on the south coast of Tierra Bomba. The island is surrounded by coral reefs and its 9,000 human inhabitants rely heavily on the ocean for food. But blast fishing and trawling are tearing apart the very ecosystems that provide the community with a living.

Sunny: Yassandra 住在 Tierra Bomba 南海岸的 Boca Chica。該島周圍環繞著珊瑚礁，其 9,000 名人類居民嚴重依賴海洋作為食物。但爆炸捕魚和拖網捕撈正在撕裂為社區提供生活的生態系統。

Jasmine: "There are a lot of people here who are not conscious of what their actions are doing," Yassandra says. "They are damaging the ocean and I'm so worried that it will be forever." But for many islanders that struggle to make ends meet, there are few educational opportunities. Biologist Valeria Pizarro says this makes it hard to engage the population in environmental issues.

Sunny:這裡有很多人沒有意識到他們的行為是什麼，亞桑德拉說。他們正在破壞海洋，我很擔心它會永遠存在。但對於許多努力維持生計的島民來說，教育機會很少。生物學家瓦萊里婭·皮薩羅說，這使得人們很難參與環境問題。

Jasmine: Although many islanders only care about survival, Yassandra says, "I'm trying to explain that if we protect the reef and our ocean then more people will come to see it, and it may bring some money to our island. And also, if we completely destroy the reefs then we will have nothing to fish at all."

Sunny:雖然許多島民只關心生存，但 Yassandra 說我試圖解釋一下，如果我們保護珊瑚礁和我們的海洋，那麼更多的人會來看它，它可能會為我們的島嶼帶來一些錢。而且如果我們完全摧毀珊瑚礁，那麼我們就沒有任何東西可以捕了。

Jasmine: Even so, Yassandra uses her warm, smiling personality to win people over. This is fortunate, given the culture she's up against. Pizarro says women here get used to being ignored, interrupted, and having men take credit for their ideas."If you want to speak, to be heard and to make a change you have to have a strong personality and be able to deal with gossip and being called 'hysterical,'" Pizarro says. "You have to be able to speak loudly, and be brave enough to interrupt."

Sunny: 即便如此，Yassandra 還是利用她溫暖，微笑的個性來說服大家。鑑於她所反對的文化，這是幸運的。Pizarro 說，這裡的女性習慣於被忽視，被打斷，並且男人會因為他們的想法而受到讚揚。如果你想說話，被傾聽並做出改變，你必須具有強烈的個性並且能夠應對八卦被稱為歇斯底里，皮薩羅說你必須能夠大聲說話，勇敢地打斷。

Jasmine: But the problem that exist is the issues Yassandra is raising, touches on a point of male duty and pride: bringing in a decent income to support the family. It's extremely difficult to tell people their work has environmental consequences, but, Pizarro claims, "change is very difficult when you are poor.vl always struggle to 'demand' a change from people who are living one day at a time," Pizarro says. "I know overfishing is a big issue for any marine ecosystem, but how can I ask someone that has no money to feed his family to stop fishing?"

Sunny: 但問題是 Yassandra 正在提出的問題，觸及男性責任和自豪感：帶來體面的收入來支持家庭。Pizarro 稱告訴人們他們的工作會對環境產生影響是非常困難的，當你處於貧困狀態時，變化是非常困難的。我總是很難'要求'改變那些每天生活一天的人的變化，皮薩羅說。我知道過度捕撈對於任何海洋生態系統來說都是一個大問題，但我怎麼能問一個沒錢的人養活他的家人停止捕魚？

Jasmine: The real challenge is to offer alternatives. And there are local projects attempting to do just that. One is a diving school where Yassandra is also a student. The Paraiso Dive Cartagena, as the school is called, is teaching young people on Tierra Bomba to dive. The hope is that one day they will be able to earn a living as diving instructors and guides instead of from fishing.

Sunny: 真正的挑戰是提供替代品，還有一些本地項目試圖做到這一點。Yassandra 也是一名學生。被稱為 Paraiso Dive Cartagena 的學校正在教 Tierra Bomba 的年輕人潛水。希望有一天他們能夠以潛水教練和導遊而不是釣魚的方式謀生。

Jasmine: Colombia boasts 2,900 kilometers (1,800 miles) of coastline. Its Caribbean and Pacific Ocean waters are home to 2,600 marine species, including 155 corals and six of the world's seven turtle species. All this is a major draw for tourists, but most diving instructors and tour guides aren't locals, and that's something Paraiso Dive wants to change.

Sunny: 哥倫比亞擁有 2,900 公里 (1,800 英里) 的海岸線。其加勒比海和太平洋海域擁有 2,600 種海洋物種，其中包括 155 種珊瑚和世界七種海龜中的六種。所有這些都是遊客的主要吸引力，但大多數潛水教練和導遊都不是當地人，這就是 Paraiso Dive 希望改變的東西。

Jasmine: The diving school also teaches conservation. Researchers come here from all over the world, and often start reef-monitoring projects. When they return home, they can employ locals to continue their fieldwork, thanks to that training.

Sunny: 潛水學校也教授保護。研究人員來自世界各地，經常啟動珊瑚礁監測項目。當他們回到家時，由於這種訓練，他們可以聘請當地人繼續實地考察。

Jasmine: Christina Kuntz, co-owner of the diving school says she wants to offer young people a way of making a living from the reef without damaging it. "It's really important if you're trying to dissuade people from overfishing that you offer them an economically viable alternative," she says.

Sunny: 潛水學校的共同所有者 Christina Kuntz 說，她希望為年輕人提供一種在珊瑚礁謀生的方式，而不會損害它。如果你試圖勸阻人們過度捕撈，那麼你提供的經濟上可行的替代方案就非常重要”她說。

Jasmine: But again, it's harder for female students than their male peers. "The women here have to deal with ingrained sexism," Kuntz says. "They're expected to just stay at home, and are not given the same chances as men."

Sunny: 但這裡的女性必須處理根深蒂固的性別歧視 Kuntz 說。他們只能待在家裡，並沒有像男人一樣的機會。現在受到氣候變化和過度捕撈的壓力。加勒比珊瑚礁上的珊瑚覆蓋率從平均 50% 降至僅 10%。

Jasmine: "Coral reef degradation and climate change in general will affect marginalized island communities like Tierra Bomba first, so people like Yassandra are critical to protecting such communities and the ecosystems on which they depend," Kuntz says.

Once qualified, Yassandra will be the only marine biologist on the island. "I am part of a new generation that wants to protect my island," Yassandra says. "If I can find a way to join people together to protect our reefs, then our island is going to have a bright future."

Sunny: 珊瑚礁退化和氣候變化總體上會影響像 Tierra Bomba 這樣的邊緣島嶼社區，所以像 Yassandra 這樣的人對保護這些社區及其所依賴的生態系統至關重要 Kuntz 說。一旦合格，亞桑德拉將成為島上唯一的海洋生物學家。我是新一代人的一員，希望保護我的島嶼，亞桑德拉說。如果我能找到一種方法將人們聚集在一起保護我們的珊瑚礁，那麼我們的島嶼將會有一個光明的未來。

Jasmine: That is all for today' s news of the day.