

（本期节目使用的视频资源于 2021 年 9 月中旬拍摄。）

本集内容

Future-proofing Stonehenge 英国开展巨石阵修复工作

学习要点

有关 “construction（施工）” 的词汇

边看边答

When was the last time there was large-scale conservation work on Stonehenge?

文字稿

Metal **scaffolding** may be an incongruous sight next to the ancient structure, and it will be taken down every evening over the next few weeks – such is the determination to keep Stonehenge open and looking as normal as possible.

金属**脚手架**在这座古老的建筑旁看上去可能不是那么协调。接下来几周的每天晚上，它会被拆下来，这显示出人们对保持巨石阵对外开放，并尽可能维护其外观的决心。

This conservation work is in itself historic. The last time something of this scale was undertaken was more than 60 years ago, when the ladders were wooden, you could smoke a pipe while working and **protective headgear** was a woolly hat.

这项保护工作本身就颇有历史意义。上一次进行这般规模的修复还是 60 多年前，那时，梯子是由木制的，干活时可以抽烟斗，而**防护安全帽**则是一顶羊毛帽。

Much has changed over the decades, but the problems remain.

几十年来，发生了很大变化，但有些问题仍然存在。

Heather Sebire, English Heritage

One of the **lintels**, for example, was stitched together in the 1950s. So, we're going to be doing some repair work to that because at the time they used a **mortar** that was very hard, and we're going to replace that with lime mortar.

希瑟·塞比尔 英格兰遗产委员会 (English Heritage)

“例如，其中一块**横石**是在 50 年代被接合在一起的。所以，我们这次会对它做一些修缮工作，因为当时用的是一种很硬的**砂浆**，而我们将把它换成石灰砂浆。”

Repairing, restoring, conserving. There are subtle differences, and at this World Heritage site – everything is tightly controlled. After all, they are working in the footsteps of giants.

修理、修复、保护。这其中有着微妙的差别，而在这个世界遗产遗址，一切都受到严格的控制。毕竟他们在追随“巨人”的脚步工作。

John Maguire, BBC correspondent

Now they may not have used phrases like ‘structural engineer’ or ‘architect’ 4500 years ago, but they were very clever people. On top of each **pillar** there’s a tenon joint – it’s that bit of rock that you can see sticking up. They would then go inside this mortise hole, so the lintels would have sat on top of the pillars. We think this one was never actually placed on top of the pillar. We don’t know why. As with so much in Stonehenge, it remains a mystery.

约翰·马奎尔 BBC 通讯员

“虽然 4500 年前的人可能还没有‘结构工程师’或‘建筑师’这样的字眼，但他们非常聪明。每根**石柱**的顶部都有一个榫结合处，就是上面那块突出的石头。它们会与这个榫眼接合，这样横石就会卡在柱子顶部。我们认为，这块横石其实从来没被放到石柱顶部。我们不知道背后的原因。就和巨石阵中的许多事情一样，它仍是个谜。”

With our changing climate, English Heritage is aware that the stones will face different weather patterns. So, the hope is to future-proof the work for at least the next 60, 70, maybe 100 years.

随着气候变化，英格兰遗产委员会意识到，这些石头将面临不同的天气模式。所以，人们希望能使这项修复工作至少经受得住未来六、七十年甚至一百年的考验。

词汇

scaffolding 脚手架

protective headgear 防护安全帽

lintels 横石

mortar 砂浆

pillar 柱子

视频链接

<https://bbc.in/2XSjgXK>

问题答案

Large-scale conservation work was last done more than 60 years ago.