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# BBC LEARNING ENGLISH

## Lingohack 英语大破解

### Denmark's green hydrogen

#### 丹麦的绿色氢气

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#### 本集内容

Denmark's green hydrogen 丹麦的绿色氢气

#### 学习要点

有关“energy（能源）”的词汇

#### 边看边答

What is used to produce green hydrogen?

#### 文字稿

These giants of **renewable** energy tower over the Danish countryside. Here in Brande, a pioneering project offers what might be a glimpse of the future.

这些用来制造**可再生能源**的庞然大物矗立在丹麦乡村。在布兰德，一个创新项目让我们瞥见了未来的一种希望。

Adrienne Murray, BBC correspondent

This enormous turbine is harnessing energy from the wind – and that power is being used to produce another type of **clean fuel** – hydrogen gas.

艾德丽安·穆雷      BBC 通讯员

“这个巨大的涡轮机用风作动力，而风能用来生产另一种**清洁能源**——氢气。”

The pilot **plant** isn't connected to the **grid**. And the green hydrogen made here supplies local taxis.

这个试点工厂没有连接**输电网**。这里生产的绿色氢气为当地的出租车提供动力。

Poul Skjaerbaek, Chief Innovation Officer, Siemens Gamesa

We can produce a maximum, like, eight kilos per hour with the equipment you see behind me here. So, it's, of course, extremely small. Nevertheless, eight kilos is actually what a car could drive, like, eight hundred kilometres on.

保罗·斯基尔别克 西门子歌美飒（Gamesa）首席创新官

“利用我身后的设备，我们每小时最多可生产约八公斤的氢气。虽然量极少，但八公斤其实可驱动一辆汽车行驶约 800 公里。”

The need to slash our carbon emissions has brought hydrogen increasingly into focus.

削减碳排放的需求使氢气成为人们日益关注的焦点。

Poul Skjaerbaek, Chief Innovation Officer, Siemens Gamesa

The good thing with hydrogen, when you burn it, you actually do not get the CO2 emissions, so what comes out of the exhaust is water, instead of all the nasty stuff we see today.

保罗·斯基尔别克 西门子歌美飒（Gamesa）首席创新官

“氢气的好处是，它燃烧时其实不会排放二氧化碳，它排出来的是水，而不是我们现在常看到的脏东西。”

Today, most hydrogen, about 95%, is made using **fossil fuels**. Green hydrogen, however, is produced from water and renewable electricity. This facility in Kolding makes electrolyzers – the technology needed to produce it.

如今，大部分氢气（约 95%）是用**化石燃料**制造的。而绿色氢气是用水和可再生电力制造的。位于科灵的这家工厂生产电解装置，这是生产氢气所需的技术。

Hydrogen has been touted as a climate solution before – but it hasn't really taken off. Proponents say it's a different picture today.

氢气一直被宣传为一种气候解决方案，但还没有得到真正的普及。支持者认为，如今情况不一样了。

Sebastian Koks Andreassen, CEO, Green Hydrogen Systems

The difference is climate – the need to react rapidly on the climate change. Renewable electricity sources, they have become available in a much different volume than before and in the past – and they have also become much cheaper.

塞巴斯蒂安·科克斯·安德里森 绿色氢系统首席执行官

“不同之处在于气候，我们需要迅速对气候变化作出反应。可再生电力能源的供应量与以往大不相同，也变得更便宜了。”

Dozens of new green hydrogen plants are now on the horizon. But much needs to be done if the hopes for this new clean fuel can live up to the hype.

几十个新的绿色氢气工厂指日可待。但要想让这种新型清洁燃料取得如宣传的那种成效，还有很多工作要做。

## 词汇

renewable 可再生的

clean fuel 清洁燃料

plant 工厂

grid 电网

fossil fuels 化石燃料

视频链接

<https://bbc.in/3cxOCqZ>

问题答案

Green hydrogen is produced from water and renewable electricity.