

智能手机会扼杀相机吗？ Are smartphones killing cameras?

Hello and welcome to 6 Minute English.

大家好，欢迎收听六分钟英语。

I'm Neil.

我是内尔。

And I'm Catherine. Hello!

我是凯瑟琳。大家好！

Now, Catherine, say cheese.

好了，凯瑟琳，说“茄子”。

Cheeeese.

茄子。

Thank you, a little souvenir of our time together.

谢谢你，这是我们两个一起的一个小纪念。

Let's have a look.

我们来看看。

I got a minute.

等等。

You just took a selfie, I wasn't even in the picture.

你刚刚只是自拍了，我都不在相片里。

Ah, well, that's the magic of the smartphone, two cameras!

啊，好吧，那是智能手机的神奇之处，有两个相机！

You know, that's not something you can do with a traditional camera.

你知道的，你用传统相机可做不到这点。

I mean, do you even have a separate camera these days?

我的意思是，如今你还有专门的相机吗？

I do actually.

事实上我有。

It's in a cupboard somewhere at home.

它在家里的某个橱柜里。

Well, that is the topic of this programme.

好的，这就是本期节目的话题。

Have traditional cameras been completely replaced by smartphones, or to put it another way, have cameras been made obsolete by the smartphone?

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传统相机已经完全被智能手机取代了吗，或者换种说法，相机已经被智能手机淘汰了吗？

Interesting question.

有趣的问题。

But before we get into this topic, how about a question for our listeners?

但是在我们进入这个话题之前，给我们的听众提个问题如何？

Of course.

当然可以。

We are certainly in the digital age of photography but when was the first digital camera phone released?

我们毫无疑问地处在摄影的数字年代，但是第一部数码相机手机是何时发布的？

Was it a) 2000, b) 2004, or c) 2007?

是 A. 2000年，B.2004年，还是 C. 2007年？

What do you think?

你怎么看？

Well, I actually know this one, so I'm going to be fair and keep it to myself.

嗯，事实上我知道这题的答案，所以我要保持公正保守答案。

OK, well, listen out for the answer at the end of the programme.

好吧，那么请在节目结束的时候听取答案。

There are different kinds of cameras available today.

如今有各种相机可供选择。

There are compact cameras, which are small and mostly automatic and usually come with a fixed lens.

比如说袖珍相机：体积小，几乎是全自动的，且往往配有一个固定镜头。

That's right.

是的。

And then there are SLRs and DSLRs which are bigger, and you can change the lenses on these cameras and they allow for a lot of manual control.

然后还有体积更大的单反相机和数码单反相机，并且你可以更换这些相机的镜头，并且它们允许进行很多手动控制。

And there are also mirrorless cameras, which are a cross between compact cameras and DSLRs.

并且还有无反相机，它们是小型相机和数码单反相机的结合。

They are small like a compact camera but you can also use the same lenses on them that you can use on DSLRs.

它们像小型相机一样小巧，但是你还可以在它们上面使用跟在数码单反相机上使用的一样的镜头。

And of course, there are the cameras on smartphones, and these are convenient and they're becoming increasingly sophisticated.

并且当然了，还有在智能手机上的相机，这些相机很方便，并且正变得越来越精密。

Phil Hall is the editor of Tech Radar magazine.

菲尔·哈尔是杂志《科技雷达》的编辑。

He was asked on the BBC programme You and Yours if he thought smartphones would make other cameras obsolete.

他在BBC的节目《You and Yours》中被问到他认为智能手机会让其它相机淘汰。

What is his opinion?

他的观点是什么样的？

I don't think so.

我不这么认为。

I think while compact camera sales have really sort of dropped off a cliff, it's the lower end, cheap compacts where people have opted for a smartphone and I think manufacturers are looking at the more higher end premium cameras, high-end compacts, DSLRs, which are the ones you can attach lenses to, mirrorless cameras.

我认为尽管小型相机的销售额确实可以说成断崖式下降，但是仅限于更低端，便宜的小型相机，人们会选择智能手机，而我认为制造商们正着眼于更加高端的优质相机，高端小型相机，数码单反相机，你可以在这些相机上安装镜头，还有无反相机。

So, the market's changing.

所以市场正在变化。

And I don't think there'll be a time soon, yet, that...the smartphone will take over the camera completely.

而我认为短期内智能手机不能完全取代相机。

So does Phil think smartphones will kill the camera?

所以菲尔认为智能手机会扼杀相机吗？

In a word, no.

一言以蔽之，不会。

He does say that sales of cheap compact cameras have dropped off a cliff.

他确实说了廉价小型相机的销售额呈断崖式降落。

This rather dramatic expression describes a very big fall in sales.

这个相当戏剧化的表达描述的是销售额大幅降低。

This is because the kind of consumers who would choose a compact camera are now opting for the camera on their smartphone.

这是因为会选择小型相机的顾客现在正选择他们智能手机上的相机。

When you opt for something you choose it rather than something else.

当你选择某物的时候，你选择它而不选其它的。

For people who want a quick, easy to use and convenient way to take reasonable quality photos, compact cameras used to be the best choice—but now it's a smartphone.

对于想要以快捷、简单、方便的方式获得一张质量还不错的相片的人，小型相机曾经是最好选择——但是现在是智能手机。

So camera makers are now moving to the more high-end market, the DSLRs and mirrorless cameras.

所以相机制造商们现在正转向更高端的市场，数码单反相机和无反相机。

So who is still buying these more expensive cameras?

所以谁仍然会想购买这些更昂贵的相机呢？

Here's Phil Hall again.

下面依然是菲尔·哈尔的话。

I think it's...some of it is people who are picking up a smartphone and sort of getting into photography that way and that's a really great first step into photography and I think people are probably, sometimes, getting a bit frustrated with the quality, once they sort of start pushing their creative skills and then looking to see what's the next rung up, so it's people wanting to broaden their creative skills a bit.

我认为是.....有一些人是学会用智能手机拍照，然后就这样对摄影有些着迷，这确实是了解摄影的很好的第一步，并且我认为人们一旦开始提高他们的创作技巧，很可能，有时候，会对相片的质量感到有些失望，于是就想要看看更上一层楼是怎样的，所以是想要稍许扩展他们的创作技巧的人。

Who does he say might be buying cameras?

他说谁可能会购买相机呢？

He says that people who are getting into photography might get frustrated with the quality of smartphones.

他说对摄影着迷的人可能会对智能手机的画面质量感到失望。

Getting into something means becoming very interested in it.

对某物着迷的意思是对它变得非常感兴趣。

And if you are frustrated with something, it means you are disappointed with it.

而如果你对某事感到沮丧，这意味着你对它感到失望。

You are not happy with it.

你对它不满意。

So people who have got into photography with a smartphone but are frustrated with its limitations and want to be more creative are going to the next level.

所以是通过智能手机而对摄影着迷，但是对它的限制感到失望并且想更有创造力的人会进入下一阶段。

They are moving up, they are, as Phil said 'taking the next rung up'.

他们在升级，如菲尔所说，他们“更上一层楼”。

Now, a rung is the horizontal step of a ladder, so the expression taking the next rung up is a way to describe doing something at a higher level.

梯级指的是梯子竖直方向的台阶，所以“更上一层楼”这个表达是描述以更高的水平做某事的方法。

Now, talking of higher levels, did you get this week's quiz question right?

那么说到更高水平，你答对了本周的问题了吗？

The question was: When was the first phone with a digital camera released?

问题是：第一步带有数码相机的手机是何时发布的？

Was it 2000,2004 or 2007?

是2000年，2004年，还是2007年？

The first phone with a digital camera was released in 2000. Now, to take us up to the end of the programme, let's look at the vocabulary again.

第一部带有数码相机的手机于2000年发布。那么进入本期节目的结尾部分，我们再来看看这些词汇。

First we had the adjective obsolete which describes something that has been replaced and is no longer the first choice.

首先我们谈到了形容词被废弃的，它描述的是已经被取代的并且已不再是第一选择的东西。

When the expression to drop off a cliff is used about, for example, sales numbers, it means sales have fallen significantly over a short period of time.

当跳崖这个表达被用来描述，例如，销售额的时候，它意味着销售额在短期内显著下降。

To opt for something means to choose something and when you become very interested in an activity you can say that you get into it.

选择某物指的是选取某物，而当你某个活动非常感兴趣时，你可以说你对它着迷。

If you are trying to do something and you can't do it because you don't have the skill or the equipment you are using is not right or not good enough, you can become frustrated.

如果你正努力做某事，而你因为你没有那项技术或你正在使用的设备不对或不够好而做不到的话，那么你会变得沮丧。

And developing your skills to a higher level can be described as taking the next rung up.

而让你的技术发展到更高的水平可以被描述为更上一层楼。

Right, that's all from us in this programme.

好了，这就是本期节目的所有内容。

Do join us again next time and don't forget that in the meantime you can find us on Instagram, Facebook, Twitter, YouTube and of course our website bbclearningenglish.com. See you soon.

下期节目请务必继续收听，并且别忘记你同时还可以在Instagram，脸书、推特、YouTube上找到我们，当然还有我们的网站**bbclearningenglish.com**。再会。

Goodbye.

再见。

Bye!

再见！