

18-01 《繁花》为何霸屏中国荧幕？

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Nostalgia for China's boom years drives a TV hit

A drama series presents 1990s capitalists as heroes, not villains



IMAGE: CHLOE CUSHMAN

导读

《繁花》最近成为大家热议的电视剧，还原了上世纪 90 年代上海弄潮儿抓住改开机会改变命运的传奇故事。

电视剧能火，一方面是怀旧故事比较能抓人心，引共鸣，另外就是对导演王家卫的关注，继 2013 年拍完电影《一代宗师》后，文艺片大师王家卫在整整 10 年里没有拍作品，而改编自同名小说的电视剧《繁花》一开播，便引发极高关注度。

当然，这些都是表面现象，《经济学人》最新一篇文章从另外一个角度出发，深刻剖析为何央视（官方）在这个时间节点力推一部弘扬小人物在改革开放逆天改命的电视剧？反映了中央怎样的精神？释放了怎样的信号？另外老百姓对这部剧到底持什么看法？

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正文

（加粗：生词难词；红字：固定搭配；色块：语法成分）

主标题：Nostalgia⁽¹⁾ for China's boom⁽²⁾ years drives⁽³⁾ a TV hit
对中国腾飞年代的怀旧带火一部电视剧

副标题：A drama series presents 1990s capitalists⁽⁵⁾ as⁽⁴⁾ heroes, not villains⁽⁶⁾
一部电视剧把上世纪 90 年代的资本家刻画成英雄，而非反派

- 1.nostalgia: 英/nɒ'stældʒə/ 美/nə'stældʒə/ n.怀旧
- 2.boom: /bu:m/ n.（经济）激增、繁荣
- 3.drive: /draɪv/ vt.推动、促成
- 4.present...as...: 把...呈现为...
- 5.capitalist: /'kæpɪtəlɪst/ n.资本家（另，capitalism: n.资本主义）
- 6.villain: /'vɪlən/ n.恶棍

① China central television, the **flagship**⁽⁷⁾ network of the country's **propaganda**⁽⁸⁾ machine, has a new **hit**⁽⁹⁾ on its hands. "Blossoms Shanghai", a **big-budget**⁽¹⁰⁾ **melodrama**⁽¹¹⁾ in 30 parts, has enjoyed huge audiences since its first episode **aired**⁽¹²⁾ on December 27th. The show's success—**boosted**⁽¹³⁾ by **approving**⁽¹⁴⁾ **coverage** in official and commercial media **outlets**—is **at once unexpected**⁽¹⁶⁾ and⁽¹⁵⁾ **revealing**⁽¹⁷⁾. It is a surprise because its heroes are **swashbuckling**⁽¹⁸⁾ capitalists in the Shanghai of the early 1990s.

中国中央电视台手上有一部热播剧。《繁花》这部耗资巨大的 30 集连续剧，自 12 月 27 日首播以来便吸引了大量观众。该节目的成功——得益于官方和商业媒体的力捧——既出人意料又发人深省。之所以说它出人意料，是因为它的主人公是上世纪 90 年代初上海那些资本家。

- 7.flagship: /'flæɡʃɪp/ n.旗舰 (flag+ship)
 8.propaganda: 英/ˌprɒpə'gændə/ 美/ˌprɑːpə'gændə/ n.宣传
 9.hit: /hɪt/ n.大获成功的事物
 10.big-budget: adj.大预算的、耗资巨大的
 11.melodrama: /'melədrɑ:mə/ n. 情节剧 (melo+drama)
 12.air: /er/ vt.播出 (从名词 air 引申而来)
 13.boost: /bu:st/ vt.推动
 14.approving: /ə'pru:viŋ/ adj.赞许的 (approve+ing)
 15.at once...and...: 既...又... (at once 另: 立即、马上)
 16.unexpected: /ˌʌnɪk'spektɪd/ adj.出人意料的
 (un+expect+ed)
 17.revealing: /rɪ'vi:lɪŋ/ adj.揭露真相的; 发人深省的 (来自动词 reveal)
 18.swashbuckling: 英/'swɒʃbʌklɪŋ/ 美/'swɑːʃbʌklɪŋ/ adj.虚张声势的 (swash+buckling)

《繁花》借人物群像展示时代精神

2023-12-29 09:16:32 来源: 北京日报



② A hard-living⁽¹⁹⁾ bunch, they **cut deals**⁽²⁰⁾, **swap**⁽²¹⁾ stock tips⁽²²⁾ and **scheme against**⁽²³⁾ **rivals**⁽²⁴⁾ **over an** endless **succession of**⁽²⁵⁾ **boozy**⁽²⁶⁾ late-night **banquets**, filmed in **demonic**⁽²⁷⁾ **shades**⁽²⁸⁾ of black, gold and red. It is all **a far cry from**⁽²⁹⁾ the **prim**⁽³⁰⁾, **flag-waving**⁽³¹⁾ dramas that have become the **norm**⁽³²⁾ on state TV. Typically, such series **depict**⁽³³⁾ crime-fighting police officers, Communist Party officials **toiling**⁽³⁴⁾ to serve **the masses**⁽³⁵⁾, brave Chinese soldiers or other **model**⁽³⁶⁾ citizens.

- 19.hard-living: adj.艰难求生的
 20.cut deal: 达成交易
 21.swap: 英/swɒp/ 美/swɑ:p/ vt.交换
 22.stock tips: 股市内幕
 23.scheme against: 算计 (scheme: vi.密谋)
 24.rival: /'rɪv(ə)l/ n.竞争对手
 25.a succession of: 一连串的
 26.boozy: /'bu:zi/ adj.跟酒有关的 (booze: n.酒)
 27.demonic: 英/di'mɒnɪk/ 美/di'mɑ:nɪk/ adj.恶魔般
 28.shade: /ʃeɪd/ n.色调 (另, 阴影)
 29.be a far cry from...: 和...相去甚远
 30.prim: /prɪm/ adj.古板的
 31.flag-waving: adj.摇旗的、宣扬爱国主义的
 32.norm: 英/nɔ:m/ 美/nɔ:rm/ n.标准 (形: normal)
 33.depict: /dɪ'pɪkt/ vt.描绘
 34.toil: /tɔɪl/ vi.努力工作
 35.the masses: 人民群众
 36.model: 英/'mɒd(ə)l/ 美/'mɑ:d(ə)l/ adj.模范的

他们艰难求生, 在没完没了的深夜酒局上达成交易, 交换股票内幕, 算计竞争对手, 影片以恶魔般的黑、金、红为主色调。这部电视剧和古板、宣扬爱国主义的央视主流电视剧相去甚远。那些主流电视剧通常描绘的是打击犯罪的警察、为群众辛勤服务的党员、勇敢的军人或其他模范公民。



③ **Enthusiasm**⁽²⁷⁾ for the drama, the first TV series to be directed by Wong Kar-wai, a **pillar**⁽³⁸⁾ of Hong Kong's film industry, **sheds light on**⁽³⁹⁾ the Chinese public's mood. Much praise for the show has a **distinctly**⁽⁴⁰⁾ **backward-looking**⁽⁴¹⁾ **feel**⁽⁴²⁾ to it. Online, fans share their memories of boom years when ordinary Chinese could transform their fates with a lot of luck, good **connections**⁽⁴³⁾ and hard work.

37. enthusiasm: 英/ɪnˈθjuːziæzəm/ 美/ɪnˈθuːziæzəm/ n.热情 (形: enthusiastic)

38. pillar: 英/ˈpɪlə(r)/ 美/ˈpɪlər/ n.支柱

39. shed light on: 反映、阐明、解释

40. distinctly: /dɪˈstɪŋktli/ adv.明显地 (distinct+ly)

41. backward-looking: adj.回顾过往的

42. feel: /fi:l/ n.整体氛围、印象、感觉 (feeling: 个人具体情绪、情感)

43. connection: 英/kəˈnekʃn/ 美/kəˈnekʃ(ə)n/ n.关系

这部电视剧是香港电影台柱之一的王家卫执导的首部电视剧，人们对它的热情反映了中国公众的情绪。对这部剧的很多赞扬都带有一种明显的回顾过往的情绪。在网上，粉丝们分享了他们对繁荣年代的回忆，当时普通的国人可以通过运气、关系和努力来改变自己的命运。



④ At the same time, the show's **endorsement**⁽⁴⁴⁾ by government media is **revealing about**⁽⁴⁵⁾ the hopes and fears of the authorities. This official **embrace**⁽⁴⁶⁾ is rather **tactical**⁽⁴⁷⁾ and **forward-looking**⁽⁴⁸⁾. **Boosterish**⁽⁴⁹⁾ coverage of the drama **is in line with**⁽⁵⁰⁾ a broader campaign by party leaders to **cheer up**⁽⁵¹⁾ Chinese consumers, whose post-pandemic caution is one reason why the economy is in a **funk**⁽⁵²⁾.

44. endorsement: 英/ɪnˈdɔːsmənt/ 美/ɪnˈdɔːrsmənt/ n.背书、支持 (endorse+ment)

45. reveal about: 揭示、暴露

46. embrace: /ɪmˈbreɪs/ n.拥抱、支持 (亦可当动词)

47. tactical: /ˈtæktɪkl/ adj.战术性的

48. forward-looking: adj.前瞻性的

49. boosterish: adj.乐观的 (booster+ish)

50. be in line with: 符合

51. cheer up: 鼓舞、提振

52. funk: /fʌŋk/ n.恐惧；忧虑

与此同时，官媒对该电视剧的支持也揭示了有关部门的希望和害怕。这种官方的背书相当有战术性和前瞻性。对这部剧的正面报道与国家鼓舞中国消费者的目标是一致的。中国消费者在疫情后的谨慎态度是中国经济陷入僵局的原因之一。



⑤ Party newspapers **credit** the drama **with**⁽⁵³⁾ **sparking**⁽⁵⁴⁾ a **measurable**⁽⁵⁵⁾ **surge**⁽⁵⁶⁾ in Shanghai hotel and restaurant bookings. **Arguably**⁽⁵⁷⁾, a show whose stars are heroic **entrepreneurs** also **aligns with**⁽⁵⁸⁾ current official efforts to

官媒认为这部剧明显带动了上海的酒店和餐厅的预订量。可以说，一个由英雄般的创业者主演的电视剧也与目前官方安抚中国民营经济的努力一

reassure⁽⁵⁹⁾ China's **private sector**⁽⁶⁰⁾. Business types have been **battered**⁽⁶¹⁾ by **heavy-handed**⁽⁶²⁾ regulation in recent years and left feeling generally **unloved**.

53.credit...with...: 认为是...的功劳; 把...归于

54.spark: 英/spɑ:k/ 美/spɑ:rk/ vt.引起、触发(同义词: trigger)

55.measurable: /'meʒərəbl/ adj.显著的 (measure+able)

56.surge: 英/sɜ:dʒ/ 美/sɜ:rdʒ/ n.激增、猛增

57.arguably: 英/'ɑ:gjuəbli/ 美/'ɑ:rgjuəbli/ adv.可论证地、可以说 (argue+able+ly)

58.align with: 与...一致

59.reassure: 英/,ri:ə'ʃʊə(r)/ 美/,ri:ə'ʃʊr/ vt.安抚

60.private sector: 民营经济

61.batter: 英/'bætə(r)/ 美/'bætər/ vt.连续猛击

62.heavy-handed: adj.手重的、严厉的

致。近年来, 各类企业受到严厉监管的打击, 并感到失宠。

⑥ The drama, **adapted** from⁽⁶³⁾ a novel by Jin Yucheng, **portrays**⁽⁶⁴⁾ capitalism **as** something between a test of nerves, a cruel game and a form of madness, **capable of**⁽⁶⁵⁾ **inducing**⁽⁶⁶⁾ a **frenzy**⁽⁶⁷⁾ in consumers and investors **alike**. Characters cheat one another and **commit suicide**⁽⁶⁸⁾ when ruined. Yet **time and again**⁽⁶⁹⁾ the survivors **are drawn to feast**⁽⁷⁰⁾ together at the same few restaurants, to **plot**⁽⁷¹⁾ and **show off**⁽⁷²⁾ and drink.

63.(be) adapted from: 改编自...

64.portray: 英/pɔ:'treɪ/ 美/pɔ:r'treɪ/ vt.描绘 (=depict)

65.(be) capable of: 能够...

66.induce: 英/ɪn'dju:s/ 美/ɪn'du:s/ vt.引起

67.frenzy: /'frenzi/ n.狂热

68.commit suicide: 自杀

69.time and again: 一次又一次

70.feast: /fi:st/ vt.吃大餐 (n.大餐)

71.plot: 英/plɒt/ 美/plɑ:t/ vi.密谋 (n.阴谋)

72.show off: 炫耀

这部电视剧改编自金宇澄的小说, 将资本主义描述为一种介于神经考验、残酷游戏和疯狂形态之间的东西, 能够同时在消费者和投资者中引发狂热。人物互相欺骗, 被毁后自杀。然而, 一次又一次, 幸存者们不由自主地去到几家相同的馆子里, 聚餐、密谋、炫耀、喝酒。



⑦ To learn more about the show's success, Chaguan caught a fast train to Shanghai and **headed to**⁽⁷³⁾ Huanghe Road, a street of restaurants and **Art Deco**⁽⁷⁴⁾ **mansions**⁽⁷⁵⁾ from the 1930s where much of the drama is set. He found **a throng of**⁽⁷⁶⁾ fans taking photographs and filming themselves for social media, **over**⁽⁷⁷⁾ the **shrill**⁽⁷⁸⁾, electronic whistles of police officers **controlling crowds and directing traffic**.

为深入了解《繁花》热播效应, 《茶馆》专栏作家乘坐高铁前往上海, 直奔黄河路。黄河路是该剧的主要取景地, 餐馆林立, 还有上世纪 30 年代装饰派艺术风格的建筑。《茶馆》专栏作家在此看到一大群粉丝拍照打卡或录制视频上传社交媒体, 与此同时,

73.head to: 奔赴...

74.Art Deco: 装饰派艺术（流行于 20 世纪 20 至 30 年代，呈几何图形，线条清晰，色彩鲜明）

75.mansion: /'mænj(ə)n/ n.大厦、大楼

76.a throng of: 一大群

77.over: 英/'əʊvə(r)/ 美/'oʊvər/ prep.在...期间、在...背景下

78.shrill: /ʃrɪl/ adj.刺耳的

交通警察用刺耳的哨声管控人群、指挥交通。



⑧ Responses to the drama divided along lines of home town, age and social class. Several Shanghainese pensioners⁽⁷⁹⁾ shared strong views about the drama's realism, or lack of it. Back in the 1990s a lot of business was done over dinner, agreed an old man who worked in Shanghai's finance sector⁽⁸⁰⁾. But overall⁽⁸¹⁾ the series is a "fantasy⁽⁸²⁾", he scowled⁽⁸³⁾. "Those who went into the stockmarket and business were the rare bold ones. Most people worked in factories."

对于这部戏剧的反应因家乡、年龄和社会阶层而异。几位上海退休人员对该剧“是否真实”这一点表达了强烈看法。一位曾在上海金融部门工作的老人表示，在上世纪 90 年代，很多生意都是在吃饭时完成的。但总的来说，这部剧只能算“幻想”，他皱着眉表示。“那些进入股市和商界的人都是极少数的胆大之人，大多数人都在工厂打工”。

79.pensioner: 英/'penʃənə(r)/ 美/'penʃənər/ n.退休人员 (pension: n.养老金)

80.finance sector: 金融业

81.overall: 英/,əʊvər'ɔ:l/ 美/,oʊvər'ɔ:l/ adv.总体而言

82.fantasy: /'fæntəsi/ n.幻想

83.scowl: /skaʊl/ vi.皱眉、不悦



⑨ Three older women recalled⁽⁸⁴⁾ neon⁽⁸⁵⁾ signs that lit up Huanghe Road in those boom years. "Many businessmen gathered here, with their huge mobile phones," remembered one of the women. The trio⁽⁸⁶⁾ were not among them. They were assigned⁽⁸⁷⁾ jobs in a state-owned⁽⁸⁸⁾ textile⁽⁸⁹⁾ factory and stayed there until retirement⁽⁹⁰⁾. Modern life offers more choices but more pressure, they declared. In their telling, the series brings the Shanghai of their youth back to life. "But what use is nostalgia?" asked the same woman.

三位老阿姨回忆起经济腾飞年代黄河路上的霓虹灯招牌时，其中一位阿姨说：“当时许多生意人集中到这里，人手一个大哥大。”这三位阿姨当时被分配到一家国有纺织厂工作，直至退休。她们讲述，现代生活提供了更多选择，但压力也更大了。在她们的讲述中，这部剧使她们青春时期的上海重现眼前。“但回忆过去有什么用呢？”这位阿姨问道。

84.recall: /rɪ'kɔ:l/ vt.回忆

85.neon: 英/'ni:n/ 美/'ni:ən/ n.霓虹灯

86.trio: 英/'tri:əʊ/ 美/'tri:ou/ n.三人

87.assign: /ə'saɪn/ vt.分配

88.state-owned: adj.国有的

89.textile: /'tekstaɪl/ adj.纺织的

90.retirement: /rɪ'taɪəmənt/ n.退休 (retire+ment)



⑩ The sharpest opinions came from middle-aged fans. The early years of China's "reform and opening" era were a time of hope, filled with new experiences, said a 50-year-old woman. She **sighed**⁽⁹¹⁾: "We were lucky that we were born in a good age." In her view, life is very different now, and more **stressful**⁽⁹²⁾. Asked why, she replied that it is "hard to talk openly" about this. "There are so many reasons, political factors, among many others."

91.sign: /saɪn/ vi.叹气、叹息

92.stressful: /'stresf(ə)l/ adj.有压力的 (stress+ful)

最犀利的观点来自中年剧粉。一位 50 岁的中年妇女说，改革开放初期充满希望和机遇。她感慨道：“我们很幸运，生在了一个好时代”。在她看来，现在的生活已大不相同，压力更大。当被问及原因时，她回答说“很难公开谈论”，“原因很多，政治因素等等”。

⑪ Young fans **sounded**⁽⁹³⁾ more **wistful**⁽⁹⁴⁾ than **cross**⁽⁹⁵⁾. For two female students, a lesson of the series is that there were more opportunities to **move up**⁽⁹⁶⁾ in the world in the 1990s than now. A 25-year-old man had travelled from Hangzhou, an hour away by train, to take pictures of Huanghe Road. The series may **inspire**⁽⁹⁷⁾ some viewers to start businesses, he **enthused**⁽⁹⁸⁾. **Alas**⁽⁹⁹⁾, capitalism **is all about timing**⁽¹⁰⁰⁾, he went on. Some may feel they have missed their moment.

93.sound: /saʊnd/ vi.听上去

94.wistful: /'wɪstf(ə)l/ adj. (因求而不得而) 失意的, 伤感的

95.cross: 英/krɒs/ 美/krɔ:s/ adj.恼怒的、生气的

96.move up: 向上跃迁

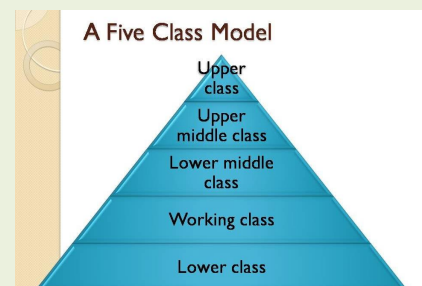
97.inspire: 英 /ɪn'spaɪə(r)/ 美 /ɪn'spaɪər/ vt. 启发 (n.inspiration)

98.enthus: 英/ɪn'θju:z/ 美/ɪn'θu:z/ vi.充满热情地说; 热烈地讲

99.alas: /ə'læs/ int. (感叹词) 唉

100.timing: /'taɪmɪŋ/ n.时机 (来自 time)

年轻的粉丝评论更多的是遗憾而非不满。对两名女学生来说，该剧给她们的启示是，与现在相比，上世纪 90 年代人们有更多向上跃迁的机会。一名 25 岁的男子乘一小时火车从杭州赶来拍摄黄河路。他兴致勃勃地说，这部电视剧可能会激发一些观众的创业热情。他接着说，唉，资本主义就是要看准时机。有些人可能会觉得自己错过了时机。



⑫ Still, China's entrepreneurs should not become **cocky**⁽¹⁰¹⁾ about being **cast**⁽¹⁰²⁾ **as** on-screen⁽¹⁰³⁾ heroes. "Blossoms Shanghai" may be a **runaway success**⁽¹⁰⁴⁾, but at moments in early January the most-watched show on state TV was a documentary series about officials **corrupted**⁽¹⁰⁵⁾ by **business interests**. Back when China first embraced market reforms, party leaders declared: "To get rich is **glorious**⁽¹⁰⁶⁾." Now, the **lure**⁽¹⁰⁷⁾ of money remains distinctly dangerous.

101.cocky: 英/'kɒki/ 美/'kɑ:ki/ adj.自以为是的、傲慢自负的 (cock 公鸡+y)

102.cast: 英/kɑ:st/ 美/kæst/ vt. 把某人描写成; 把某人表现为

103.on-screen: adj.荧幕上的

104.runaway success: 一炮而红、蹿红

105.corrupt: /kə'rʌpt/ vt.使腐化、使堕落

106.glorious: /'glɔ:riəs/ adj.光荣的 (n.glory)

107.lure: 英/lʊə(r)/ 美/lʊr/ n.诱惑 (亦可作动词, 引诱)

不过, 中国的企业家们不要因为被拍成荧屏主角而自鸣得意。《繁花》可能一炮而红, 而1月初, 央视收视率最高的节目却是一部关于反腐系列的纪录片。当中国刚开始接受市场改革时, 领导高呼“致富光荣”。如今, 金钱诱惑可是相当危险的!



《繁花》为何霸屏中国荧幕？

一、介绍这部剧的基本情况 (1-3)
Introduction to the drama.

- 1.官媒的力推 (1)
Official media's approving coverage.
- 2.这部剧和其他央视主流剧的差别 (2)
Differences between this drama and other mainstream dramas on state TV.
- 3.观众的反映 (3)
Audience reactions.

二、为何官方力推该剧 (4-5)
The reason why the drama is endorsed by government media.

三、该剧基本剧情介绍 (6)
Basic plot of the drama.

四、不同阶层、背景、年龄观众的评价 (7-11)
Evaluation from audiences of different classes, backgrounds, and ages.

- 1.笔者来到拍摄地 (过渡段) (7)
The author's visit to the filming location (a transitional paragraph).
- 2.退休工人的评价: 不真实 (8)
Evaluation from retired workers: Unrealistic.
- 3.三位老年女性的评价: 怀念, 但没用 (9)
Evaluation from three elderly women: Nostalgia, but ineffective.
- 4.中年剧粉的评价: 时代变了 (10)
Evaluation from middle-aged fans: Times have changed.
- 5.年轻人的评价: 遗憾错过跃迁的机会 (11)
Evaluation from young people: Regret missing the opportunities to move up.

五、想象和现实的区别 (12)
Differences between imagination and reality.

重点表达中英文例句

1.nostalgia: n.怀旧 (nostalgic: 怀旧的)	1) She is filled with <u>nostalgia</u> for her own college days. 她对自己的大学时代充满了怀念之情。 2) Looking at the old picture, she became <u>nostalgic</u> . 看着那张老照片，她变得怀旧。
2.hit: n.大获成功的人/事物	His new album is a <u>hit</u> . 他的新专辑大获成功。
3.at once: 同时 at once...and...: 既...又...	He is <u>at once</u> well-dressed <u>and</u> beastly-tempered. 他衣冠禽兽。
4.scheme against: vt.密谋针对、算计	In this palace drama, concubines <u>scheme against</u> each other. 在这部宫斗剧中，嫔妃们相互算计。
5.over: prep.在...期间 (during)	Let's talk <u>over</u> tea. 我们边喝茶边聊吧。
6.be a far cry from...: 与...相去甚远	The real situation <u>is a far cry from</u> what I imagined. 实际情况和我想象的相去甚远。
7.shed light on: vt. (把光照到...上) 解释、阐明、反映	The plane's flight recorders will <u>shed light on</u> the cause of the crash. 飞机黑匣子将会揭示此次空难的原因。
8.reveal about: 揭示、暴露	People's handwriting can <u>reveal about</u> their characters. 人们的书写暴露出他们的性格。
9.be in line with: 符合、与...一致	The company's performance <u>is in line with</u> stock market expectations. 这家公司的业绩表现符合股票市场的期待。
10.credit A with B: 把 B 归功于 A; 认为 A 做了 B	Apple is <u>credited with</u> inventing the smart phone. 苹果公司被认为发明了智能手机。
11.align with: 符合、与...一致 (=be in line with, align: vt.对齐)	We should <u>align</u> domestic prices <u>with</u> those in world markets. 我们需要使国内价格与国际价格对齐。

12.time and again: 一次又一次	He bothers me with questions <u>time and again</u> . 他一次又一次地打扰我。
13.what use is...: ……有何用	<u>What use is crying?</u> 哭有何用？
14.wistful: adj.（因得不到而）伤感的	Talking about his ex-girlfriend, he had a <u>wistful smile</u> . 谈到他的前女友，他露出伤感的微笑。
15.runaway success: 蹿红、一炮而红	Huawei's new phone mate 60 is a <u>runaway success</u> . 华为的 mate60 新手机获得了遥遥领先的成功。

典型语法

1. 介词 over 表示 “在…期间”

1) they cut deals, swap stock tips and scheme against rivals 【over】 an endless succession of boozy late-night banquets.

他们在没完没了的深夜酒局上达成交易，交换股票内幕，算计竞争对手。

2) He found a throng of fans taking photographs and filming themselves for social media, 【over】 the shrill, electronic whistles of police officers controlling crowds and directing traffic.

他在此看到一大群粉丝拍照打卡或录制视频上传社交媒体，与此同时，交通警察用刺耳的哨声管控人群、指挥交通。

3) Back in the 1990s a lot of business was done 【over】 dinner.

在上世纪 90 年代，很多生意都是在吃饭时完成的。

2. 直接引语和间接引语

1) 【Back in the 1990s a lot of business was done over dinner】（间接引语），agreed an old man.
一位老人表示，在上世纪 90 年代，很多生意都是在吃饭时完成的。

2) 【"Many businessmen gathered here, with their huge mobile phones,"】（直接引语）remembered one of the women.

其中一位阿姨说：“当时许多生意人集中到这里，人手一个大哥大。”

3) 【"But what use is nostalgia?"】（直接引语）asked the same woman.

“但回忆过去有什么用呢？”这位阿姨问道。

4) She sighed: 【"We were lucky that we were born in a good age."】（直接引语）

她感慨道：“我们很幸运，生在了一个好时代”。

5) 【The series may inspire some viewers to start businesses】（间接引语），he enthused.

他兴致勃勃地说，这部电视剧可能会激发一些观众的创业热情。

6) 【capitalism is all about timing】（间接引语），he went on.

他接着说，资本主义就是要看准时机。

课后练习

一、请用英语回答“课前思考题”

1. 为何国家目前力挺这部剧？（Why is the state currently supporting this drama?）
2. 这部剧赞颂的主角具备什么特征？（What characteristics does the protagonist praised in this drama possess?）
3. 中国民众对这部剧有何看法？（What is the Chinese public's opinion on this drama?）

二、根据文中重点短语，将下列句子翻译成英文

1. 当她看着那张老照片时，一种略带忧郁的表情浮现在她的脸上，回忆起她年轻时的快乐时光。
2. 项目目前的状态与最初我们设定的雄心勃勃的目标相去甚远。
3. 这部小说既是一部扣人心弦的悬疑小说，又是对人类情感的深刻探索。

三、根据文中重点语法，选择合适的选项

1. We'll plant trees tomorrow, and I don't know _____ Tom will come and join us.
A. if B. which C. what D. where
2. I wanted to know _____.
A. what did she say B. why does she go to bed late
C. why she went to bed late D. why she goes to bed late
3. —What did our teacher say just now?
—He asked _____.
A. that we had any questions B. did we have any questions
C. if we had any questions D. do you have any questions

参考答案

一、课前思考题的参考答案

1. Boosterish coverage of the drama is in line with a broader campaign by party leaders to cheer up Chinese consumers. It also aligns with current official efforts to reassure China's private sector, because business types have been battered by heavy-handed regulation in recent years and left feeling generally unloved. (对这部剧的正面报道与国家鼓舞中国消费者的目标是一致的。同时，这也与目前官方安抚中国民营经济的努力一致，因为近年来，各类企业受到严厉监管的打击，并感到失宠。)

2. They are swashbuckling capitalists in the Shanghai of the early 1990s, who are experiencing something between a test of nerves, a cruel game and a form of madness. They cheat one another and commit suicide when ruined. Yet time and again the survivors feasted together, to plot and show off and drink. (他们是上世纪 90 年代初上海虚张声势的资本家，他们正在经历一场介于神经考验、残酷游戏和某种形式的疯狂之间的事情。他们互相欺骗，一旦被毁就自杀。然而，一次又一次，幸存者聚餐、密谋、炫耀和喝酒。)

3. Several Shanghainese pensioners questioned the realism of the drama; older women felt the series brought the Shanghai of their youth back to life, but thought of this kind of nostalgia as useless. Middle-aged fans thought life then was full of hope but now is different and stressful because of unspeakable reasons. Young fans, after watching the series, wistfully believed they missed the opportunities to move up in the world. (几位上海的退休老人质疑这部剧的真实性；几位老阿姨觉得这部电视剧让她们想起了年轻时的上海，但又认为这种怀旧毫无用处。中年剧迷认为那时的生活充满了希望，但现在却因为一些无法言说的原因而变得不同，充满了压力。年轻的剧迷看完剧后伤感地认为，他们错过了向上跃迁的机会。)

二、翻译题的参考答案

1. As she looked at the old photograph, a wistful expression crossed her face, reminiscing about the happy times of her youth.

2. The current state of the project is a far cry from the initial ambitious goals we had set.

3. The novel is at once a thrilling mystery and a poignant exploration of human emotions.

三、选择题的参考答案

1. A 考察直接引语和间接引语。直接引语如果是一般疑问句，改为间接引语时，要用连词 **whether** 或 **if** 引导，后面用陈述语序，时态、人称和状语都应作相应的变化。

2. C 考察直接引语和间接引语。直接引语如果是特殊疑问句，改为间接引语时，要用相应的疑问词 **who, whom, whose, how, when** 等引导，助动词 **do, does** 或 **did** 要舍弃，并把疑问语序改为陈述语序。

3. C 考察直接引语和间接引语。直接引语如果是一般疑问句，改为间接引语时，要用连词 **whether** 或 **if** 引导，后面用陈述语序，时态、人称和状语都应作相应的变化。



侃哥陪你读外刊·第18季

逐词逐句 透析外刊

课时	20次课，每次2.5h精讲
内容	回放，朗读，翻译，要点，结构，例句
师资	侃哥亲授
福利	预习+答疑
人群	职场提升、英语爱好