

04.15-Rich kids

Rich kids

Lifestyles of the rich and infamous

It's not easy **having it all**

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Vocab

1. **infamous** adj. =**notorious** well known for being bad or evil 臭名远扬的；声名狼藉的

e.g. a general who was infamous for his brutality 因残忍而恶名昭彰的将军

2. **have it all** 强调代词 (用于强调) 全看到了/全做过 You use **all** in expressions such as **seen it all** and **done it all** to emphasize that someone has had a lot of experience of something.

e.g. ...women who have it **all**: career, husband and children...拥有一切的女性：事业、丈夫和孩子

NOW decades old, China's economic boom has brought a better life to hundreds of millions. But it has also created new problems, such as pollution and **inequality**.

And, for the super-rich, a **moral conundrum**: how, **wealthy** parents wonder, can they raise children who do not behave like **arrogant brats**?

Vocab

1. **inequality** n. (社会地位、财富、机会等)不平等，不均等 **Inequality** is the difference in social status, wealth, or opportunity between people or groups.

e.g. People are concerned about social **inequality**...人们很关注社会不平等问题。

2. **moral** adj. concerned with principles of right and wrong behaviour 道德的

e.g. a **moral issue** / **dilemma** / **question** 道德方面的议题/困境/问题 a decline in **moral standards** 道德水准的下降

3. **conundrum** n. 难题;复杂难解的问题 A **conundrum** is a problem or puzzle which is difficult or impossible to solve.

e.g. ...this theological **conundrum** of the existence of evil and suffering in a world created by a good God.在善良的上帝创造的世界里存在着邪恶和苦难这一神学之谜

4. **wealthy** adj. having a lot of money, possessions, etc. 富有的；富裕的；富饶的

e.g. The couple are said to be fabulously wealthy. 据说这对夫妇家财万贯。

5. **arrogant** adj. behaving in a proud, unpleasant way, showing little thought for other people 傲慢的；自大的

6. **brat** n. a person, especially a child, who behaves badly 没有规矩的人；(尤指)顽童

e.g. a **spoiled** / **spoilt brat** 被宠坏了的顽皮孩子

China now has an estimated 1.09m people with personal wealth of at least 10m yuan (\$1.6m), and 67,000 “super-rich” ones with assets above 100m yuan, including 213 dollar billionaires. Their children, the “second-generation rich”, or fuerdai, are the object of **rapt** attention in national media and a mixture of envy and **revulsion** among ordinary **folk**.

Vocab

1. rapt adj. so interested in one particular thing that you are not aware of anything else 全神贯注的；专心致志的

e.g. a rapt audience 听得入神的听众

2. revulsion n. =repugnance 深恶痛绝;强烈反对;嫌恶 Someone's revulsion at something is the strong feeling of disgust or disapproval they have towards it.

e.g. His voice was filled with horror and revulsion. 他的声音里充满了恐惧和反感。

3. folk n. (informal) people in general 人们

e.g. I'd like a job working with old folk or kids. 我喜欢与老人或小孩打交道的工作。

Sentence

China now has an estimated 1.09m people with personal wealth of at least 10m yuan (\$1.6m), and 67,000 "super-rich" ones with assets above 100m yuan, including 213 dollar billionaires.

主干: China now has an estimated 1.09m people with personal wealth of at least 10m yuan (\$1.6m)

后面三句: personal wealth of at least 10m yuan (\$1.6m), and 67,000 "super-rich" ones with assets above 100m yuan, including 213 dollar billionaires. 都是做并列成分的, 具有相同的成分

They can be seen driving outrageously posh cars which, thanks to stiff import duties, can cost \$1m or more. Some of them post ostentatious pictures and vulgar rants about their exploits on social media. Wang Sicong, the son of one of China's richest tycoons, recently aroused a storm of criticism for saying that his main criterion when selecting a girlfriend was that she must be "buxom". He also posted snaps of his Alaskan husky wearing two gold Apple Watches, worth tens of thousands of dollars—useful, no doubt, if the dog ever needs to surf the internet.

Vocab

1. outrageously adv. 凶残地, 残暴地

2. posh n. elegant and expensive 优雅豪华的; 富丽堂皇的

e.g. You look very posh in your new suit. 你穿上新衣服显得雍容华贵。

3. stiff adj. costing a lot or too much 高昂的; 过高的

e.g. There's a stiff \$15 entrance fee to the exhibition. 展览会的入场费高达 15 元。

4. duty n. a tax that you pay on things that you buy, especially those that you bring into a country 税; (尤指进口货品) 关税

e.g. customs/ excise/ import duties 关税; 消费税; 进口税

5. ostentatious adj. =showy expensive or noticeable in a way that is intended to impress people 摆阔的; 铺张的; 浮华的

6. vulgar adj. not having or showing good taste; not polite, elegant or well behaved 庸俗的; 粗俗的; 粗野的; 不雅的

e.g. a vulgar man 粗俗的男人

7. rant n. a spell of ranting: a tirade 大话, 夸夸其谈, 豪言壮语; 激烈的长篇演说

e.g. his rants against organized religion. 他反对有组织的宗教活动的激烈长篇演说。

8. exploit n. a brave, exciting or interesting act 英勇 (或激动人心、引人注目) 的行为

e.g. the daring exploits of Roman heroes 罗马英雄英勇无畏的行为

9. tycoon n. 大亨; 巨头; 大实业家 A tycoon is a person who is successful in business and so has become rich and powerful.

e.g. ...a self-made Irish property tycoon. 白手起家的爱尔兰房地产巨头

10. arouse v. 唤起, 引起 (反应或态度) If something arouses a particular reaction or attitude in people, it causes them to have that reaction or attitude.

e.g. ...the deep public anger you have aroused. 你所激起的强烈公愤

11. **criterion** n. (判定的)标准, 准则 A **criterion** is a factor on which you judge or decide something.

e.g. The most important **criterion** for entry is that applicants must design and make their own work...最重要的参赛标准是申请者必须设计并制作自己的作品。

12. **buxom** adj. (of a woman 女子) large in an attractive way, and with large breasts 丰盈的; 乳房丰满的

13. **snap** n. a photograph, especially one taken quickly (尤指抢拍的) 照片

e.g. holiday snaps 假日拍的照片

14. **husky** adj. (用来拉雪橇的) 爱斯基摩犬 A **husky** is a strong, furry dog, which is used to pull sledges across snow.

15. **surf** v. to use the Internet (互联网上) 冲浪, 漫游, 浏览

e.g. I was surfing the Net looking for information on Indian music. 我正上网查找关于印度音乐的资料。

In June Xi Jinping, China's president, told a government meeting that China's young rich must curb their **hedonistic** ways. They should be guided, he said, "to think about where their wealth comes from" and be **patriotic**, **law-abiding** and hard-working. A week after his remarks were made public, state media reported on a training session in the **prosperous coastal** province of Fujian for 70 offspring of billionaires, where they were taught "traditional Chinese culture, social responsibility and business knowledge"—and fined 1,000 yuan if they turned up late.

Vocab

1. **hedonistic** adj. 享乐主义的 **Hedonistic** means relating to hedonism.

e.g. The cookery course was serious and **hedonistic** at the same time. 烹饪课既是一件严肃的事又是一种享受。

2. **patriotic** adj. having or expressing a great love of your country 爱国的

e.g. a patriotic man who served his country well 为国尽忠的爱国者

3. **law-abiding** adj. obeying and respecting the law 遵纪守法的; 安分守己的

e.g. law-abiding citizens 遵纪守法的公民

4. **prosperous** adj. =**affluent** rich and successful 繁荣的; 成功的; 兴旺的

e.g. prosperous countries 繁荣的国家

5. **coastal** adj. of or near a coast 沿海的; 靠近海岸的

e.g. coastal waters / resorts / scenery 沿海水域; 海滨胜地/风景

Sentence

A week after his remarks were made public, state media reported on a training session in the **prosperous coastal** province of Fujian for 70 offspring of billionaires, where they were taught "traditional Chinese culture, social responsibility and business knowledge"—and fined 1,000 yuan if they turned up late.

主干: his remarks were made public

state media reported on a training session 做并列成分, 可以理解成另一个主干

where they were taught "traditional Chinese culture 这里 where 引导的从句的先行词是: the prosperous coastal province of Fujian

"traditional Chinese..." 自然是 taught 的内容了

—and fined 1,000 yuan if they turned up late. 并列成分, fined 是罚款的意思

According to some fuerdai, all this will be an **uphill battle**. Wang Daqi, a 30-year-old from a **monied family**, **profiled** several of his peers in "Burden of Wealth", a book

published in May. It sought to paint a more **nuanced portrait** of the lives the fuerdai lead, but he acknowledges that **ostentation** is the only value many of them know. "It's pretty **pathetic**, actually," he says. Among those who do work, he adds, most choose to invest their family wealth in other businesses. "To build a new business of your own takes a lot of work, but if you just seed **startups** you don't have to do the hard work or carry too much responsibility."

Vocab

1. **uphill** *adj.* ~ battle, struggle, task, etc. **an argument or a struggle that is difficult to win and takes a lot of effort over a long period of time** 漫长而艰难的, 费力的 (战斗、斗争、任务等)
2. **monied family** *n.* 有钱的家庭
3. **profile** *v.* **to give or write a description of sb/ sth that gives the most important information** 扼要介绍; 概述; 写简介
e.g. His career is profiled in this month's journal. 这期月刊概述了他的工作生涯。
4. **nuance** *adj.* **a very slight difference in meaning, sound, colour or sb's feelings that is not usually very obvious** (意义、声音、颜色、感情等方面的) 细微差别
e.g. He watched her face intently to catch every nuance of expression. 他认真地注视着她的脸, 捕捉每一丝细微的表情变化。
5. **portrait** *n.* **a detailed description of sb/ sth** 详细的描述; 描绘
e.g. a portrait of life at the French court 对法国宫廷生活的详细描述
6. **ostentation** *n.* 炫耀; 夸示; 卖弄 If you describe someone's behaviour as **ostentation**, you are criticizing them for doing or buying things in order to impress people.
e.g. Consumers are abandoning the excess and **ostentation** of the 1980s...消费者摒弃了20世纪80年代铺张摆阔的陋习。
7. **pathetic** *adj.* **=pitiful making you feel pity or sadness** 可怜的; 可悲的; 令人怜惜的
e.g. a pathetic and lonely old man 可怜又孤独的老翁
8. **startup** *n.* **a company that is just beginning to operate, especially an Internet company** 刚成立的公司, 新企业 (尤指互联网公司)

Another member of the fuerdai, a 26-year-old Beijing native whose father is a self-made investment banker, says some of his friends are from **politically** well-connected families and probably owe some of their wealth to **corrupt** dealings. Others have honest family fortunes built from scratch, and many, he reckons, fall somewhere in between. "We don't talk too much among ourselves about where the money comes from," he says. "We all understand it can be very sensitive."

Vocab

1. **politically** *adv.* **in a way that is connected with politics** 政治上
e.g. a politically sensitive issue 一个政治上敏感的议题
2. **corrupt** *adj.* **willing to use their power to do dishonest or illegal things in return for money or to get an advantage** 贪污的; 受贿的; 腐败的; 营私舞弊的
e.g. a corrupt regime 贪污腐败的政权
3. **from scratch** *n.* **IDM from 'scratch** **without any previous preparation or knowledge** 从头开始; 从零开始
from the very beginning, not using any of the work done earlier 从头 (做起) ; 从零开始
e.g. I learned German from scratch in six months. 我从零学起, 六个月学会了德语。

Sentence

Others have honest family fortunes built from scratch, and many, he reckons, fall somewhere in between.

主干: Others have honest family fortunes

built from scratch 这里是个从句省略了 that 或者 which

and many, he reckons, fall somewhere in between 这里表并列, 被副词拆的很乱, 可看成: and he reckons many fall somewhere in between. 这里的 many 指代 many families

China's **ongoing** anti-corruption campaign, he thinks, is doing more than any training programme to get rich kids to **tone things down**—at least in public. They still **party hard** and buy new cars every six months. “But now when they go out, they just take the BMW 7 Series instead of the Aston Martin.”

Vocab

1. **ongoing** adj. **continuing to exist or develop** 持续存在的; 仍在进行的; 不断发展的

e.g. The police investigation is ongoing. 警方的调查在持续进行中。

2. **PHR V** **tone sth↔'down** to make a speech, an opinion, etc. **less extreme or**

offensive 使(讲话、意见等)缓和; 使温和

e.g. The language of the article will have to be toned down for the mass-market. 这篇文章的措辞必须缓和一下以适合大众市场。

3. **hard** adv. **努力地; 使劲地** If you work **hard** doing something, you are very active or work intensely, with a lot of effort.

e.g. I'll work **hard**. I don't want to let him down...我会努力工作, 我不想让他失望。

From the print edition: China

Rich kids Lifestyles of the rich and infamous

富二代: 骄奢淫逸的生活

It's not easy having it all.

鱼和熊掌不可兼得。

Now decades old, China's economic boom has brought a better life to hundreds of millions. But it has also created new problems, such as pollution and inequality. And, for the super-rich, a moral conundrum: how, wealthy parents wonder, can they raise children who do not behave like arrogant brats?

数十年来, 中国经济的蓬勃发展让数以亿计的人过上了更好的生活。但这也带来了一些新的社会问题, 比如环境污染和贫富差距。而中国的超级富豪们则面临着一个道德难题: 富有的父母该如何养育子女, 才能避免他们变成嚣张无礼的“熊孩子”?

China now has an estimated 1.09m people with personal wealth of at least 10m yuan (\$1.6m), and 67,000 "super-rich" ones with assets above 100m yuan, including 213 dollar billionaires. Their children, the "second-generation rich", or fuerdai, are the object of rapt attention in national media and a mixture of envy and revulsion among ordinary folk. 据估计, 现今中国身家超过千万人民币的(160万美元)富翁有109万人, 个人资产超过1亿人民币的超级富豪数量高达67,000人, 包括213个(以美元计的)亿万级富豪。他们的子女, 即

俗称的“富二代”，更是全国媒体关注的焦点。在老百姓眼里，富二代们是一群既令人艳羡又令人厌恶的群体。

They can be seen driving outrageously posh cars which, thanks to stiff import duties, can cost \$1m or more. Some of them post ostentatious pictures and vulgar rants about their exploits on social media. Wang Sicong, the son of one of China's richest tycoons, recently aroused a storm of criticism for saying that his main criterion when selecting a girlfriend was that she must be "buxom". He also posted snaps of his Alaskan husky wearing two gold Apple Watches, worth tens of thousands of dollars—useful, no doubt, if the dog ever needs to surf the internet.

他们常常驾驶着极尽奢华的豪车，由于严苛的进口关税制度，这些豪车可能价值百万美元以上。还有一些富二代乐于利用社交媒体，发布炫富照片，并就自己的“成就”发表庸俗言论。中国内地首富之子王思聪，最近因自曝择偶首要标准“必须胸大”而引来一片斥责。他还发布过一张照片，照片里他的阿拉斯加雪橇犬佩戴着两块价值数万美元的黄金版苹果手表——毋庸置疑，如果狗也需要上网的话，这手表还是有用的。

In June Xi Jinping, China's president, told a government meeting that China's young rich must curb their hedonistic ways. They should be guided, he said, "to think about where their wealth comes from" and be patriotic, law-abiding and hard-working. A week after his remarks were made public, state media reported on a training session in the prosperous coastal province of Fujian for 70 offspring of billionaires, where they were taught "traditional Chinese culture, social responsibility and business knowledge" —and fined 1,000 yuan if they turned up late.

今年6月，中国国家主席习近平在一个政府会议上强调，富家子弟必须摒弃享乐主义的生活方式。他表示，这些年轻人需要正确的引导——引导他们“多去思考家中的财富从何而来”，让他们更爱国、更遵纪守法、更艰苦奋斗。在习主席的讲话公布一周后，官方媒体紧接着就报道了沿海富省福建专为70名亿万富翁的子女开设培训班的新闻。在培训班里，这群年轻人学习了“中国传统文化，社会责任以及商业知识”，而且如果上课迟到，将被罚款1000元。

According to some fuerdai, all this will be an uphill battle. Wang Daqi, a 30-year-old from a monied family, profiled several of his peers in "Burden of Wealth", a book published in May. It sought to paint a more nuanced portrait of the lives the fuerdai lead, but he acknowledges that ostentation is the only value many of them know. "It's pretty pathetic, actually," he says. Among those who do work, he adds, most choose to invest their family wealth in other businesses. "To build a new business of your own takes a lot of work, but if you just seed startups you don't have to do the hard work or carry too much responsibility."

有些富二代表示，这一切对他们来讲将会是一场艰苦的战斗。现年30岁的富二代王大骐在5月份出版了一本书，名为《财富的孩子》，讲述了几个像他一样的同龄人。这本书力图细致入微地展现富二代们的真实生活，然而连他自己也承认，炫富是许多富二代唯一的行为准则。“实际上这很可悲，”他写道。随后他进一步指出，在那些投身工作的富二代中，大多会选择用家族财富投资别的行业。“自己创业需要足够的付出，然而若是投资初创公司，则不必去应付某些艰苦的工作或承担太多的责任。”

Another member of the fuerdai, a 26-year-old Beijing native whose father is a self-made investment banker, says some of his friends are from politically well-connected families and probably owe some of their wealth to corrupt dealings. Others have honest family fortunes built from scratch, and many, he reckons, fall somewhere in between. "We don't talk too much among ourselves about where the money comes from," he says. "We all understand it can be very sensitive."

另一名富二代是位26岁的北京本地人，其父是一位自立门户的投资银行家。他表示，他的一些朋友的家人在政界拥有广泛的人脉，他们持有的财富也许部分得益于腐败交易。不过，也有一些朋友家里的财产来路正当，他们的财富来自白手起家。当然，他认为更多家庭介于两个极端之间。关于各自家庭财富的来源，我们彼此间不会谈论太多，”他说道。“我们都明白，大家对这个话题很敏感。”

China's ongoing anti-corruption campaign, he thinks, is doing more than any training programme to get rich kids to tone things down—at least in public. They still party hard and buy new cars every six months. "But now when they go out, they just take the BMW 7 Series instead of the Aston Martin," he says.

他认为，比起培训课程，中国持续进行的反腐运动则更有助于让富二代低调行事——至少在公开场合是这样。尽管他们仍然频繁地举办派对，每隔半年就换一辆新车，“但是现在，他们出行只会驾驶宝马7系列，而不是阿斯顿·马丁。”