

## 04.19-Online entertainment

### Online entertainment

#### A **craze** too foreign

China tries to restrict foreign entertainment online  
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#### Vocab

1. **craze** n. (一时的)狂热, 风行 If there is a **craze** for something, it is very popular for a short time.

e.g. Walking is the latest fitness **craze**. 散步是最近非常流行的健身方式。

FOR young professionals in China's cities, watching television online has become a part of daily life. In Shanghai, for example, many office workers watch their favourite TV shows at their desks during **lunch-hours**, on the **metro** on the way home, or even while walking on the city's **crowded pavements**.

#### Vocab

1. **lunch hour** n. the time around the middle of the day when you stop work or school to eat lunch 午餐时间; 午休

e.g. I usually go to the gym during my lunch hour. 我通常在午休时间去健身房。

2. **metro** n. 地铁; 地下铁路 **The metro** is the underground railway system in some cities, for example in Paris.

e.g. to travel **on the metro** / **by metro** 乘地铁旅行

3. **crowded** adj. having a lot of people or too many people 人(太)多的; 拥挤的

e.g. crowded streets 拥挤的街道

4. **pavement** n. (BrE) (NAme **side-walk**) a flat part at the side of a road for people to walk on (马路边的) 人行道

e.g. a pavement cafe 马路咖啡馆

#### Sentence

1. has become a part of daily life 用来表达成为生活的一部分的写法 sth. has become a part of daily life.

2. at their desks during lunch-hours, on the metro on the way home, or even while walking on the city's crowded pavements.

位置的三层并列关系: **at...**, **on...**, or even while walking **on...**

Foreign TV **dramas** are a particular attraction. They are strictly controlled on **terrestrial** television stations, but can be watched free on China's video-streaming websites. This year Chinese viewers have **been gripped by** "House of Cards", an American political drama series, as well as by several South Korean shows and the BBC's "Sherlock", which was available with an **authorised** Chinese translation hours after being shown in Britain.

#### Vocab

1. **drama** n. 戏; 剧 A **drama** is a serious play for the theatre, television, or radio.

e.g. He acted in radio **dramas**. 他在广播剧中扮演角色。

2. **terrestrial** *adj.* (电视频道)地面的(有别于卫星转播的) **Terrestrial television channels are transmitted using equipment situated at ground level, and not by satellite.**

3. **are gripped by** *v.* 吸引; 迷住 If you **are gripped by** something such as a story or a series of events, your attention is concentrated on it and held by it.

e.g. The nation is **gripped by the dramatic story**. 举国上下都为那个戏剧性的故事牵动着。

4. **authorize** *v.* to give official permission for sth, or for sb to do sth 批准; 授权

e.g. I can authorize payments up to £ 5 000. 我有权批准的付款限额为 5 000 英镑。

### Sentence

This year Chinese viewers have been gripped by “House of Cards”, an American political drama series, as well as by several South Korean shows and the BBC’s “Sherlock”, which was available with an authorised Chinese translation hours after being shown in Britain.

主干: This year Chinese viewers have been gripped by “House of Cards”

an American political drama series 插入语, 解释 “House of Cards”

as well as by several South Korean shows and the BBC’s “Sherlock” 和 “House of Cards” 并列, 只不过被前面的插入语隔开了位置。

which was available with... 非限定性定语从句, 先行词是 the BBC’s “Sherlock”, 对先行词的解释。

Yet viewers may soon find their choices more limited. Last week China’s TV regulator said that, from April, any foreign series or film would need approval before being shown online. Chinese media say that regulators are also **considering** limiting the number of foreign series shown online to a **specific** proportion of total output. The new rules appear aimed at closing one of the biggest **loopholes** in China’s control of its media: on terrestrial TV, for example, foreign dramas are banned in **prime** time. Many are forbidden **altogether**.

### Vocab

1. **considering** *prep., conj.* used to show that you are thinking about a particular fact, and are influenced by it, when you make a statement about sth 考虑到; 就...而言; 鉴于

e.g. She’s very active, considering her age. 就她的年龄来说, 她是十分活跃的。

2. **specific** *adj.* detailed and exact 明确的; 具体的

e.g. ‘I’d like your help tomorrow.’ ‘Can you **be more specific** (= tell me exactly what you want)?’

3. **loophole** *n.* 法律上的) 漏洞, 空子 A **loophole** in the law is a small mistake which allows people to do something that would otherwise be illegal.

e.g. to close existing loopholes 堵住现有的漏洞

4. **prime** *n.* **prime time**: 黄金时间

5. **altogether** *adv.* (used to emphasize sth) completely; in every way (用以强调) 完全, 全部

e.g. I am **not altogether** happy about the decision. 我对这个决定并不十分满意。

It is not clear how strictly the content of foreign **programmes** shown online will be **vett**ed. But the regulator’s call for “healthy, well-made” works which “showcase good values” seems to **echo** a recent tightening of controls on terrestrial TV. These include bans on dramas dealing with topics such as **superstition**, **espionage** and —**bizarrely**—time travel. Earlier this year Chinese websites were ordered to remove several American TV series; at least one of these, it was announced, would be

shown, edited, on state TV instead. In a hint of what may follow, the government broadcaster recently screened the **fantasy** drama “Game of Thrones”—**minus nudity** and violence (ie, the point).

### Vocab

1. **programme** n. something that people watch on television or listen to on the radio 节目  
e.g. a news programme 新闻节目
2. **vet** v. **=screen** to check the contents, quality, etc. of sth carefully 仔细检查, 审查 (内容、质量等)  
e.g. All reports are vetted before publication. 所有报道都要经过仔细检查后才能发表。
3. **echo** n. the fact of an idea, event, etc. being like another and reminding you of it; sth that reminds you of sth else 映现; 暗示; 启示; 反响  
e.g. Yesterday's crash has grim echoes of previous disasters. 昨天的撞车事故和以前的灾难令人痛心地相似。
4. **superstition** n. 迷信; 迷信观念 **Superstition** is belief in things that are not real or possible, for example magic.  
e.g. Fortune-telling is a very much debased art surrounded by **superstition**...算命是一种非常低级的把戏, 充满了迷信色彩。
5. **espionage** n. 间谍行为; 谍报活动 **Espionage** is the activity of finding out the political, military, or industrial secrets of your enemies or rivals by using spies.  
e.g. The authorities have arrested several people suspected of **espionage**. 官方已经逮捕了几个涉嫌从事间谍活动的人。  
e.g. **counter-espionage =counter-intelligence** 反间谍活动
6. **bizarrely** adv. in a very strange or unusual manner 怪诞地, 异乎寻常地  
e.g. **bizarrely attired musicians**. 身着奇装异服的音乐家。
7. **fantasy** n. 幻想; 想象 **Fantasy** is the activity of imagining things.  
e.g. ...a world of imagination, passion, **fantasy**, reflection. 一个充满想象、激情、梦幻和沉思的世界
8. **minus** 连词. 减; 减去 You use **minus** to show that one number or quantity is being subtracted from another.
9. **nudity** n. the state of being naked 裸体; 赤裸  
e.g. The committee claimed that there was too much nudity on television. 委员会指出电视里的裸体镜头太多。

The new controls may simply push younger viewers away from authorised providers and towards **pirate** sites instead, says a Chinese academic **specialising** in media studies. At a time when China has at last begun to bring copyright **infringements** under control—the country's main video-streaming websites now pay foreign producers for their TV shows—that would be a step backwards.

### Vocab

1. **pirate** adj. (often used as an adjective 常用作形容词) a person who makes illegal copies of video tapes, computer programs, books, etc., in order to sell them 盗版者; 盗印者  
e.g. a pirate edition 盗版
2. **specialize** v. to become an expert in a particular area of work, study or business; to spend more time on one area of work, etc. than on others 专门研究 (或从事); 专攻  
e.g. Many students prefer not to specialize too soon. 很多学生不愿过早地确定专业。
3. **infringement** n. (对他人权利等的)侵犯, 侵害 An **infringement** is an action or situation that

interferes with your rights and the freedom you are entitled to.

e.g. They see it as an infringement on their own freedom of action.他们把它视为对他们行动自由的侵犯

### Sentence

At a time when China has at last begun to bring copyright infringements under control—the country's main video-streaming websites now pay foreign producers for their TV shows—that would be a step backwards.

主干: China has at last begun to bring copyright infringements under control

—the country's main video-streaming websites now pay foreign producers for their TV shows 和 when 引导的主句是并列的结构, 即当..., xxx 做什么...也是有主谓结构, 这里的主干

是: websites now pay foreign producers

—that would be a step backwards. 这里的 that 所指代的对象却是 when 所引导的主句所描述的事情, 而不是后面的句子所描述的事情

From the print edition: China

## Online entertainment A craze too foreign 在线节目: 热潮太“洋”

China tries to restrict foreign entertainment online.

中国要限制线上的国外娱乐节目。

For young professionals in China's cities, watching television online has become a part of daily life. In Shanghai, for example, many office workers watch their favourite TV shows at their desks during lunch-hours, on the metro on the way home, or even while walking on the city's crowded pavements.

在互联网上看电视节目已经成为中国城市上班族日常生活的一部分。比如在上海, 很多上班族在午休时在桌子上看他们喜爱的电视节目, 在乘地铁回家时候也要看, 甚至走在熙熙攘攘的人行道上还要看。

Foreign TV dramas are a particular attraction. They are strictly controlled on terrestrial television stations, but can be watched free on China's video-streaming websites. This year Chinese viewers have been gripped by “House of Cards”, an American political drama series, as well as by several South Korean shows and the BBC's “Sherlock”, which was available with an authorised Chinese translation hours after being shown in Britain.

外国电视剧尤其吸引人。它们在本土被电视台牢牢把持, 却反而可以在中国的视频网站上免费观看。今年中国观众就迷上了美国政治剧《纸牌屋》, 还有几部韩剧。BBC制作的《神探夏洛克》也受到追捧, 这部剧在英国本土播出数小时后, 就会有经过授权翻译的中文版本出现在中国的网络上。

Yet viewers may soon find their choices more limited. Last week China's TV regulator said that, from April, any foreign series or film would need approval before being shown online. Chinese media say that regulators are also considering limiting the number of foreign series shown online to a specific

proportion of total output. The new rules appear aimed at closing one of the biggest loopholes in China's control of its media: on terrestrial TV, for example, foreign dramas are banned in prime time. Many are forbidden altogether.

但观众可能马上就要感受到选择受限了。上周，中国的电视监管部门表示，从今年四月起，所有电影或电视剧都需要经过许可，方能在网络上播放。同时中国媒体报道称，监管部门也在考虑，将网上播出的外国电视剧数目限定在电视剧播出总量的某一比例以下。新规则似乎也意在堵上中国媒体管控中最大的漏洞之一：比如让电视台在黄金时间禁止播放外国节目。有很多外国节目更是被完全放弃播出。

It is not clear how strictly the content of foreign programmes shown online will be vetted. But the regulator's call for “healthy, well-made” works which “showcase good values” seems to echo a recent tightening of controls on terrestrial TV. These include bans on dramas dealing with topics such as superstition, espionage and—bizarrely—time travel. Earlier this year Chinese websites were ordered to remove several American TV series; at least one of these, it was announced, would be shown, edited, on state TV instead. In a hint of what may follow, the government broadcaster recently screened the fantasy drama “Game of Thrones” —minus nudity and violence (ie, the point) .

对网上播放的外国节目内容审查有多严格，目前还不清楚。但监管部门呼吁要有“展现良好价值观”的“题材健康、制作精良”的作品，这似乎是对最近官方收紧电视台控制的呼应。要求包括禁止播放以封建迷信、间谍活动为题材的节目，而且还莫名其妙地禁了穿越剧。今年早些时候，官方要求视频网站将几部美剧下架。后来宣布说其中至少将会有一部在国家电视台播出，不过是编辑过的版本。为了示范接下来会怎么做，政府的电视台最近播出了奇幻电视剧《权力的游戏》——删减了裸露与暴力部分（而这些是本剧的看点）。

The new controls may simply push younger viewers away from authorised providers and towards pirate sites instead, says a Chinese academic specialising in media studies. At a time when China has at last begun to bring copyright infringements under control—the country's main video-streaming websites now pay foreign producers for their TV shows—that would be a step backwards.

一位专于研究媒体的学者表示，新的管制可能只会把比较年轻的观众从有授权的网站驱赶到盗版网站去。如今中国终于开始管控侵犯版权的行为，主要的视频网站现在也给外国制片商的电视剧付费。而管制却在开倒车。