

科学就是力量 ▼ 知识就是财富

Communication Technology

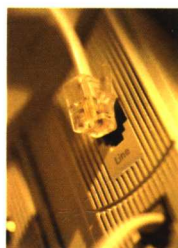
信息科技卷

双语 十万个为什么

BILINGUAL SO MANY WHY

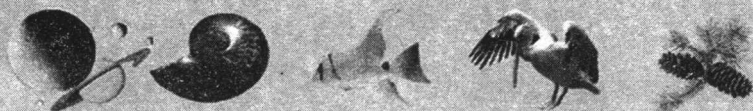


► 主编 / 谢志敏



- Why are hackers enemy number one on the internet?
- 为什么黑客是因特网上的头号公
- Why are E-cards loved?
- 为什么贺卡受到欢迎?
- Why is shopping online very convenient?
- 为什么网上购物非常便利?
- Why can the computer virus damage the computer system?
- 为什么计算机病毒能够损害电脑系统?
- Why are spams rebarbative?
- 为什么垃圾邮件令人讨厌?
- Why does in internet addictive?
- 为什么互联网会使人上瘾?

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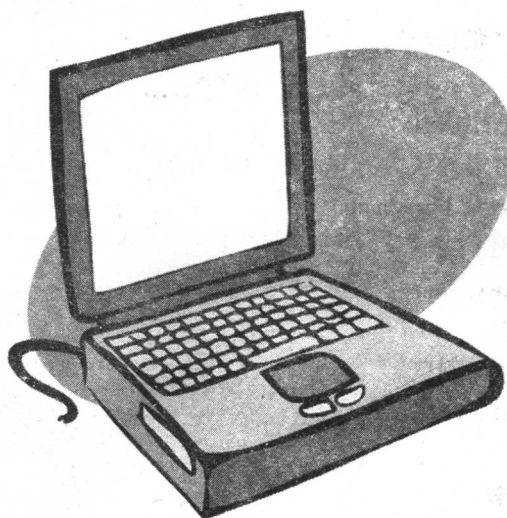
双语

十万个为什么

DOUBLE LANGUAGE
SO MANY WHY

信息技术

□主编 / 谢志敏



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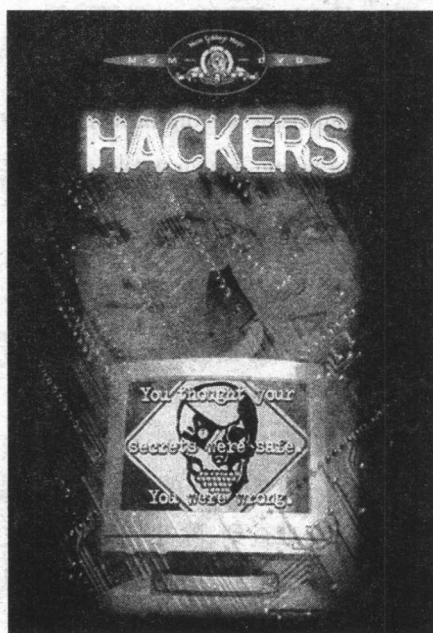


Why Are Hackers^① Enemies

Number One on the Internet

为什么黑客是因特网上的头号公敌？

Hackers are often young people who are obsessed by computers. They use them to prowl^② on the Internet, looking for ways to break into



computer systems run by banks, telephone companies and even government departments. They look for examples of credit cards and try to steal the numbers.

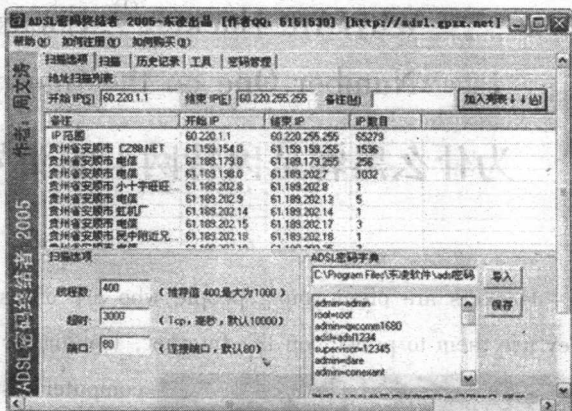
黑客一般是指那些对计算机痴迷的年轻人。他们利用计算机在网上悄悄地接近猎物,想方设法地闯入银行、电话公司甚至政府部门的计算机系统。他们寻找信用卡样本,试图窃取信用卡号码。

In America, hackers have been caught testing the security system at the Pentagon, headquarters of the American Defense Department. But still the hackers persist often for a dare although with what success nobody really knows.

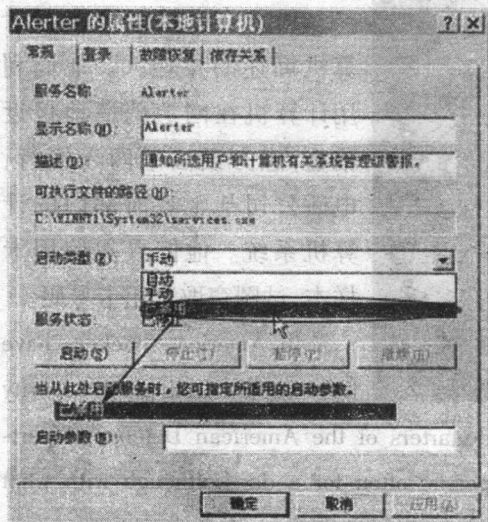


在美国,一些黑客在企图通过五角大楼(美国国防部总部)的安全系统时被抓获。但黑客们并不害怕,尽管实际上没有人会知道他们取得了怎样的成功,他们仍然坚持不懈。

Hackers rarely admit to a successful break-in. The first indication of a security breach may be when a



customer discovers a fraudulent^③ money transaction on a credit card account. It is harder to check on somebody misusing an online connection unless there is a massive download^④ of information, which would alert the consumer.



黑客很少承认有过成功的闯入。安全系统被侵犯的第一点迹象也许是有用户发现信用卡账户上的钱被盗用了。但是网上的非法盗用很难查到,除非有信息被大量下载,引起了用户的警觉。

The use of credit cards to buy things on the Internet converts the issue

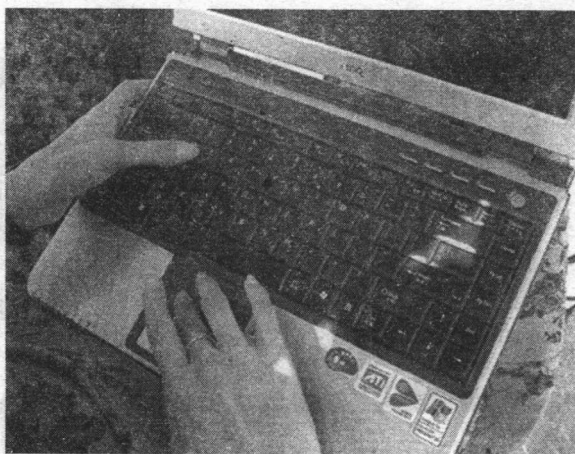


of Internet security into one of general security, says Michael White, multi-media product manager for Clear Communications.

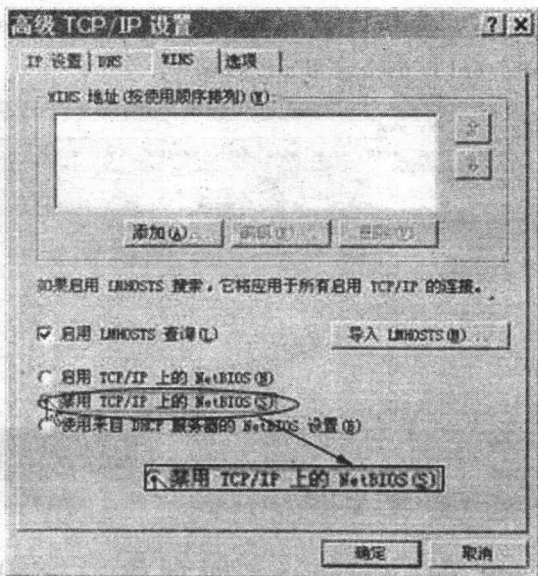
克利尔通讯公司多媒体产品经理迈克尔·怀特说,用信用卡在网上购物使网上安全问题成为公众安全问题之一。

A hacker tries to break in using a standard computer

program (ironically it can be bought online) which is just looking at the 26 characters in the alphabet. Hackers move all the letters around, trying to find the correct combination which makes up a password.



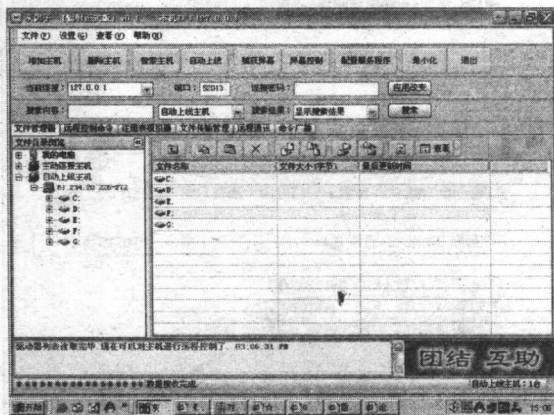
黑客企图用一个标准的计算机程序闯入(可笑的是,这个程序可以在网上买到),这种程序专门分析字母表中的每个字母。黑客不断地移动字母的排列,寻找构成密





码的正确组合。

While inside an Internet service provider's system, a customer's password is useless to a hacker.



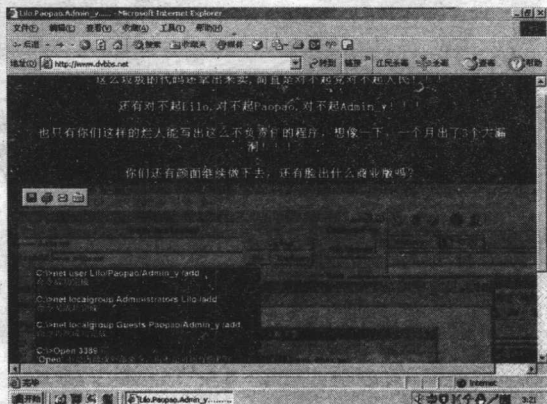
在因特网服务商的系统之内,用户的密码对黑客来说毫无用处。

But if a customer accesses his or her service from another Internet service provider, for example when retrieving^⑤

e-mail, then it may be possible for the name and password to be viewed by an outsider. The way to beat this is to regularly change passwords.

但如果用户从其它的网络服务商那里进入自己的计算机,比如说检索电子邮件,他的名字和密码就有可能被黑客看到。对付这种手段的办法是经常更换密码。

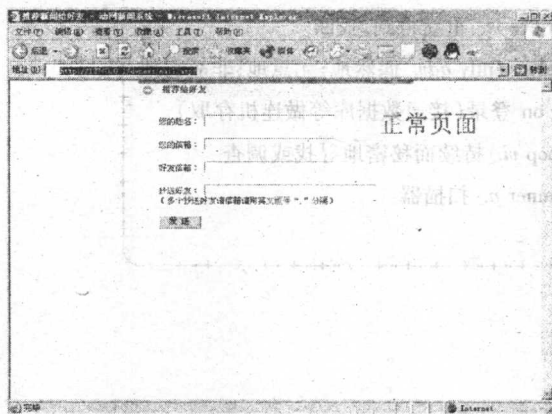
Some customers may inadvertently^⑥ reveal their passwords to hackers via what is known as a Trojan horse form of virus. These are attached to documents or messages being received,





and lodge in computer's hard drive. Next time the customer logs on^⑦ to an Internet service provider the virus reveals where it is and the password to anyone who is prowling the Net looking for such information. They can then tap in.

一些用户可能会在无意中通过一种所谓的特洛伊木马病毒将密码泄露给黑客。这些病毒附在收到的文件或信息上,驻留在计算机的硬盘里,等下次用户向因特网服务商登录时它就会将自己的位置和用户的密码泄露给正在网上搜寻这些信息的任何一个黑客。然后他们便可进行偷窥了。



The two ways to defeat such snooping[®] are

有两种方法可以防止黑客的窥探:

1) to have an up-to-date virus scanner^⑨ which can recognize the invader

and delete it, and

- 1) 使用最新的可以识别入侵者并将它删除的防病毒扫描软件;
- 2) constant password changes.
- 2) 不断地更换密码。

The warning against hackers is out there. And the answer is obviously to choose tricky passwords and change them frequently and to watch who you pass your credit card details to.

要警惕预防黑客,方法显而易见——选择难以破解的密码且要



经常更换,并注意不要随便向别人出示你信用卡的内容。

关键词注解:

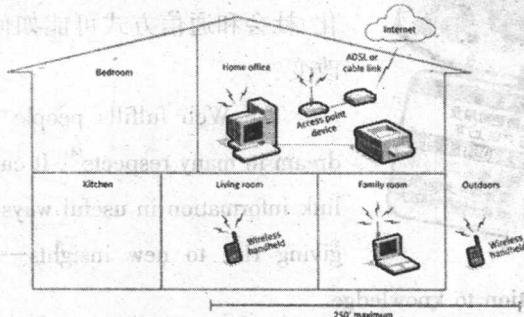
- ①hacker *n.* 私自存取计算机中资料者
- ②prowl *v.* 小心地悄悄移动;悄悄行动
- ③fraudulent *adj.* 欺骗的;诈骗的;不诚实的
- ④download *vi.* 下载(程序或资料)
- ⑤retrieve *vt.* 重新得到,找回
- ⑥inadvertently *adv.* 偶然地;无意地;非故意地
- ⑦log on 登录(接通数据库等做联机存取)
- ⑧snoop *vi.* 持续而秘密地寻找或调查
- ⑨scanner *n.* 扫描器



Why to Say We Face Challenges^① for a Webbed Society

为什么说我们面临着网络社会的挑战?

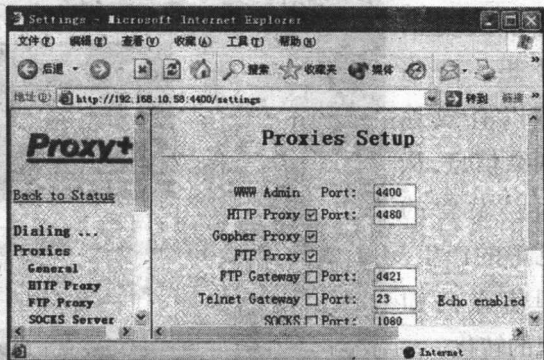
There are subtle, complex changes taking place in human communi-



cation, thought, and relationships within online communication and information communities. The Web is part of these changes, enabling new forms of communication and in-

formation delivery^②, and bringing up new associations^③ among people.

One challenge for our society is to find a solution to the questions raised by these changes. How might our culture, society, and communication patterns change as a result of widespread Web use?





在网络通信和信息社会中,人类的通信、思维以及相互关系正发生着微妙而又复杂的变化。 我国近七成网民月资费低于百元



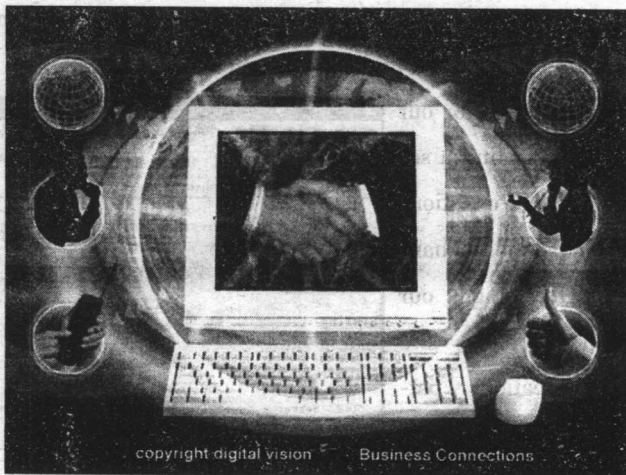
互联网是这些变化的一部分,带来了通信和信息传送的新形式并促使人们之间产生了新的联系。我们社会面临的一个挑战就是如何解决这些变化所引起的问题。随着互联网的广泛应用,我们的文化、社会和通信方式可能如何改变?

The Web fulfills people's dream in many respects^④. It can link information in useful ways, giving rise to new insights—a

transformation of information to knowledge.

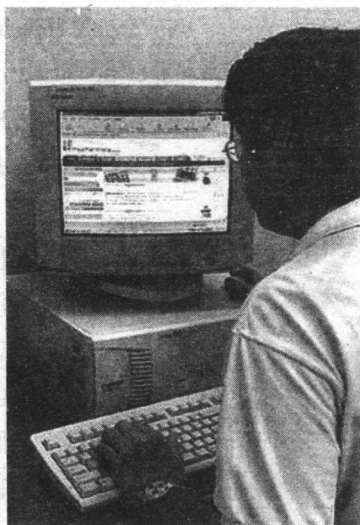
网络在许多方面实现了人类的梦想。网络可以有效地联结信息,从而引发新的见解的产生,即信息向知识的转化。

The Web





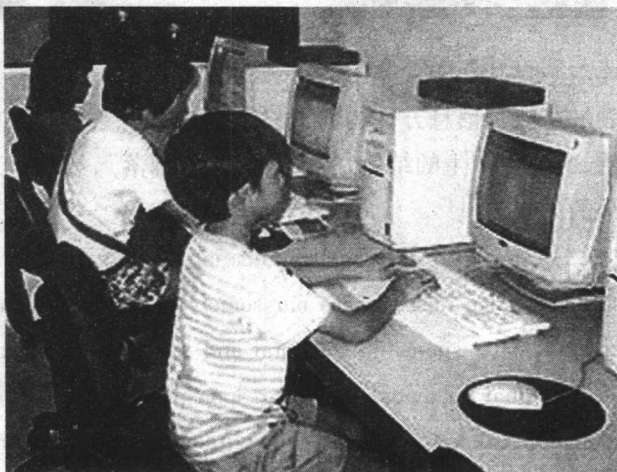
offers immediate delivery of information to specialized audiences. Before



the invention of computer networks, an individual could not easily seek out several hundred others interested in a specialized hobby^⑤ or area of interest, when those people were spread world-wide. No traditional media offered a personally available means to accomplish this. But the Web does fill this “media gap,” and this feature is certainly a contributor to the Web’s popularity and growth.

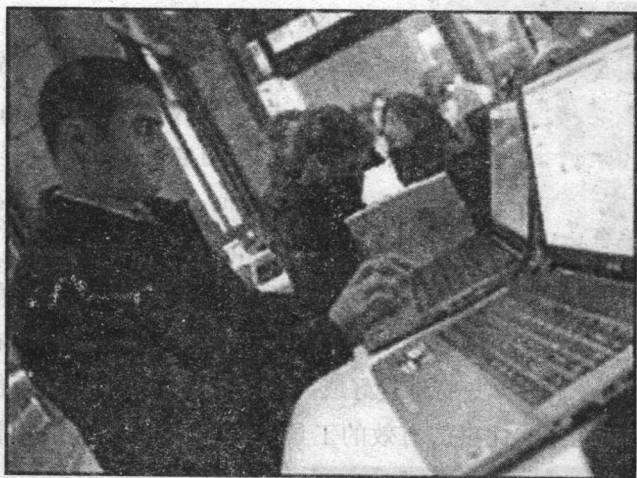
互联网向特殊的群体提供瞬间信息传递服务。在计算机网络发明之前,个人无法轻易地找到分布在全世界的几百个有着某一特殊爱好或兴趣的人。传统的媒体不能向个人提供一种能完成此事的有效工具,但互联网的确能够填补这一“媒体死角”,而这一特性促使了互联网的普及和发展。

Associa-
tive linking
promotes rela-
tionships a-
mong people in
addition to re-





relationships among information. For example, experts in a particular field create pools of knowledge on their home page. When other people link in to these pages, groups of experts form. These groups might be based on information or on hobbies, interests, culture, or political leanings. The result is that “electronic tribe” can form that gather people in associations that could not be possible in any other way.



结合性的联结不仅促进了信息的传递,还促进了人们之间的联系。例如,某一领域的专家在他们的主页上建立起知识

库。一旦其他的人联上这些主页,专家组就形成了。这些专家组的领域可能是信息方面的,也可能是嗜好、兴趣、文化或政治倾向方面的,由此而产生的结果是形成了“电子部落”,集结了其他方式不能集结的人们。

As the Web alters communication and information patterns, the resulting change raises issues our society must face for individual, group, and societal responsibility. Moral and legal issues will arise in the areas of individual behavior, societal responsibility for issues of access and information literacy, and the new relationships, communications, and thought patterns the Web promotes.