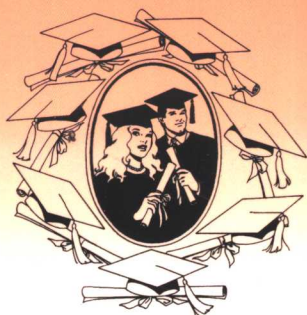




根据教育部最新考试大纲编写



六级

大学英语辅导教材系列
COLLEGE ENGLISH BAND SIX

最新

大学英语阅读100篇

COLLEGE ENGLISH BAND SIX

主 编 北京大学英语系 李培
编 写 双博士大学英语课题组
总策划 胡东华

机械工业出版社
China Machine Press

双博士
文教丛书

双博士精品系列

最新大学英语阅读 100 篇

(六 级)

编 著 北京大学英语系 李 培
编 写 双博士大学英语课题组
编 委 王冬峡 贾睿霞 郝雪琴
总策划 胡东华



机械工业出版社

声明:本书封面及封底均采用双博士品牌专用图标(见右图);该图标已由国家商标局注册登记。未经本策划人同意,禁止其他单位或个人使用。



图书在版编目(CIP)数据

最新大学英语阅读 100 篇·六级/李培主编.-北京:机械工业出版社,2002.1

(双博士精品系列大学类教辅丛书)

ISBN 7-111-09840-4

I. 最... II. 李... III. 英语-阅读教学-高等学校-水平考试-自学参考资料 IV. H319.4
中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2002)第 002602 号

机械工业出版社(北京市百万庄大街 22 号 邮编:100037)

责任编辑:于奇慧 王 萧

责任校对:王 以

封面设计:蒲菊祥

责任印制:何全君

三河市宏达印刷有限公司印刷

机械工业出版社出版发行

2002 年 1 月第 1 版 第 1 次印刷

787mm×1092mm 1/16 印张 15.25 字数 390 千字

定价:15.00 元

©版权所有 违法必究

盗版举报电话:(010)62534708(著作权者)

封面无防伪标及正文非黄色胶版纸均为盗版

(注:防伪标揭开困难或揭起无号码皆为盗版)

为了保护您的消费权益,请使用正版图书。所有正版双博士品牌图书均贴有电码电话防伪标识物(由 16 位数字组成的密码)。在查询时,只需揭开标识的表层,然后拨打全国统一免费防伪查询电话 16840315 或 0898-95315000,按照语音提示从左到右依次输入 16 位数字后按 # 键结束,您就可以得知所购买的图书是否为正版图书。

<http://www.bbdd.cc>(中国教育考试双博士网站)

<http://www.cmpbook.com>(机械工业出版社网站)

凡购买本书,如有字迹不清、缺页、倒页、脱页,由本社发行部负责调换。

订书电话:新华书店系统:(010)68993821 (010)68326094

邮购及各省图书批发市场:(010)62579473 (010)62534708

“大学英语四、六级考试押题讲座”

授课计划

<http://www.bbdd.cc>

一、内容:大学英语四、六级考试考前两个月押题讲座

二、讲座总策划:胡东华

三、主讲:

“双博士品牌”大学英语课题组

四、网站:中国教育考试双博士网站:<http://www.bbdd.cc>

五、时间:2002年4月~2002年5月 2002年11月~2002年12月

六、大学英语四、六级考试考前两个月押题讲座课程表

| 时 间 科 目 | 4月或11月 | 4月或11月 | 4月或11月 | 4月或11月 | 5月或12月 | 5月或12月 | 5月或12月 | 5月或12月 |
|------------------|--------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 第1周 | 第2周 | 第3周 | 第4周 | 第1周 | 第2周 | 第3周 | 第4周 |
| 四 级 | 听力理解 | 阅读理解 (一) | 阅读理解 (二) | 词语用法 语法结构 | 完形填空 简短回答 | 翻译 | 写作 | 模拟题 |
| 六 级 | 听力理解 | 阅读理解 (一) | 阅读理解 (二) | 词语用法 语法结构 | 完形填空 简短回答 | 改错 | 写作 | 模拟题 |
| 分值 | 20分 | 40分 | | 15分 | 10分 | | 15分 | 总分100分 |

以上讲座均结合本教材进行。

七、信息发布:网站将随时发布大学英语教学和四、六级考试方面的最新消息。

八、其他服务:本网站每月将不定期举办免费的词汇讲座及提供课外时文选读。

双博士品牌 真爱大奉献

一封郑州某大学学生的来信

双博士:

您好!

收到您的回信十分高兴,您能如此重视一名普通读者的意见,在百忙之中给予回复,并提供赠书,令我这名学管理的学生看到了贵公司完善的管理机制,也看到了“双博士”品牌光辉的前景。

我曾购买了“双博士”的《大学英语精读课文辅导》(3)、(4)册,并且我认为质量很好,因为我在准备2001年6月份的全国四级考试前没买太多的辅导资料,仅是每天背《辅导》上的知识点,另外又做(看)了双博士的模拟题、真题解析及词汇,而我却考出了94.5分的骄人成绩,真应感谢双博士为我们带来了如此上乘的资料。我信赖双博士,也相信考研中借助双博士的力量,会取得更好的成绩。所以我在您寄来的书目中挑了一下,如果可以的话,我想得到代号为“RB12”的《考研应试教程(英语分册)》,或者是代号为“B18A”的《研究生入学考试英语词汇备考手册》。两本书中的任何一本,我都相信会给我带来好运!

另外,在如今激烈竞争的市场中,各种图书充斥学生的眼中。既然作为一名十分喜爱双博士的读者,我想为“双博士”品牌的推广提一些建议。我认为“双博士”应多与各高校进行接洽,赞助高校学生会组织的一些学生活动,以扩大“双博士”品牌的影响力。因为在我担任我们学院的学生会文艺部长期间,所搞的诸如辩论会、演讲赛、征文等活动,几乎都是由电脑、饮料、复读机等企业赞助的,而从未想过由某一品牌图书进行赞助,因此,如果双博士有意扩大影响力的话,填补高校学生活动由图书赞助的空白,同时冠以“双博士”的名称,一定会取得很好的效果。

以上是我个人的一点想法,也许太过幼稚,毕竟我还未踏入社会,有些难处我还没体会到,也希望您不要见笑。

最后,预祝双博士前途无量,事业有成!

李志伟

2001年11月22日

给李志伟同学及全国其他大学生的回复

谢谢李志伟同学及全国其他大学生对双博士品牌图书的支持、关心。目前全国在校大学生中,有三分之一的学生在使用本品牌图书,这与广大学生的厚爱是分不开的。因此我们愿意回报广大学生。今后如果全国各高校学生会有什么活动,需要我们赞助,我们愿意全力支持。

具体操作方法:请将举办活动的内容、目的及需要用于奖励图书的数量,写成材料,并盖上学学生会公章,以传真方式发来,我们将很快给予答复。

电话:(010)62542436 传真:(010)62622642 联系人:杨丹

最后,祝志伟同学及全国大学生成为祖国栋梁之才!

胡东华

2002年1月

前言

本次修订选取了一些最新材料重新设题,并且从命题形式上紧跟近年来四、六级考试的趋势。另外还增加了十篇左右的最新时文,帮助读者了解最新词汇,并且通过这些没有设题的部分充分预热,逐步进入备考的最佳状态。

本书属于“双博士”品牌系列丛书中的黄金品牌。

本套丛书从 2002 年起由科技文献出版社改为由机械工业出版社出版,其内容、用纸及印装质量在原基础上均上了一个大台阶,故称之为“双博士精品”系列。

“双博士”品牌系列丛书,以其独有的魅力和卓越的品质被誉为最受大学生欢迎的教学辅导丛书,销量居全国同类书榜首。全国约有三分之一的大学生读过或正在使用本品牌丛书(不含盗版)。本品牌丛书封面、封底都带有双博士书标。此书标已由国家商标局注册。该系列品牌丛书,在读者中已树立起不可替代的品牌形象,引起了媒介的广泛关注。中央电视台 1999 年 9 月 15 日~10 月 15 日在“99 全球财富论坛”特别节目及《东方时空》黄金时间强档推出该品牌系列丛书,成为当时图书界传媒热点。1999 年 11 月 5 日《光明日报》第 9 版以“图书市场面临商标竞争时代”为标题,以“胡东华系列双博士品牌文教图书引起关注”为副标题做了报道,后被多家报纸转载。《中国青年报》、《新闻出版报》、《中国文化报》、《中国教育报》和《中国大学生》等报刊对该品牌系列丛书也做了相应报道。

本书采用 60 克黄色胶版纸印刷,且每印张的定价不上涨,其直接目的是以学生利益为中心,并遏制盗版。

本书经此次修订后包括三个部分:

第一部分:最新时文选读

考虑到四、六级考试经常选取介绍最新的社会动态和科技成果的文章设题,我们精选了 10 篇近年来报刊杂志或网络上出现的类似文章,用英汉对照的方式放在本书的第一部分,希望读者可以借此熟悉最新词汇和相关科技常识;同时也为基础较差的同学提供一个热身的办法。

第二部分:英汉对照阅读理解测试

除了一般阅读理解所有的要素之外,这一部分的 20 篇文章还给出了全部内容的汉语译文,读者可以在做完所有题目后,对照汉语部分检验自己对文章的理解,找到理解不准确的部分,分析其原因,以期可以逐步提高。

第三部分:阅读理解测试

这部分共有 70 篇文章,包括阅读材料,试题,答案及解析,还有简单的生词表。读者可以在做题的同时扩大词汇量,并且省去了可能需要查阅辞典的时间。另外,在这一部分的最后,我们还特别安排了几篇长度超过六级考试要求的文章。

本书于此次修订过程中,曾受益于一些著名期刊和工具书,如《英语世界》和《英语沙龙》,谨在此对其编者、作者及出版者予以深深的感谢!

本书作者在中国教育考试网站 <http://www.bbdd.cc> 举行大学英语四、六级考前两个月押题讲座,届时敬请光临!

“双博士”品牌系列丛书大学类辅导书包括以下内容:

大学英语(精读)课文辅导(1~6分册)
大学英语(精读)辅导(1~4分册)
新编大学英语课文辅导(1~4分册)
新编大学英语双博士课堂(1~4分册)
新编大学俄语基础教程课文辅导(1~4分册)
21世纪大学英语读写教程课文辅导(1~4分册)
大学基础英语读写教程课文辅导(1~5分册)
当代大学英语课文辅导(1~4分册)
大学英语四、六级考试全真模拟试卷(共2分册)(配磁带)
大学英语四、六级考试应试教程(共10分册)(配磁带)
大学英语四级词汇考点记忆手册
大学英语六级词汇考点记忆手册
大学英语词汇考点记忆法典型考题(1~4级、1~6级共2分册)
大学英语考试历年真题解析(共2分册)(配磁带)
最新大学英语四、六级阅读100篇
高等数学辅导
高等数学习题集
高等数学习题解析
线性代数复习指导
概率统计辅导
概率统计习题集
此外,还有:
大学英语口语考试教程(配2盒磁带)
最新英美流行口语(配1盒磁带)
新世纪英语口语(初级、中级、高级)(配磁带)
国际音标教程(配磁带),托福、GRE词汇考点手册等

双博士大学英语课题组

2002年1月北京

目 录

第一部分 最新时文选读

| | | | |
|-----------------|-------|------------------|------|
| Passage 1 | (1) | Passage 6 | (12) |
| Passage 2 | (4) | Passage 7 | (14) |
| Passage 3 | (8) | Passage 8 | (17) |
| Passage 4 | (9) | Passage 9 | (19) |
| Passage 5 | (11) | Passage 10 | (21) |

第二部分 英汉对照阅读理解测试

| | | | |
|------------------|------|------------------|------|
| Passage 11 | (23) | Passage 21 | (54) |
| Passage 12 | (27) | Passage 22 | (57) |
| Passage 13 | (29) | Passage 23 | (60) |
| Passage 14 | (32) | Passage 24 | (63) |
| Passage 15 | (35) | Passage 25 | (66) |
| Passage 16 | (38) | Passage 26 | (69) |
| Passage 17 | (42) | Passage 27 | (72) |
| Passage 18 | (45) | Passage 28 | (77) |
| Passage 19 | (48) | Passage 29 | (81) |
| Passage 20 | (51) | Passage 30 | (85) |

第三部分 阅读理解测试

| | | | |
|------------------|-------|------------------|-------|
| Passage 31 | (88) | Passage 42 | (113) |
| Passage 32 | (90) | Passage 43 | (115) |
| Passage 33 | (93) | Passage 44 | (118) |
| Passage 34 | (95) | Passage 45 | (120) |
| Passage 35 | (98) | Passage 46 | (123) |
| Passage 36 | (100) | Passage 47 | (126) |
| Passage 37 | (102) | Passage 48 | (128) |
| Passage 38 | (105) | Passage 49 | (131) |
| Passage 39 | (107) | Passage 50 | (133) |
| Passage 40 | (109) | Passage 51 | (136) |
| Passage 41 | (111) | Passage 52 | (138) |

| | | | |
|------------------|-------|-------------------|-------|
| Passage 53 | (140) | Passage 77 | (193) |
| Passage 54 | (143) | Passage 78 | (195) |
| Passage 55 | (145) | Passage 79 | (197) |
| Passage 56 | (147) | Passage 80 | (199) |
| Passage 57 | (150) | Passage 81 | (201) |
| Passage 58 | (152) | Passage 82 | (202) |
| Passage 59 | (154) | Passage 83 | (204) |
| Passage 60 | (157) | Passage 84 | (205) |
| Passage 61 | (159) | Passage 85 | (207) |
| Passage 62 | (162) | Passage 86 | (208) |
| Passage 63 | (163) | Passage 87 | (210) |
| Passage 64 | (166) | Passage 88 | (212) |
| Passage 65 | (168) | Passage 89 | (214) |
| Passage 66 | (169) | Passage 90 | (216) |
| Passage 67 | (171) | Passage 91 | (218) |
| Passage 68 | (173) | Passage 92 | (220) |
| Passage 69 | (175) | Passage 93 | (222) |
| Passage 70 | (177) | Passage 94 | (224) |
| Passage 71 | (180) | Passage 95 | (225) |
| Passage 72 | (182) | Passage 96 | (227) |
| Passage 73 | (184) | Passage 97 | (230) |
| Passage 74 | (187) | Passage 98 | (231) |
| Passage 75 | (189) | Passage 99 | (233) |
| Passage 76 | (191) | Passage 100 | (235) |

第一部分 最新时文选读

Passage 1

Hackers Are Enemy Number One on the Internet

黑客——因特网上的头号公敌

Until comparatively recently the opportunities for criminal activity on the Internet have been low. However, the volume of business done on the Internet is growing rapidly, as people order books and other products and make money transactions. All this is creating temptations for hackers.

Hackers are often young people who are obsessed by computers. They use them to prowl the Internet, looking for ways to break into computers systems run by banks, telephone companies and even government departments. They look for examples of credit cards and try to steal the numbers.

Recently 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 "because it's there" although with what success nobody really knows.

Hackers rarely admit to a successful break-in. The first indication of a security breach may be when a customer discovers a fraudulent money transaction on a credit card account. It is harder to check on somebody misusing an online connection unless there is a massive download of information which would alert the consumer.

Estimates for worldwide sales on the Internet now range between \$US 40 billion and \$US 90 billion by the end of the year 2000. Much of this is in publishing and software purchases, which require

直到不久以前,在网上进行犯罪活动的机会还很少。但随着人们开始在网上购买书籍和其他商品,并开始在网上从事金钱交易,网上的商务活动迅速增长。这一切对黑客构成了巨大的诱惑。

黑客一般是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。

最近在美国,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,“因为它就在那里”。

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帐户上的钱被盗用了。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。

估计目前世界范围内的网上销售额在400亿美元到2000年底的900亿美元之间。这些主要用于出版物和软件的购买,需要用户提供信用卡号码,但是实际上对网上交易

the disclosure of credit card numbers, but there is really no limit to what can be conducted on the Internet.

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.

"You've got to know your vendor, you just don't give your credit card out to anybody," he says. "And in the same way that you should regularly change your credit card access number, you can defeat hackers by regularly changing your Internet password. If you don't, it's like leaving the bank vault door wide open."

When it comes to creating your password, he recommends including a few punctuation marks and numbers rather than relying on letters in the alphabet.

"A hacker tries to break in using a standard computer program (ironically it can be bought online using a credit card) 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. While the possibilities are vast, you've got to remember the speed at which a computer works."

"The movie version of the guy sitting there typing in combinations is nonsense. It looks good but in fact you have a bit of software to do it. That's what's known as 'brute force' cracking. You aren't using anything clever. You're just bashing away at it like using a hammer on a lock until it breaks... but if you add punctuation marks and numerals to a password it makes it much harder."

Hackers can also be defeated by the sophistication of encryption, or scrambling the information, which Internet service providers give those who give computer users access to the Internet.

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

的种类并无限制。

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。

"你要了解你的卖家,你不能把信用卡交给随便什么人,"他说。"同样,你应该经常更换信用卡密码,可以通过不断改变网上密码的方式战胜黑客。不然,就像将银行金库的大门敞开一样危险。"

他建议,设定密码时,不要只用字母,要掺杂使用一些标点符号和数字。

"黑客企图用一个标准的计算机程序闯入(可笑的是,这个程序可以用信用卡在网上买到),这种程序专门分析字母表中的26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。虽然可能的组合数目极大,但你知道计算机速度有多快。"

"电影中坐在那儿用手敲出各种字母组合的情景简直是无稽之谈。看上去像是那么回事,但实际上你得用些软件计算。这就是所谓的用'暴力'砸开,没什么比这更聪明的办法。你只要不断地敲击,就像用锤子敲打门锁直到它碎开……但如果你在密码中加上标点和数字,砸开它就要难得多。"

使用复杂的加密码技术,即将信息混杂在一起也能战胜黑客,因特网服务商为那些向计算机用户提供上网通道的商家准备了这种手段。

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 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.

Telecom media communications manager Glen Sowry says that when it comes to security of credit cards, the Internet offers a higher standard than many others whose honesty is taken for granted.

For example, few people think twice about giving a credit card number over the phone and many are equally careless about what happens to the carbon copy when completing a transaction over the counter.

Some customers may inadvertently 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 a computer's hard drive. Next time the customer logs on 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.

The two ways to defeat such snooping are:

- 1) to have an up-to-date virus scanner which can recognise the invader and delete it, and
- 2) constant password changes.

Shopping on the Internet is likely to be the way of the future for many people. The main sites like Amazon.com, probably the biggest and most successful bookshop online, which does millions of dollars of business daily secure a customer's credit card by scrambling. Dell Computers in the US does the same and reports it is doing \$US 14 million a day of business online. But if a company does not have that scrambling facility then sending a credit card number by e-mail is more risky.

The warning against hackers is out there. And the answer is obviously to choose tricky passwords

但如果用户从其他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。

电信媒体通讯经理格兰·索瑞说,就信用卡的安全而言,与许多我们从未怀疑过其可靠性的付款方式相比,因特网提供的保护标准更高。

比如,在将信用卡插进电话时几乎没有人会迟疑一下,很多人在柜台上买完东西后对复写件如何处理也同样毫不关心。

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。然后他们便可进入偷窥了。

有两种方法可以防止黑客的窥探:

- 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,或者
- 2) 不断地更换密码。

将来也许会有许多人采用网上购物的方式。Amazon.com 是网上最大最成功的书店,每天有数百万美元的网上业务,像这样的主要网站是通过将信息混杂在一起的方法来确保用户信用卡安全的。美国戴尔(Dell)计算机公司也采用同样的方法,据报它的网上交易量每天达 1400 万美元。但如果一家公司没有扰频设备,那么通过电子邮件传送信用卡号码是非常危险的。

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

and change them frequently and to watch who you pass your credit card details to.

要随便向别人出示你信用卡的内容。

Passage 2

Nabbing the Pirates of Cyberspace 打击信息盗版

The sweep, when it came, was swift and thorough. Dozens of Italian customs officers searched across the country and began pounding on doors in Milan, Bologna, Pisa and Pesaro. Their target: a loose alliance of computer bulletin board operators suspected of trafficking in stolen software. According to unofficial reports, the Italian police had shut down more than 60 computer bulletin boards and seized 120 computers, dozens of modems and more than 60,000 floppy disks. In their zeal, say the suspects, some officers of the "Guardia di Finanza" grabbed anything even remotely high-tech including audiotapes, telephone-answering machines and multiplug electrical outlets.

It was the most dramatic move yet in a determined—and some say increasingly desperate—effort by governments around the world to curb the spread of software piracy. The unauthorized copying of computer programs by American businesses alone deprived software publishers of \$1.6 billion in 1998, a figure that swells nearly \$7.5 billion when overseas markets are included. "Industry's loss on a global basis is staggering," says Ken Wasch, head of the U.S. Software Publishers Association.

But government actions to stop the losses may be causing more problems than they solve. The Italian campaign, which began just as the newly elected right-wing government of media tycoon Silvio Berlusconi took office, hit largely left-leaning bulletin boards. And it is seen by some Italians as an ill-dis-

意大利对信息盗版进行过一次彻底的突击大扫荡。大量海关警察在全国范围内进行了搜查,并在米兰、波伦亚、比萨和佩扎罗四个城市展开了入户清查。他们的目标是捣毁一个涉嫌从事盗版软件交易的松散的计算机广告经营集团。据非官方报道,意大利警方已关闭了60多家计算机广告店,缴获了120台计算机、大量的调制解调器和60000多张软盘。盗版嫌疑人情绪激动地说,有些经济警察把什么都带走了,甚至连一些根本不是高科技的东西也不放过,包括录音磁带、电话应答机和多孔电插座。

此次行动极富戏剧性,但显示了世界各国政府控制盗版软件蔓延的决心是坚定的,并且像有些人所说的那样,日益呈现出孤注一掷的态势。1998年仅美国公司盗版计算机程序就使软件出版商损失了16亿美元;如把海外市场也考虑在内的话,损失约高达75亿美元。美国软件出版商协会主席肯·沃赫说:"全球范围的工业损失是惊人的。"

但是,政府为了杜绝损失所采取的行动可能引起的问题比解决的还多。意大利的大扫荡正开始于以新闻媒体巨头塞尔维尔·贝鲁斯科尼为首的新当选的右翼政府就任之时。此次行动大大打击了有左翼倾向的广告公司。在有些意大利人看来,这是一次压制

guised attempt to suppress free speech on a troublesome new medium. In the U.S. a widely publicized federal case against a college student accused of operating a pirate bulletin board may backfire if, as expected, a judge rules that the charges filed against the student do not fit the crime. The underlying difficulty, say copyright experts, comes from trying to guard intangible electronic "property" using laws that were crafted with printing press technology in mind.

At first glance, software piracy seems no different from that of any other copyrighted material. Pirated American movies regularly appear in Asia and Africa long before their official release on video. (The objects that sometimes crawl across the bottom of the screen turn out on close inspection to be the heads of theater patrons inadvertently videotaped by the bootleggers.)

But software is not really like other intellectual property. Books and videotapes can be copied only by processes that are relatively time consuming and expensive, and the product is never quite as good as the original. Software, on the other hand, is easily duplicated, and the result is not a scratchy second-generation copy but a perfect working program.

The rapid growth of electronic networks only compounds the problem, for it allows anyone with a computer and a modem to distribute software silently and instantaneously. More than 90 countries around the world are already connected to the Internet, a global network that reaches an estimated 25 million computer users.

In many developing countries, software piracy has become pandemic. According to Software Publishers Association, 95% of the software in Pakistan is pirated, 89% in Brazil, 88% in Malaysia and 82% in Mexico. Hundreds of tiny gizmo shops in the mazelike streets of Seoul's Yongsan electronics market offer brandname U.S. made programs for a program's for a fraction of the list price, including

一个麻烦的新媒体上的自由言论的恶意伪装企图。美国有一广为人知的联邦案件,控诉某大学生经营一个盗版软件广告牌,此案提出的控告如像人们所预料的那样被法官裁定为不符合罪行本身的话,很可能会出现事与愿违的恶果。版权专家说,潜在的困难来自于人们试图利用记忆中针对印刷技术所制定的法规来保护无形的电子“财产”。

乍一看,软件盗版似乎与其他有版权产品的盗版没什么区别。在亚洲和非洲,美国电影在电视上正式放映以前早就定期出现了。(放映这种电影时,有时观众可以看到一些东西在银幕底下爬来爬去。经过仔细检查,其实是剧场观众的人头不经意中被影片盗版者给拍了上去。)

但是软件并不真正像其他知识财产。书籍和录相带可行的翻版过程都相对地费时费钱,其产品绝对没有原版的好。软件则容易翻版,其产品也全然不是拙劣的二手货,而是一个完美的工作程序。

电子网络的迅速发展只能使问题严重化,因为它使任何一个有计算机和调制解调器的人都能悄无声息地迅速制作发行软件。全世界已有 90 多个国家连上了因特网,这一全球性网络上已有大约 2500 万计算机用户。

在很多发展中国家,软件盗版非常猖獗。根据软件出版商协会的统计:巴基斯坦有 95% 的软件是盗版的;巴西有 89%;马来西亚有 88%;墨西哥有 82%。汉城永胜电子市场迷宫一样的街道上有数以百计的出售电子产品的小店,它们向任何程序员都提供印有美国商标的程序,其售价仅为标价的很少的一部分,其中包括 Lotus1-2-3, 售价为 7.5 美

Lotus 1-2-3 for \$ 7.50 (suggested retail: \$ 368). New Delhi's largest pirate outlet is a backroom operation that offers customers a catalog of nearly 400 titles and facilities for making copies for as little as \$ 4 a disk (\$ 2.50 for customers who bring their own floppies).

How to combat this rampant piracy? The publishers' first approach was to control it through technical means—by putting codes in their programs that prevented users from copying them. This strategy worked for a while, or at least until determined pirates found ways to get around it. But the codes also made it difficult for legitimate users to copy programs onto their hard drives. Copy protection became so unpopular that by 1986 most publishers had abandoned it as their first line of defense. But they didn't give up altogether. Through associations like Software Publishers Association they began picking off pirates one at a time, focusing on the biggest abusers. Software Publishers Association began running spot checks and audits on major corporations, suing for damages when they found firms had bought, say, a single copy of a program and then made numerous unlicensed copies for its employees. Software Publishers Association also opened a hot line on which anybody can report the use of illegal software. The organization now gets 20 to 30 calls a day, mostly from former or disgruntled employees, and collects more than \$ 3.5 million a year in fines and penalties. The Washington-based Business Software Alliance is conducting similar operations overseas, putting pressure on foreign governments to enforce the copyright laws already on the books.

The U.S. government is a relative newcomer to the antipiracy effort, and it shows. It got dragged into the most recent case when officials at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology reported that one of the students—a 20-year-old junior named David LaMachia—appeared to be running a pirate bulletin

元(建议零售价实为 368 美元)。新德里最大的盗版市场是一个后房操作室,其经营目录上标明可向顾客提供近 400 个项目和功能的制版,价格仅 4 美元一盘(如自备软盘则是 2.5 美元)。

怎样打击这种盗版行为?出版商首先采取的手段是通过技术途径来控制:即在其程序中编入密码,以防止用户仿制。这一策略短时间内是起作用的,或者说至少在那些死心塌地的盗版者找到可乘之机前是有效的。但密码也使合法用户难以把程序拷贝到硬盘驱动器上。用户极其反对这种版权保护措施,以至于到 1986 年时大多数出版商已将其摒弃,不再把它当作他们的第一道防线了。但他们也并没有完全放弃。通过像软件出版商协会这样的社团,他们开始集中力量针对最大的盗版户,一次剔除一个。软件出版商协会已着手对主要公司进行抽查和查账。当他们发现该公司如只买了一张程序盘,而后非法给其雇员翻制了很多的话,他们就会起诉要求赔偿损失。软件出版商协会还开通了一条热线电话,这样任何人都能举报使用非法软件的情况。现在该协会每年收取罚款达 350 多万美元,并且每天都能收到 20 至 30 个电话,这些电话主要是某些公司的前雇员或是对公司不满的雇员打来的。以华盛顿为基地的商业软件联盟正对海外采取同样的措施,给外国政府施加压力,敦促它们对已有的书籍版权法加强执法力度。

在反对盗版的努力中,美国政府相对来说是新手,这一点可以看得出来。它无奈地卷入了最新发现的一起案件中——麻省理工学院举报一个名叫大卫·拉玛基亚的 20 岁三年级学生好像在校园的两个工作室里经营着一个盗版广告牌。据政府估计,通过因特网

board on a pair of campus workstations. By the government's estimate, people reaching La Machia's board through the Internet may have downloaded more than \$1 million worth of copyrighted programs.

It was the largest single case of software piracy ever reported, and given the Clinton Administration's self-declared interest in the so-called information superhighway, the Justice Department felt obliged to pursue it. But what crime had been committed? Without evidence that LaMachia himself had copied or used the software, he could not be charged with criminal copyright violation. The charge actually filed conspiracy to commit wire fraud—may not stick because of the legal definition of fraud (which usually requires that the victim be deceived). The case also raises tricky First Amendment issues because it seems to hold the person who operates a medium responsible for what others do on it—something the government cannot do when newspaper publishers are involved.

Trying to stamp out piracy under the current copyright system may ultimately prove futile. "The drafters of copyright never anticipated a day when everyone could infringe," says Michael Godwin, staff counsel for the Electronic Frontier Foundation. Godwin thinks society may be entering a postcopyright era, in which the creators of intellectual property have to find new ways to be compensated for their work. In the future, the real value of a piece of software may not be in the program itself but in the ancillary services that come with it: printed manuals, frequent upgrades and a live person at the end of a telephone help line when the thing doesn't seem to work. If such inducements are sufficiently attractive, even the software pirates may line up to buy a copy.

进到拉玛基亚广告牌的人可能已下载了价值100多万美元的有版权的程序。

这是迄今举报的最大的一起软件盗版案。由于克林顿政府宣称对所谓的信息高速公路很感兴趣,司法部不得不对此案进行追查。但是犯的是什么罪呢?因为缺乏拉玛基亚本人盗版或使用过软件的证据,所以不能判他侵犯版权罪。再者,根据对欺诈罪所下的法律定义(往往要求受害者是被骗的),实际上定的蓄谋信息欺诈罪或许也站不住脚。此案也使人们对戏弄性的第一修正案产生了疑问,因为该修正案似乎认为经营某一新闻媒体的人必须为别人对它所采取的行为负责

(译者按:美国宪法第一修正案有关言论自由的规定)。

在现有的版权制度下,想要杜绝盗版,最终将被证明是无效的。“版权起草者从来就没有预料到会有人人都违犯的一天,”电子边缘学科基金会的人事顾问迈克尔·哥德文如是说。他认为社会可能正在进入后版权年代,在这个年代,知识财富创造者必须找到新的方法来对其工作进行补偿。将来,一份软件的真实价值可能不在于程序本身,而是在于其所具备的售后服务上——即发行使用说明书,进行不断的升级,还要有个活生生的人在求助电话机旁回答用户们在程序似乎出了故障时的求助。如果这样的诱因足够吸引人,甚至那些软件盗版者可能都会排着队来买上一份了。

Passage 3

Vicious Cycle of Global Warming Hits Ocean——Study 全球气候变暖的恶性循环使海洋遭殃的研究

Global warming could disrupt the ability of a large portion of the world's oceans to absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, setting off a vicious cycle in which the earth gets even hotter, researchers said.

Evidence from a new study indicates that some conditions scientists think will occur with global warming may promote the growth of algae in the Southern Ocean that do not absorb carbon dioxide as well as others.

These waters around Antarctica make up 10 percent of the world's oceans and play a significant role in soaking up carbon dioxide, a greenhouse gas seen as one of the main causes of global warming, Kevin Arrigo, a biologist at NASA-Goddard Space Flight Center in Maryland, who led the study, said.

"The capacity for the Southern Ocean to take up carbon dioxide might be reduced," Arrigo said in telephone interview. Since carbon dioxide contributes to global warming, scientists believe a growing build-up of the gas would make the environmental problem increasingly worse. Plants "breathe" carbon dioxide and help control the balance of the gas in the atmosphere. About half the plants that use this gas are in the oceans, Arrigo said. But the earth's rising temperatures create an environment where some phytoplankton, called diatoms, begin to dominate over singlecelled algae called *Phaeocystis antarctica*, which are better at absorbing carbon dioxide. "Given the same amount of nutrients, *Phaeocystis antarctica* takes up almost two times as much carbon dioxide," Arrigo said.

研究人员说,全球性的气候变暖会破坏全球大部分海洋从大气层吸收二氧化碳的能力,结果引起恶性循环,甚至使地球的气候更炎热。

从一次新的研究中得出的证据表明科学家们认为的随着全球气温升高而将出现的某些条件也许会促进南大洋中海藻的生长,它们既不吸收二氧化碳,也不吸收任何其他气体。

设在马里兰州的美国国家航空航天局戈达德航天飞行中心的生物学家、领导这次研究的凯文·阿里戈说,这一片围绕着南极洲的水域占地球海洋面积的百分之十,在吸收二氧化碳方面起着十分重要的作用。而二氧化碳是一种被认为是引起温室效应的气体,是导致全球气温升高的主要因素之一。

在一次电话采访中,阿里戈说:"南大洋消耗二氧化碳的能力可能被削弱了。"科学家们相信,既然是二氧化碳引起了全球气候变暖,那么二氧化碳的不断积累会使环境状况进一步恶化。植物吸进二氧化碳,有助于均衡二氧化碳在大气中的含量。阿里戈说,吸收二氧化碳的植物约有一半生活在海洋里。但是地球气温的不断上升营造出一种环境,在这个环境中,一种叫做硅藻的浮游生物开始支配一种叫作 *Phaeocystis antarctica* 的单细胞海藻,这种单细胞海藻有更强的吸收二氧化碳的能力。阿里戈说:"如果给予相同数量的营养物质,则 *Phaeocystis antarctica* 几乎能吸收双倍的二氧化碳。"