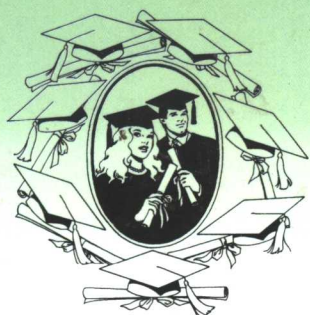




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COLLEGE ENGLISH BAND FOUR

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
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双博士



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双博士精品系列

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(四 级)

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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

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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。

本书于此修订过程中,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!

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双博士大学英语课题组

2002年1月北京

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第一部分 最新时文选读

Passage 1

Four Dangers to the Euro

欧元所面临的四大危险

by Ned Stafford

张祖春 余海舟 译注

Operating a single currency is not going to be easy. European economic and monetary union will not function without hitches. Indeed, signs of stress have already appeared. And these political, economic and social pressures will almost certainly intensify in the years to come.

But EMU failure is a topic generally avoided in continental Europe. And for good reason. The collapse of monetary union would almost certainly slam the European Union into political chaos and the world into financial crisis. "It would be almost as bad as a war in Europe," says Uwe Angenendt, chief economist at BHF-Bank in Frankfurt. The optimists contend EMU failure is not possible. They fervently insist that the political will in Europe for monetary union is simply too strong to allow it to fail. But they overlook a simple fact: European politicians concocted monetary union, and therefore they can unconcoct it.

Some think the chances of EMU disintegration are highest before euro notes and coins go into circulation Jan. 1, 2002. Others say, no, it would take more time for pressures to reach the explosive levels necessary to burst apart EMU. Whoever is right, here are a few of EMU's weak points.

One Size Does Not Fit All

The prime requirement for EMU (one key interest rate for all 11 nations regardless of divergent economic cycles) is potentially its most dangerous fault

单一货币的运作并非一帆风顺。欧洲经济与货币联盟(经货联盟)在履行其职责时会不可避免地遇到阻力和障碍。事实上,种种迹象显示压力已经出现。而且,在今后的几年里,来自政治、经济及社会各方面的压力肯定会不断加剧。

但在欧洲大陆上,经货联盟的失败是人们尽力回避的话题。原因很简单,货币联盟的崩溃势必使欧盟陷入混乱,并且导致全球性的金融危机。“这将会和欧洲爆发战争一样可怕。”柏林商业法兰克福银行的首席经济学家尤威·阿金伦德说。乐观派认为经货联盟的垮台是不可能的。他们坚信:在欧洲强烈的政治愿望注定了经货联盟不会失败。然而他们却忽视了一个简单的事实:欧洲政治家能够缔造一个货币联盟,也就能够解散这个联盟。

部分人认为:在2002年1月1日欧元的纸币和硬币正式进入流通前经货联盟极有可能解散;而另一部分人则认为:还需要更长的时间才能使压力积累到猛烈爆发并摧毁经货联盟的程度。总之,无论谁是谁非,经货联盟确实存在一些缺陷。

众口难调

经货联盟主要的要求是在所有11个成员国间实行单一的基准利率,无论这些国家处于经济周期的什么阶段。这正是其潜在的

line. The European Central Bank has said it will set its key interest rate at a level for average Euroland economic conditions.

You don't have to be a chief economist to figure out that the right key interest rate for the majority of Euroland, expected to grow at just over 2 percent next year, will not be right for Ireland, seen growing nearly 7 percent. The only way for Ireland to adjust would be through tough fiscal tightening.

An even bigger problem will come when most of Euroland is humming along with solid growth, but, say, Ireland and Portugal are sliding into recession after their booms have gone bust. The two nations would suffocate under the ECB key interest rate and would not be able to devalue currencies as in the past. Fiscal stimulus also would be tricky because of the pact that penalizes countries who let their deficits balloon.

Money to Burn

Another big fear is that Euroland nations, after years of fiscal penny-pinching to gain entry into EMU, will now go on wild spending sprees. Some economists maintain that if only one or two nations overspend, peer pressure would quickly force them back to fiscal responsibility. The worst-case scenario would be deficit spending by a majority of Euroland nations. And chances of this happening have grown after left-wing electoral victories in Germany and Italy, whose governments are now more in line with the Socialist government of France.

Many Germans did not want the Club Med nations of Italy, Portugal and Spain allowed into club Euro. The fear of Italy, with its large economy and history of huge deficits and political instability, was especially acute.

Adolf Rosenstock, economist at Nomura International in Frankfurt, thinks Italy could be the first nation to test EMU cohesiveness. "And this test might come sooner than we think," he warns.

The Poles vs. the Bankers

While plenty of fault lines exist between nations,

致命点。欧洲中央银行宣称将基于欧元国的平均经济水平确定基准利率。

无须成为权威经济学家,你就能推断:按照大多数预计明年经济增长率只有2%的欧元区制定的基准利率,对年增长近7%的爱尔兰来说,显然是不合适的。爱尔兰唯一的调节办法只有紧缩财政。

更为严重的是当大多数欧元区国家随着经济稳步增长时,少数国家如爱尔兰和葡萄牙则从繁荣逐步走向衰退。在欧洲中央银行的基本利率调控下,爱尔兰及葡萄牙的经济将会举步维艰,同时他们又不能像过去那样贬值货币以摆脱困境。靠财政刺激也会十分棘手,因为那些任其财政赤字大幅度上升的国家将会受到欧盟的制裁。

无度挥霍

另一个让人担忧的问题是几年来为进入经货联盟一直省吃俭用的各个欧元区,现在将开始肆意挥霍。经济学家认为:如果只有一两个国家大手大脚,来自其他成员国的压力会迫使他们重新提起自己的财政责任,而最可怕的是大多数欧元区出现财政赤字。当德国和意大利的左翼势力在大选中获胜,并对法国社会党政府亦步亦趋时,发生这种情况的可能性就更大了。

许多德国人不希望意大利、葡萄牙和西班牙等地中海国家加入欧元俱乐部。对意大利更是特别担心,这是因为它巨大的经济、巨额赤字的历史和极不稳定的政局。

法兰克福诺姆拉国际(公司)的经济学家阿道夫·罗森司托克认为:意大利将成为检验经货联盟凝聚力的首选国。他提醒说:"这场检验将比我们想象的来得快"。

分庭抗礼

虽然欧元国家之间存在着许多弊病,但

one huge crevice is opening up between elected politicians and the bankers at the ECB. Bad blood has already arisen between politicians and Euro central bankers. In response to the politicians' demands for rate cuts, central bankers have (in essence) told them to keep quiet and work instead on cutting structural deficits and reforming labor markets.

Gabriel Stein, senior international economist at Lombard Street Research in London, says that a tight ECB monetary policy might prompt politicians to turn to deficit spending in order to court the voters. This could turn into a vicious cycle, with central bankers retaliating by raising rates.

"The politicians might eventually say, 'We can't work with these guys,'" Stein says. Yes, the ECB is independent. But ultimate power rests with the politicians, who could rein in an independent ECB with one flick of a revised Maastricht Treaty.

Germany Renounces the Faith

Pundits often worry about the Club Med nations such as Italy leaving the Eurozone. But it's not inconceivable that a rich country might choose to leave.

Take Germany. True, discontent among the German people over EMU would have to be overwhelming to persuade the country's leaders to opt out of the euro. Being part of the single currency is at the very center of Franco-German efforts to keep the postwar entente in place after Germany's reunification.

However, remember that Germany is giving up the mighty Deutsche Mark for EMU, and thus, arguably, has the most to lose. If the euro turns out to be weak and budget deficits excessive, expect the Germans, still haunted by post-and inter-war hyperinflationary crises, to start fretting whether they should ever have joined EMU in the first place.

And coming from the opposite viewpoint, some think Germany, despite its economic might, will find it more difficult to adapt to EMU than the Club Med nations. Per Hviid, deputy chief economist at Den Danske Bank in Copenhagen, says Germany's

最大的分歧存在于当权的政客和欧洲央行的银行家之间,他们相互怨恨。政客们要求降低利率,而银行家们却要他们闭嘴,在减少结构性赤字和改革劳动力市场上多下些功夫。

伦敦伦巴第大街研究所资深国际经济学家加布里埃尔·斯坦因认为:欧洲中央银行的货币紧缩政策可能会促使政客们利用赤字财政去讨好选民,而银行家则会通过提高利率施以报复,从而陷入恶性循环。

"最后政治家们会说,‘我们无法与这些家伙共事’"斯坦因指出。不错,欧洲中央银行是独立的,但最终权力还是在政客手里。他们只需对《马约》稍作修改,便可控制独立的欧洲央行。

信心不足

专家们担心像意大利这样的地中海国家会离开欧元区。而富国的退出也并非难以想象。

拿德国来说,确实德国人对经货联盟强烈不满,本来就可以说服德国领导人留在欧元区之外,但德国加入单一货币联盟是法德在两德统一以后维持相互间谅解关系的关键步骤。

但是,必须看到:为了经货联盟德国放弃了坚挺的马克,并可断言因此损失惨重。如果欧元疲软且预算赤字严重,对战后和战时的高通货膨胀仍心有余悸的德国人会开始为当初加入经货联盟而后悔不迭。

另一种相反观点则认为:德国尽管经济实力强大,但比地中海国家更难适应经货联盟。位于哥本哈根的丹麦银行次席经济学家佩·赫威德认为:德国受到高度管制的昂贵的劳动力市场、高额税率以及巨大的财政支出

highly regulated and expensive labor market, high tax rates and generous spending programs will be jolted hard by EMU. "Of the EMU nations, Germany's economy probably has the most structural problems," he says.

Either way, Germany is the weather vane to watch. And if it starts to swing against the euro, for whatever reason, expect a storm to follow.

将受到经货联盟极大的冲击。他说:在经货联盟的所有国家中,德国经济的结构问题最大。

总之,可以将德国看作一只风向标。如果它背离了欧元体系,无论出于什么原因,都将预示着一场风暴的来临。

Passage 2

An International Restaurant Chain Offers Access to the Internet with Its Meals

电脑网络餐馆

by Ruth Picardie

梁晓辉 译注

Eva Pascoe rides to work on a motorbike. Her business wardrobe features such items as black leggings, furry leopard-skin jumpers, a faded denim jacket and biking leathers. She looks as if she might be at trendy market stall-holder, or someone who works the day shift in a student cafe. In fact she is a very rich, very successful businesswoman.

Pascoe's business base is in the City of London, not far from the urban loft space she owns in a fashionable city residential area. But she is as likely to be found at business meetings in Tokyo, New York or Paris. At the age of 31, Pascoe is the brain behind Cyberia, which she claims is the world's first "cybercafe".

At Cyberia, experienced Internet surfers can play with the latest cyber technology. Net virgins can learn how to log on, while munching their way through what she describes as an "obscene nacho sandwich" or any of the other dishes offered on the highly priced Cyberia menu.

Pascoe founded Cyberia with partner Gene

伊娃·帕斯科骑轻型摩托上班。她的职业服装极具特色,都是一些像黑皮绑腿,豹皮工作夹克、褪色劳动布工作服、摩托车手穿的皮套装等之类的衣服。她看上去像个时髦的市场摊贩,或是学生酒吧的日间招待。实际上她是个极为富有、极为成功的女商人。

帕斯科的商业总部设在伦敦市,离她在一个时髦的城市居住区高层楼房的住所不远。然而她也会时常出现在东京、纽约或巴黎的商业会议上。帕斯科年仅31岁,却掌管着她称之为世上首家“电脑咖啡屋”的塞伯利亚。

在塞伯利亚网络,搜索老手可以玩弄最新电脑技术,新手们可以学习如何上网——同时可以一直津津有味地咀嚼帕斯科称为“上等玉米三明治”的东西,或者是塞伯利亚高价菜单上提供的其他食品。

帕斯科与合作伙伴吉恩·蒂尔于1994年

Teare in September 1994. Since then, the company has turned over approximately 5 million pounds (67M Rmb). Before the end of 1996 Pascoe intends to float the company on the stock market. Yet the venture started out very modestly, in a small cafe behind London's Tottenham Court Road. The decor there is strictly low-key—stripped floors, distressed walls, ambient music, funky art—yet it has turned into a global concept. Today, Cyberia cafes can be found in the British cities of Manchester and Edinburgh, and in Paris, Tokyo and New York. On the list for future Cyberia cafes are Glasgow, Lisbon, San Francisco, Berlin, Moscow and Delhi.

The company is diversifying fast. Multimedia training and development sessions are held in the TransCyberia and SubCyberia basement venues beneath the cafes themselves. There is a range of Cyberia designer accessories, such as T-shirts and mousepads. The company even boasts an online dating agency. The Cyberia magazine was launched early in 1996, while the world's first online "television", Channel Cyberia, launched in Britain in May. Cyberia Records—vinyl copies of samples taken from the Net, for use by DJs—is promised before long. Pascoe is unstoppable, a cyberspace version of the entrepreneur Richard Branson. She grew up in rigidly communist Poland, but has made the transformation to free-wheeling business entrepreneur with incredible ease. At first, however, the prospects for Cyberia did not look good. At the launch of the first cafe, Pascoe spent most of her day trying to buy an espresso machine that could make good coffee. "It was incredibly disorganised," says someone who worked there as a cyberhost. "There was no proper kitchen. Four out of the five company directors had other jobs."

Eighteen months on, many insiders say things are not much changed. "It's half-cocked," says Ivan Pope, who runs a nearby design agency. "You never get served. The coffee's always cold. It's

9月创立塞伯利亚。至今,公司已创利近500万英镑(6700万人民币)。1996年底之前,帕斯科计划将公司推向股票市场。然而,企业起步时规模甚小,最初只是在伦敦托特纳姆皇家路后面的一个小咖啡屋。那里的装饰绝对低调——光秃秃的地板,廉价的墙壁,环声音乐,时尚艺术——然而这种风格已被全球接受。如今,在英国城市曼彻斯特和爱丁堡,在巴黎、东京和纽约,都有塞伯利亚咖啡屋。将来塞伯利亚咖啡屋还要打入格拉斯哥、里斯本、旧金山、柏林、莫斯科和德里等城市。

公司经营项目正在迅速多样化。多媒体培训及开发会议就在咖啡屋下面的横贯塞伯利亚和次塞伯利亚地下室里举行。塞伯利亚拥有一系列专门设计的附属品,如T恤衫和鼠标垫。公司还自豪地拥有一个网上红娘机构。塞伯利亚杂志创立于1996年初,而塞伯利亚频道——世界上第一家网上电视台——5月份在英国开播。塞伯利亚唱片——供流行音乐唱片节目播音员使用的,从网上录制的唱片样品复制品——不久将出现。帕斯科一发而不可收,简直就是企业家理查德·布兰森在网络世界的一个翻版。她生长于刻板的共产主义波兰,却轻而易举地转变成了自由自在的企业家,真令人难以置信。然而,塞伯利亚的前景起初并不看好。第一家咖啡屋开始营业时,帕斯科几乎整天忙于购买一种能够煮出好咖啡的咖啡机。“极其混乱”,一位曾在那里做电脑主持人的人说:“没有像样的厨房。五个公司理事中有四个是兼职。”

18个月过去了,许多业内人士说事情没有明显改观。“简直是赶鸭子上架”,经营附近一家设计代理公司的艾万·波普说,“你根本得不到服务,咖啡总是凉的。一片混乱。”

chaos.” Indeed, many industry analysts are sceptical about Pascoe’s ambitions. “Cyberia is simply a restaurant chain with a gimmick,” says David Tabizel, director of a multimedia company based in the City of London.

Cyberia’s trick, however, was to spot (before anyone else) that the Internet was about to turn into an everyday resource. “They managed to capture the mysterious zeitgeist of where people want to be,” says John Browning, editor-in-chief of Wired magazine. The company had brilliant branding, too. “It’s a great name,” says David Tabizel, noting the play on words with Siberia, the vast, desolate region in the north of Russia. Another advantage, say analysts, is the company’s decision not to open clones of its original restaurant in each new location. Every Cyberia is tailored to its city’s needs.

It is doubtful that anything would have come of the idea if Pascoe had not been behind it from the start. She has been described variously as “weird and intense”, “a magnificent self-publicist”, “very charismatic, very smart”, “a pioneer in integrating people and technology”, “going places”; “an evangelist for the Internet”. She is, indeed, an unstoppable force of nature. “I don’t need that much sleep,” she says, in her slightly broken English, downing another black coffee. “Around four or five hours is enough for me.”

Possession tie her down. “My security is my knowledge... Because information changes so quickly and I get so much input from the Net, I have to keep my home life simple. My apartment is full of white walls... There’s nothing to distract me.” She gets online at 7 a.m., works weekends, is rarely home before midnight. She can’t remember her last holiday. Even on weekend trips to see friends in Spain and get some sun she takes her laptop. She has a contract for a book on interfaces; she is trying to write up her PhD thesis on human computer interaction. “I don’t usually eat until the

确实,许多企业分析家都对帕斯科的雄心持怀疑态度。“塞伯利亚不过是个略有新意的连锁餐馆,”一家总部设在伦敦的多媒体公司的经理戴维·泰比泽说。

然而,塞伯利亚的成功之道在于发现了一首先发现了一国际互联网络将会成为一种日常信息来源。《有线》杂志的主编约翰·布朗宁说:“他们捕捉到了人们所追求的神秘的时代精神。”这家公司有个鲜明醒目的牌号。“那是个极棒的名字”,戴维·泰比泽说,他指出的公司名字巧妙地玩弄字眼,借用了西伯利亚(Siberia)——俄罗斯北部大片荒无人烟的地带——这个词。分析家认为,公司的另一个优势在于决定不把餐馆本店的原样用于其他新地区。每一家塞伯利亚都按照所在城市的需求量体裁衣。

如果帕斯科不是从一开始就是塞伯利亚的后盾,这些创意也不一定会产生结果。人们对帕斯科有各种不同的描述,“神秘莫测、热情认真”,“绝妙的自我推销者”,“极富魅力、机敏过人”,“使人与技术结合的先鋒”,“屡战屡胜”,“国际互联网的鼓吹者”,等等。她的确像一股不可阻挡的自然力量。“我无需过多睡眠,”她喝下一杯黑咖啡,操着不太地道的英语说。“四、五个小时左右我就足够了。”

财富束缚了她。“我的安全感来自我的知识……因为信息飞速更新,我又从网上获得这么多信息,所以我只得简化家庭生活。我的居室四壁都是白墙……没有什么会分散我注意力的东西。”她早上7点上网,周末也不休息,通常深夜才回家。她不记得上一次是什么时候休的假了。即使是周末旅行去西班牙看看朋友,晒晒太阳,她也带上膝式计算机。她签了合同要出一本关于计算机接口的书;她正在努力完成关于人-机互动的博士论文。“我总是到晚上才吃饭,”她说,“我觉得吃饭会分散我的精力”。

evening," she says. "I find it distracts my energy."

Pascoe has always been this way. While still at school in Poland, she designed and launched a range of funky clothes. Studying Spanish and linguistics at Warsaw University, she ran an art gallery on the side. When she went to England to do a further degree in psychology, she worked part-time as a programmer. Her Ph D. sideline in Poland was to develop software for the post-Communist banking system. (The company she set up there will float on the Polish stock exchange late in 1996, valued at \$ 12M, or 63M RMB.)

Pascoe walked out on her husband, a Spanish artist, after the first two days of their honeymoon. She was 21 at the time. "He started painting," she says. "What was I supposed to do with myself?" The marriage itself lasted four years. Once she had computerised her husband's farm, she says, "there was not that much left to do."

It comes as little surprise to learn that her current boyfriend is a war photographer. She does not hanker for a quiet, straightforward life.

New Yorkers, she says, are far too dull and should be ashamed of themselves. "They sit on their asses... They are all based mentally in the Sixties, they all think being a curator of a gallery is a great statement. It's complete nonsense."

Pascoe sees herself as a trailblazer for the techno culture of the next century. She has no time for anyone who is not prepared to put their energies into forging the future. "If you want to change you have to be radical," she says. Her ideas are certainly that. Asked why she lives in what she describes as "energy-less England" she replies that she finds the dance scene interesting. It is a vast, untapped outlet for music on CD-ROM and she can't wait to get involved. "Young people are really smart these days," she says. "The Internet is a great repository for music samples, so there's the opportunity for anyone to mix the samples up and create their own personal

帕斯科一向是这种作风。还在波兰上学时她就设计并推出了一系列的时髦服装。在华沙大学学习西班牙文和语言学时,她还同时兼营一家美术馆。去英国读心理学硕士时,她兼职作程序编制员。她在波兰读博士时的兼职是为后共产主义的银行系统开发软件。(她在那儿创立的公司将于1996年底进入波兰股票交易市场,公司估价1200万美元,合人民币6300万元)。

新婚蜜月才两天,帕斯科就离开她丈夫——一位西班牙艺术家——出走了,那时她21岁。“他开始作画,”她说,“我独自一人能干什么呢?”这段婚姻关系维持了4年。她曾经把丈夫的农庄电脑化,她说:“那儿没有更多别的事可干了。”

她的现任男友是位战地摄影师,这一点自然就不足为奇了。因为她并不追求平静、单纯的生活。

她认为,纽约人过于沉闷,应以此为耻。“他们干坐着不动……他们的思想还是60年代的,他们认为当个美术馆馆长就是了不起的事了。简直是无稽之谈。”

帕斯科把自己看作是下个世纪科技文化的开拓者。她不搭理那些不打算致力于开创未来的人。“要想改变,必须激进,”她说。她的思想就绝对激进。当有人问她为什么要住在她所描述的“毫无生机的英国”时,她回答说,她觉得那里的舞蹈场面相当有趣。对储存在CD-ROM上的音乐来说这里是一片广阔的未经开发的场地,她急不可待地要涉足其中。“如今的年轻人真时髦,”她说,“互联网络是贮存音乐样品的大仓库,每个人都有机会把不同的样品混合起来制造出反映个人心声的音乐。许多唱片主持人都在这样做,这意味着人们不必再从大唱片公司买音乐了

statement music. Lots of DJs are doing that, and it means nobody's buying music from the major record companies any more... Perfect."

When asked why Cyberia isn't open 24 hours a day, she is practical. "Remember, cyberspace is full of young boys who are cruising for adventures. I would rather them cruise from their own bedrooms than from my place... I don't want any hassle with censorship. We're trying to make sure that the good side, the positive side, the educational side, the fun side of the Internet is supported."

Like the Net, Pascoe's ideas are evolving all the time. Cyberia was originally conceived as a women-only venue, but it opened to men when they came beating at the door. There are still women-only training sessions and the staff are overwhelmingly female, because "the medium is intuitive and women are good at intuitive problem-solving."

Pascoe is now trying to evolve into less of a workaholic, which means not logging on after midnight: "If you go surfing in the dark, when you're on your own, it's just so seductive. You go into that world and meet mind to mind. It's fantastic. It's a beautiful experience. But it's also like a vortex—you go there and never emerge." Indeed, she got badly burnt when she left a relationship for someone she met on the Net while doing her Ph.D.: "If you're locked on your own for three years in a room, anything at the end of the terminal is going to be cute. He turned out to be a snotty New Yorker..."

……好极了。”

当有人问起塞伯利亚为何不 24 小时营业时,她非常实际。“别忘了,电脑咖啡屋里到处是猎艳寻险的少年。我更愿他们在自己的卧室里去猎艳,而不是在我的咖啡屋。……我不想在审查时遇到麻烦。我们努力确保我们所支持的网络好的方面、积极的方面、给人启迪的方面,让人欢愉的方面”。

正如互联网络,帕斯科的观念也在不断更新。最初设想塞伯利亚只是接待女顾客的场所,而当男顾客也来光顾时就对他们也敞开了。现在仍然有只允许女性参加的培训班,工作人员也绝大多数是女性,因为“媒体是凭直觉来获得的,而女性善于用直觉来解决问题”。

帕斯科正在努力使自己不要变成一个工作狂,也就是说午夜过后不再上网。“一个人时,如果在黑暗中上网浏览,那种诱惑真是不可抗拒。进入网络世界,进行思想与思想的交流。那真是棒极了,是一种美好的体验。但那也像一个漩涡——进去就别想再出来”。确实,读博士期间,当她放弃了与一个网上结识的人的关系时,她深受伤害。“如果你把自己一个人关在屋子里三年,那么终端上有任何事情都会非常可爱。可结果他竟是个声名狼藉的纽约人……”

Passage 3

The Biotech Century

生物技术的世纪

By Walter Isaacson

孟丽萍 译注

Ring farewell to the century of physics, the one

我们将辞别物理学的世纪,在这个世纪