

黑客帮助美国大选 Hacking help for US elections

Hello. This is 6 Minute English from BBC Learning English. I'm Rob.

大家好。这里是 BBC 学习英语栏目的六分钟英语。我是罗伯。

And I'm Sam.

我是萨姆。

When it comes to US presidential elections, some are more dramatic than others.

当说到美国的总统选举时，有些选举比其他选举更戏剧化。

But few elections have been as controversial as this November's contest between current President Trump and his Democratic rival, Joe Biden.

但是很少有选举像今年十一月的在现任总统特朗普和他的民主党对手乔·拜登之间的竞争这么有争议性。

In America, where many votes are cast digitally, there is a risk of cyber-attacks on election day and with so much depending on the result, US election officials are worried.

在美国，很多投票都是通过数字方式完成的，选举当天存在着网络攻击的风险，而且美国总统的人选如此依赖于投票的结果，所以美国的选举官员们很担心。

In this programme, we'll be hearing about plans to prevent election cyber-attacks which involve election officials working with a very unusual group of people: volunteer hackers.

在本期节目中，我们将听到预防大选网络攻击的计划，其中包括大选员工跟一群不同寻常的人合作：黑客志愿者。

Volunteers are people who work willingly, without being paid.

志愿者指的是主动工作的人，不收取报酬。

And hackers are people who break into computer systems without permission in order to find information or do something illegal.

黑客指的是为了找到信息或做一些违法的事情，在没有允许的情况下攻入电脑系统。

But cyber-attacks from hackers are not the only threat to fair and democratic elections.

但是来自黑客的网络攻击并不是对公平和民主的选举的唯一威胁。

In 2000 the presidential race between Al Gore and George·W·Bush ended in recounts and disputes over missing votes.

在2000年，艾伯特·戈尔和乔治·W·布什之间的总统竞争最终以重新计票和对消失的选票的争论而告终。

George Bush became the first modern president to win the election despite gaining fewer popular votes than his opponent-but how many fewer?

乔治·布什成为了第一任得票数比对手低，但仍然赢得选举的现代总统——但是少多少票呢？

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That's our quiz question-how many fewer votes did Bush win than Gore in the 2000 American presidential election?

这是今天的问题——在2000年的总统大选中布什比戈尔少了多少票呢？

Was it a) half a million votes, b) a million votes, or c) two million votes?

是 A. 50万票，B.100万票，还是 C. 200万票？

I'll say b) a million votes.

我要选 B. 一百万票。

OK, we'll find out later.

好的，我们稍后揭晓答案。

Now, the project Sam mentioned, where official administrators team up with expert volunteers to keep the election secure, is called The Election Cyber Surge.

萨姆提到的项目叫做 The Election Cyber Surge，在这个项目中官方管理者会跟志愿者专家合作来保障大选的安全。

BBC World Service programme Digital Planet met up with project organiser Maya Worman to discuss the importance of keeping the election free from interference.

BBC 世界服务节目《数字星球》邀请了这个活动的组织者玛雅·沃曼来讨论让大选不受干扰的重要性。

Any attempt to manipulate or interfere with election infrastructures-the machines or the information sets that determine who is eligible to vote and where-undermines the right to vote.

任何操控或干扰大选基础设施——决定了谁有资格投票以及在哪里投票的机器或者信息设备——的尝试都是在侵害投票权。

And it puts burdens on voters and it impacts public confidence; and high-profile elections, especially like the one coming up, heighten the types of risks that we're talking about.

而且它会增加选民的负担，并且影响公众信心；而关注度高的选举，尤其是像即将来临的这一次，增加了我们在谈论的风险类型。

You can only vote in an election if you are eligible-qualified by having the necessary requirements, for example being a US citizen who's aged 18 or over.

你只有在有资格——通过达到必要要求获取资质，例如年满18岁的美国公民——的情况下才能在选举中投票。

It's up to each of the eight thousand local jurisdictions around the United States to keep their area free from cyber-attacks and misinformation-risks which have increased because the coming election is so high-profile-attracting a lot of attention and interest from newspapers and the public.

是否让其所在地区不受网络攻击和虚假信息的影响的决定权在遍布全美的8000个地方辖区的手上，上述风险由于这次选举的高关注度——引起了报纸和公众的极大关注和兴趣——而增加。

The Cyber Surge project to put expert volunteers in touch with local officials aims to prevent these risks.

Cyber Surge 项目将会让专家志愿者和地方官员联系，旨在预防这些风险。

It covers everything from making sure administrators are using the latest anti-virus software to more serious threats from troublemakers.

它涵盖了确管理者使用最新杀毒软件应对来自闹事者的更严重的危险的一切内容。

Now that's got me thinking actually, Rob.

这真的引发了我的思考，罗伯。

Suppose I'm a troublemaker who wants to influence the election result-so I sign up as a volunteer and gain access to all kinds of information, how do we know that the volunteers who sign up are trustworthy?

假设我是一个想要影响选举结果的闹事者——所以我报名成为志愿者，然后获取了各种信息，那我们怎么知道那些报名的志愿者是可信的呢？

That's a good question, Sam, and one that BBC World Service programme, Digital Planet, put to Maya Worman.

这是个好问题，萨姆，BBC 世界服务节目《数码星球》也向玛雅·沃曼提出了这个问题。

The expectation is not that the volunteer will have the keys to the castle by any means, more that they will have an open dialogue with an election administrator who wants to know more to explore cybersecurity enhancements in general or specifically.

志愿者们并不会通过任何方式获得城堡的钥匙，他们更多的是有机会跟想要更加大致了解或具体了解加强网络安全的选举管理者进行公开对话。

Volunteers are carefully selected according to their experience and skills in cybersecurity-measures that help organisations and countries keep their computer information safe against crimes and attacks carried out through the internet.

志愿者们根据其在网络安全——帮助组织和国家保障他们电脑信息的安全，不遭受通过网络进行的犯罪和攻击——方面的经验和技巧被精心选出来。

Volunteers share their expert advice by talking with election officials.

志愿者们通过跟选举官员对话来分享他们的专业建议。

They won't be given access to sensitive information so they won't have the keys to the castle-an idiom meaning to possess information or knowledge which gives the possessor access to power.

他们不会获取敏感信息，所以他们没有城堡的钥匙——这个习语的意思是拥有通往权力的信息或知识。

All of which means that the 2020 election result will, hopefully, be accepted by everyone.

这一切都意味着2020年的大选结果很可能被每个人接受。

Unlike the situation twenty years ago.

不同于二十年前的局面。

Ah, you mean our quiz question, Rob, about the 2000 US presidential election which George W. Bush won despite securing fewer votes than his opponent.

啊，你指的是我们关于2000年美国总统大选的问题，罗伯，在这次大选中乔治·W·布什在比对手得票少的情况下赢得了选举。

I asked you how many fewer votes Bush won than Al Gore that year.

我之前问你那一年乔治·沃克·布什比阿尔·戈尔少多少选票。

And I said b) a million votes.

我说的是 A. 100万票。

But in fact, it was even closer—just a) half a million votes in Florida.

但是事实上差距更小——是 A. 佛罗里达州的50万票。

In this programme we've been looking ahead to the US presidential elections and its cybersecurity-measures taken to protect countries and their computer information against online crimes and attacks.

在本期节目，我们一直在观望美国总统大选及其网络安全——为了保护国家和电脑信息不受网络犯罪和袭击影响而采取的措施。

The Cyber Surge project aims to put officials in touch with volunteers—people who work for free, who also happen to be expert hackers—people who break into computer systems without permission.

Cyber Surge 项目旨在让官员们联系志愿者——免费工作的人，他们碰巧也是专业黑客——在未获得允许的情况下入侵电脑系统的人。

But the idea isn't to commit election crime, rather to prevent it by making sure only those who are eligible, or qualified, to vote, do so.

但是他们的想法并不是进行大选犯罪，而是要通过确保只有有资格的，或者说有资质的人投票来阻止犯罪。

The project was set up because the November 2020 election has become so high-profile-attracting a lot of attention and interest from the public and the media.

这个项目的建立是因为11月的2020年大选关注度非常高——引起了公众和媒体的大量关注和兴趣。

And of course the volunteers themselves are carefully chosen to be impartial experts who give advice without holding the keys to the castle—an idiom about possessing information which gives access to power.

当然这些志愿者本身也是仔细挑选过的中立的专家，他们只给建议而并没有掌握城堡的钥匙——这个习语指的是拥有通往权力的信息。

What's certain is that the world will be watching this election, so if you're eligible, remember to vote.

可以肯定的是全世界都会关注这场选举，所以如果你有资格，那么请记得投票。

And remember to join us again soon.

还请记得收听我们的下期节目。

Bye for now!

再见！

Bye bye!

再见！