

现在是失信的年代吗？ Is this the era of distrust?

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

大家好。这里是 BBC 学习英语栏目的六分钟英语。我是内尔。

And I'm Rob.

我是罗伯。

As well as bringing the world to a halt, the coronavirus epidemic has led to an increase in misinformation, lies and conspiracy theories on the internet.

除了让世界陷入停滞，新冠流行病已经导致了网络上错误信息、谎言和阴谋论的增加。

In an era of fake news, where even a president of the United States is accused of spreading misinformation, could it be that we are living through a crisis in trust?

在一个假新闻的年代，甚至连美国的总统都被控诉在传播错误信息，这是否意味着我们正经历着信任危机呢？

What is trust?

什么叫信任？

And who should we place our trust in?

我们应该信任谁？

These are some of the questions we'll be discussing in this programme.

我们将在今天的节目中探讨这些问题。

And we'll be hearing from a philosopher who believes the problem is not about trust itself but about trustworthiness-the ability to be trusted as being honest and reliable.

我们会听到一位哲学家的发言，他认为这个问题不在于信任本身，而在于可信度——被认为诚实且可靠的能力。

And as always we'll be learning some related vocabulary along the way.

而且和往常一样，我们会在此过程中学习一些相关词汇。

Of course telling lies and lacking trustworthiness is nothing new-just think of the Trojan Horse used to trick the ancient Greeks.

当然了，说谎和缺乏可信度并不是什么新鲜事——想想被用来欺骗古希腊人的特洛伊木马吧。

More recently, the American financier Bernie Madoff became infamous as 'the biggest swindler in history'.

更近点的还有美国的金融家伯尼·麦道夫因为成为了“历史上最大的骗子”而臭名昭著。

In 2009 he was sentenced to 150 years in prison for his part in the Ponzi scam, but how much did he defraud from investors?

在2009年，因为参与庞氏骗局他被宣判监禁150年，但是他从投资者那里骗取了多少钱呢？

That's my quiz question.

这就是我的问题。

添加的词汇



扫码APP内查看
每日英语听力

Was it a) 6.5 million dollars, b) 65 million dollars, or c) 65 billion dollars?

是 A. 650万美元, B.6500 万美元, 还是 C. 650亿美元?

I'll say b) 65 million dollars.

我要选 B. 6500 万美元。

OK, Rob, we'll come back to that later.

好的, 罗伯, 我们稍后再来看答案。

Generally speaking, trust can be described as a judgement that someone can be believed and relied upon.

一般来说, 信任可以被描述为判断某人能够相信和依赖。

When we trust each other, it makes life easier, quicker and friendlier.

当我们互相信任的时候, 我们的生活会更简单、快捷且友好。

Society can't function without trust-so does that mean the more trust the better?

没有信任社会就无法运转——所以这就意味着信任越多越好吗?

Well, not according to philosopher, Onora O' Neill.

嗯, 在奥诺拉·欧尼尔看来并非如此。

Here he is speaking to David Edmonds, presenter of the BBC World Service programme, The Big Idea.

以下是他对话大卫艾德蒙斯, BBC 世界服务节目《大想法》的主持人。

We have another word, which is gullible, and if you simply place trust indiscriminately without making a judgement about whether the other person or institution is trustworthy then just trusting to luck as we say, is probably not a virtue.

我们还有另一个词轻信的, 而如果你不加选择地赋予信任, 不去判断对方或机构是否值得信任, 那就是我们所说的仅仅碰运气, 这可能并不是一个美德。

There's a difference between trusting someone because you have good reason to believe them and being gullible-that's easy to deceive because you trust and believe people too quickly.

有理由地去信任某人与轻信——即容易被骗, 因为你太快就信任并相信人了——他人之间还是有区别的。

If you don't judge who is trustworthy and who is not, you are trusting to luck-simply believing or hoping that things will happen for the best.

如果你不去判断谁值得信任, 谁不值得信任, 那么你就是碰运气——仅仅认为或希望事情会按照最好的情况发生。

But being gullible and trusting to luck is exactly how Bernie Madoff was able to trick so many people into giving him their money.

而正是轻信和碰运气才让伯尼·麦道夫能够欺骗那么多人给他钱。

Their biggest mistake was to trust him indiscriminately -in a way that does not show care or judgement, usually with harmful results.

他们最大的错误在于不加选择地——以一种不在乎和不加判断的方式, 通常都伴随着不好的结果——相信他。

So, if indiscriminately trusting people is such a bad idea, how do we avoid it?

所以如果不加选择地信任他人是一个如此糟糕的想法，那我们如何规避它呢？

How can we tell who is trustworthy and who is not?

我们如何辨别某人是否值得信任呢？

Here's BBC World Service's The Big Idea presenter, David Edmonds, asking Onora O' Neill to give some details.

以下是 BBC 世界服务节目《大想法》的主持人大卫·艾德蒙斯请奥诺拉·奥尼尔说一些细节。

An individual or organisation is trustworthy in that they can justifiably be trusted.

一个个人或组织值得信任是因为他们能够被无可争议地信任。

To be trustworthy they need three ingredients.

要想变得值得信任他们需要三个要素。

First, honesty, people have to be able to believe what they're told.

首先是诚实，人们必须要能够相信他们所说的话。

Second, competence.

第二点是能力。

Beyond honesty and competence there's a third element to trustworthiness: reliability.

除了诚信和能力之外，可信度还有第三个要素：可靠性。

That's the boring one.

这个很无聊。

That's just being honest and competent each time so that it's not enough to be episodically honest and competent for some of the things you claim to be able to do but not others.

也就是说要每次都表现得诚实且有能力，所以在某些你声称有能力做的事情上偶尔表现得诚实和有能力，而在其他事情上无法做到是不够的。

Philosopher Onora O' Neill identifies three ingredients for trustworthiness: honesty, competence and reliability.

哲学家奥诺拉·奥尼尔为可信度定义了三个要素：诚实、能力和可靠性。

Competence means the ability to do something well.

能力指的是把事情做好的能力。

You would trust a car mechanic to fix your broken car engine, but you wouldn't go to them for dental work-they're not competent to remove your tooth like a dentist is.

你会信任一个汽车工修理你坏掉的汽车引擎，但是你不会要他们去从事牙医的工作——他们没有能力像牙医一样为你拔牙。

And you wouldn't trust your dentist to fix your broken down car, either!

而你也不会信任你的牙医去修理你坏掉的汽车！

Onora O' Neill also mentions reliability-being trustworthy because you behave well all the time and keep all the promises you make.

欧诺拉·奥尼尔还提到了可靠性——因为你总是表现的很好，并且信守了你所有的承诺，所以值得信任。

It's the combination of these three-being honest, competent and reliable-that makes someone truly trustworthy.

正是诚实、能力和可靠性这三个要素结合在一起才能让某人真的值得信任。

And not someone like Bernie Madoff, who would run off with your money and entire life savings.

而不是像伯尼·麦道夫那样的人，他会带着你所有的钱和一辈子的积蓄跑掉。

All of which brings me to my quiz question.

这让我想到了今天的问题。

Do you remember, Rob?

你还记得吗，罗伯？

Yeah, I do.

是的，我记得。

You asked how much Bernie Madoff stole from the American investors he lied to.

你问我伯尼·麦道夫从他欺骗的美国投资者那里偷取了多少钱。

And I said b) 65 million dollars.

我说的是 B. 650万美元。

But in fact, it was c) 65 billion dollars - a lot of money to give to such an untrustworthy man!

但其实答案是 C. 650亿美元——居然被这个不可靠的人骗了这么多钱！

So we've been discussing whether there is a crisis of trust and asking how to know who is trustworthy-able to be trusted as honest, competent and reliable.

我们一直在讨论是否存在信任危机并且询问了如何知道某人是否值得信任——能够被信任为诚实的，有能力的且可靠的。

Placing your trust in someone trustworthy is very different from being gullible-easy to trick because you trust and believe people too quickly.

对值得信任的人赋予信任跟轻信——因为太快信任和相信他人而容易被骗——是很不一样的。

And it can also be unhelpful to trust things to luck-simply hope or believe that everything will work out for the best.

而且碰运气——仅仅希望或相信一切会按照最好的情况发展——也很没有帮助。

Both of these problems come about when people trust indiscriminately-in an unsystematic way that does not show care or judgement, usually with harmful results-as Bernie Madoff's victims found out to their cost.

这些情况都是因为人们在托付信任的时候不加选择——以一种不在乎或不加判断的无体系的方式，往往会导致有害的后果——就像伯尼·麦道夫的受害者们所遭受的损失。

But luckily there are many trustworthy people around and we can spot them using three criteria: honesty, in other words not lying; competence; and reliability.

但是幸运的是，周围有很多值得信任的人，并且我们可以利用三个标准找到他们：诚实，换句话说就是不撒谎；能力；和可靠性。

Competence means an ability to do something well, in the correct and effective way.

能力指的是能够以正确且有效的方式把某事做好。

And reliability means being honest and competent, all the time, not just being honest sometimes or reliable in some actions but not others.

而可靠性意味着一直诚实且有能力，不仅仅是在某些事情上偶尔诚实或可靠。

That's all for 6 Minute English.

这就是六分钟英语的所有内容了。

Bye for now!

再见！

Bye bye!

再见！
