我们如何让网络变成一个更美好的地方 How can we make the web a better place?

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 Sam.

我是萨姆。

What's the matter, Neil?

你怎么了，内尔？

You sound upset.

你听起来不开心。

Well, I am, Sam-I just spent an hour working on my computer when it suddenly froze.

嗯，我是不开心，萨姆——我刚刚花了一个小时修理我的电脑，它突然停止工作了。

I lost everything and had to start all over again!

我所有东西都没有了，而且得全部重新开始！

Agghh, that's so frustrating-like pop-up internet ads and buffering videos that never play!

啊，这太令人沮丧了——就像弹窗广告和永远在缓冲就是不播放的视频！

Modern computers and the internet have revolutionised the way we live today, bringing us the world with a click of a button.

现代的电脑和互联网改变了我们今天的生活方式，把我们带到了一个到处都是点击按钮的世界。

But not everyone feels happy about these technological developments.

但是并不是每个人都对这些科技发展感到开心。

While potentially acting as a force for good and progress, the internet also provides a way of spreading hate and misinformation.

尽管很有可能作为一个向好和进步的助力，互联网也提供了一种传播仇恨和虚假信息的方式。

And for some people, the World Wide Web remains a mysterious and confusing place.

而对于一些人来说，万维网仍然是一个神秘且令人困惑的地方。

In this programme, we'll hear about a new academic subject called Web Science.

在今天的节目中，我们会听到关于一个叫做网络科学的新的学术话题的内容。

Web Science studies the technology behind the internet.

网络科学研究互联网背后的技术。

But from the human side, it's also interested in how people interact with each other online.

但是从人类的角度来说，它也关注人们如何在网上互动。

So we'll be asking whether studying Web Science could make the internet better for humanity in the future.

所以我们要询问研究网络科学是否能让互联网在未来更有利于人类。

But first it's time for our quiz question.

但是首先是我们的问题。

I wonder what the pioneers of the internet would think about how it is used today.

我想知道互联网的先驱们会如何看待它如今被使用的方式。

So the question is, who invented the World Wide Web?

所以问题是，是谁发明了万维网？

Was it a) Bill Gates, b) Tim Berners-Lee, or c) Steve Jobs?

是 A. 比尔·盖茨，B.蒂姆·伯纳斯·李，还是 C. 史蒂夫·乔布斯？

Well, Bill Gates and Steve Jobs were the brains behind Microsoft and Apple Mac, so I'm going to say c) Tim Berners-Lee.

嗯，比尔·盖茨和史蒂夫·乔布斯是微软和苹果公司的幕后策划者，所以我要选 C. 蒂姆·伯纳斯·李。

OK, Sam, we'll find out later.

好的，萨姆，我们稍后会揭晓答案。

Now, because of coronavirus the annual Web Science conference was held online this year.

现在由于冠状病毒的影响，每年一度的网络科学大会今年在线上举行。

Its theme was 'making the web human-centric'.

它的主题是"让网络以人为中心"。

One of the conference's key speakers, and co-founder of the new discipline of Web Science, was Dame Wendy Hall.

达梅·温迪·霍尔是大会的主要演讲者之一，也是网络科学这一新学科的联合创始人。

Here she is speaking to the BBC World Service's Digital Planet.

以下是她对话 BBC 的世界服务节目《数码星球》。

People think about the web as a technology but actually it's co-created by society.

人们认为网络是一项技术，但是事实上它由社会联合创造。

We put the content on, we interact with the technology, with the platforms, with the social media networks to create it.

我们往里面加入内容，我们利用技术、平台互动，利用社交媒体去创造它。

What we study is how that works as an ecosystem, this coming together of people and technology, and it's very interdisciplinary, very socio-technical, and of course these days a lot of it is powered by AI.

我们研究的内容是它如何像一个生态一样运行，这种人和技术的融合，而且它是跨学科的，非常社会技术，而且当然了，如今它很大程度上由 AI 支持。

Web Science is not only interested in the technology side of the internet.
网络科学不仅对互联网的技术层面感兴趣。

As a subject, it's very interdisciplinary - involving two or more academic subjects or areas of knowledge.
作为一门学科，它非常跨学科——包含两个或以上的学术科目或知识领域。

Web Science combines digital technology with subjects ranging from psychology and robotics to economics and sociology.
网络科学将数码技术和各种学科结合，从心理学和机器人科学到经济学和社会学。

Exchanges between humans and the internet can be seen in social media networks-websites, apps and computer programmes, like Facebook and Instagram, which allow people to use electronic devices to communicate and share information.
在社交媒体网络上可以看到人与互联网之间的交流——网站、应用程序和电脑程序，例如脸书和 INS，它们允许人们使用电子设备来交流并分享信息。

This view of technology sees the internet as an ecosystem-a complex pattern of relationships and mutual influences that exists between all living things and their environment.
这种技术观点将互联网看作一个生态——一种存在于所有生物及其环境之间的复杂的关系及相互影响的模式。

One ongoing and topical example of websites helpfully interacting with humans is the Covid contact tracing app.
一个正在进行且有话题性的网站帮助人类互动的例证就是新冠接触追踪应用程序。

You might think the mobile phone app, which tracks movements and contact between people to combat coronavirus, would be a useful practical application of internet technology.
你可能认为通过追踪人与人之间的活动和接触来对抗新冠病毒的手机应用程序会是互联网技术的有帮助的实际应用。

But as Carly Kind, Director of the Ada Lovelace Institute in Cambridge, explained to BBC World Service's Digital Planet, things are never that straightforward.
但是正如剑桥的阿达·洛芙莱斯学院的院长卡莉·金德向 BBC 的世界服务节目《数码星球》解释的那样，事情从来就不是这么简单。

Actually, there's a lot of more fundamental questions that haven't been answered yet such as: is Bluetooth even an adequate mechanism for doing what it says on the tin, which is detecting contact between two people?
事实上，还有更多基础性的问题还没有被解答：蓝牙能够作为一种合格的机制完成它被给予的指令，即检测两个人之间的接触吗？

The trials so far show that it's not actually that great and so, do we know for sure that these apps work and they work in the way we want them to?
目前的试验表明它其实并没有那么好，所以我们能确定那些应用程序在工作并且是以我们所希望的方式在工作吗？

Do we get the public health information that we need?

我们获得了我们需要的公共信息吗?

Apps like this are designed to support public health-services to improve the standard of health of a country's general population.

像这样的应用程序被设计用来支持公共卫生——为了改善某个国家大众的健康标准的服务机构。

But Carly thinks the mechanisms used must be suitable and adequate-they must actually work or do what it says on the tin-an informal idiom meaning work exactly as it is intended to.

但是卡莉认为被使用的机制必须适合且合格——它们必须工作，或者说按照指示工作——这个非正式的习语表示准确地按照它的指示去做。

To find this out, trials-tests to discover how effective or suitable something is-are carried out over a period of time.

为了把这点弄清楚，人们进行了一段时间的试验——用于发现某个事物有多有效或合适的测试。

The kind of trials which were carried out during the invention of the internet in the first place, right, Neil?

就是那种在互联网一开始被发明的时候被进行的试验，对吗，内尔?

Ah, yes, the invention of the internet-or to be more accurate, the World Wide Web.

啊，是的，互联网的发明——或者更准确的说法，万维网。

In our quiz question, I asked you who invented the World Wide Web?

在我们的问题中，我问你是谁发明了万维网?

What did you say, Sam?

你说的是什么，萨姆?

I said b) Tim Berners-Lee.

我说的是 B. 蒂姆·伯纳斯·李。

Well, you're a first class web scientist, Sam, because that's the correct answer!

好吧，你是一等一的网络科学家，萨姆因为你的答案是正确的。

Great!

太棒了!

In this programme, we've been hearing about Web Science, a new interdisciplinary subject, combining several areas of study, which investigates the ecosystem of the internet-the complex pattern of interconnections between humans and their environment.

在本期节目中，我们一直在听关于网络科学的内容，它是一门新兴的跨学科的科目，将几个领域的研究结合起来，探索互联网生态——人类与其环境之间交互的复杂模式。

Social media networks-websites and apps, like Facebook, which let people use electronic devices to communicate on the internet-show how humans and technology can successfully interact.

社交媒体网络——让人们使用电子设备在互联网上交流的网站和应用程序，例如脸书——展现了人类和技术如何成功地交互。

A new Covid contact tracing app is currently undergoing trials -tests to see if it works effectively.

最近一个新的新冠接触追踪应用程序正在试验——测试看它能否有效起作用。

This will discover if it does what it says on the tin-works as it's supposed to.

这将会发现它能否按照指示工作——按照本该有的样子工作。

If successful, by alerting people to coronavirus risks, the app will support public health-services aimed at improving the health of the general population.

如果成功的话，通过向人们发出新冠病毒风险的警告，这个应用程序能够支持公共卫生——旨在改善大众健康的服务机构。

And that's all from us for now.

这就是我们今天的所有内容。

And we hope you'll join us again soon for more topical English vocabulary here at 6 Minute English.

我们希望你能够再次收听我们的节目，在 BBC 六分钟英语中获取更多话题英语词汇。

Bye for now!

再见！

Bye bye!

再见！