

疯狂英语阅读：StephenHawkingo lackHoles PDF转换可能丢失  
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[https://www.100test.com/kao\\_ti2020/265/2021\\_2022\\_\\_E7\\_96\\_AF\\_E7\\_8B\\_82\\_E8\\_8B\\_B1\\_E8\\_c67\\_265705.htm](https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/265/2021_2022__E7_96_AF_E7_8B_82_E8_8B_B1_E8_c67_265705.htm) By their very definition, black holes are 1) objects which are not supposed to 2) emit anything. It therefore seemed that the area of the 3) event horizon of a black hole could not be regarded as its 4) entropy. In fact in 1972, I wrote a paper on this subject with Brandon Carter and an American colleague Jim Bardeen. We pointed out that, although there were many similarities between entropy and the area of the event horizon, there was this apparently 5) fatal difficulty. I must admit that in writing this paper I was 6) motivated partly by 7) irritation with Beckenstein, because I felt he had 8) misused my discovery of the increase of the area of the event horizon. However, it 9) turned out in the end that he was basically correct, though in a 10) manner he had certainly not expected.

斯蒂芬霍金谈黑洞根据他们的特别定义，黑洞是不会辐射任何物质的。因而黑洞视界地带似乎不能被视同为熵。实际上在1972年，我就和布兰登卡特、还有美国同事吉姆巴丁就此论题合写过一篇论文。我们指出，尽管熵和黑洞视界有许多相似点，但也存在有明显致命的毛病。我得承认，我写这篇论文部分原因是出于对贝肯斯坦恩的愤怒，因为我觉得他误用了我关于黑洞视界在增加地发现。但是，结果却表明他基本是正确的，尽管正确是以他没有预期到的方式出现。

1) object [5CbdVikt] n. 物体 2) emit [i5mit] v. 放射，吐露 3) the event horizon 事件视界，即黑洞的边界 4) entropy [5entrEpi] n. 熵，热力学概念。 5) fatal [5feitEI] a. 重大

的，致命的6) motivate [5mEutiveit] v. 激发7) irritation  
[iri5teiFEn] n. 愤怒8) misuse [mis5ju:z] v. 误用，错用9) turn out  
结果是10) manner [5mAnEr] n. 方式，风格 100Test 下载频道开  
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