

2008年职称英语考试阅读判断试题训练(十三) PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

[https://www.100test.com/kao\\_ti2020/470/2021\\_2022\\_2008\\_E5\\_B9\\_B4\\_E8\\_81\\_8C\\_c67\\_470391.htm](https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/470/2021_2022_2008_E5_B9_B4_E8_81_8C_c67_470391.htm) 13 . Crypto 密码 Technology is a beauty. We eagerly adopt its pleasure, preferring to cope with the drawbacks on the morning after. Who can resist innovations like mobile phones and networked computers? They put anyone, anywhere, within earshot, and zip information whether an expression of love, a medical chart or a plan for a product rollout around the world in a heartbeat. Unfortunately, it ' s all too easy for eaves0droppers to snap up those messages and conversations en route to their intended receiver. We think we ' re whispering, but we ' re broadcasting. In this case, there ' s an antidote: cryptography, the use of codes and ciphers to protect information. If you scramble information before it ' s sent, eaves0droppers can ' t hear what you say or read what you ' re written. The good news is that, after decades of struggle against a government opposed to its widespread use, we ' ve finally got access to crypto software that does the scrambling, as well as other functions like " digital signatures " that will authenticate that we are who we say we are in cyberspace. You might not see the crypto, but it ' s there, going into action every time your computer tells you it ' s going into the secret " secure mode. " What should alarm you is that crypto still isn ' t there in the millions of medical records, credit-card databases. We can attribute that failure that failure to the government ' s active opposition. Nowadays, more and more of the activities once

associated with that good old physical world will be performed at our keyboards, phone devices and palmtops and over digital televisions. Crypto lies at the center of this transition, and we 're going to ask a lot of it over the next few years. Will our e-mail and phone systems ever have strong encryption and digital signatures built in? Will feats of crypto really send " digital cash " to replace the paper money, and enable us to spend it in stores? The issues in the crypto-battle, the first great war of the digital age, were more straightforward. As people cozied up to digital communications, and e-commerce became a force in the economy, the need for crypto 's near-magical power of encryption and authentication became red hot. But those at the helm of the government focused not on the benefits, but the dangers the fear that terrorists or drug dealers would use this digital shield.

Ultimately, the question boiled down to this: in an attempt to deny those dangerous few, were we all to be deprived of the tools of privacy? 科技是一位美女。我们急于得到它的青睐，宁愿迁就不久以后出现的倒退。谁能够抵制像移动电话和联网计算机这样的革新？它们使任何人在任何地方都能被听到。把压缩信息无论是爱的表白、药方还是一个产品的公开展览计划在瞬间传遍世界。不幸的是，窃听者很容易在途中拦截这些信息和对话。我们以为我们在窃窃私语，实际上我们在广播。在这种情况下，有一种解决办法：密码学，用密码保护信息。如果你在信息发出去之前倒换频率，窃听者就不能听到你说什么或看到你写了什么。有一个好消息，在与反对密码学广泛使用的政府作了几十年的抗争后，我们终于可以使用密码倒换频率的软件，和其他能在电脑化空间中确认我们是我们的

所声称的人的功能，诸如“数码签名”。你看不到密码，但它是存在的。每次你的电脑告诉你它将进入秘密的“安全模式”中时，密码就起作用了。但是必须警告你在成百上千万的病历卡、信用卡数据库中还没有设置密码。没有这样做应归咎于政府的大力反对。现在，越来越多曾经与那个古老的美好的现实世界相联系的活动将通过我们的键盘、电话设备、掌上电脑和数字化电视进行。密码在这种转变中处于中心地位。在今后的几年中我们对它的需求量将为很大。我们的电子邮件和电话系统将有很强的译码和数字签名功能吗？密码将真能发送“数字现金”代替纸币，使我们能在商店里使用它吗？数字时代的第一次大战密码战中的问题更为直接。当人们尽力迎合数字交流，电子商务成为经济中的一支力量时，对于密码近乎魔术的译码和确认功能的需求日益迫切。但是那些受政府控制的人们不把目光放在利润上而是放在风险上害怕恐怖主义者和贩毒者会使用数字盾牌。最后，这个问题简化为：难道为了防备那些危险的少数分子，我们都要被剥夺保护隐私的工具？

1).Technology is like an art, which

everybody including scientists loves.-N 2).In the passage,

drawbacks means the messages we send may be intercepted or

overheard by non-intended receivers.-R 3).With the widespread

use of digital communications and e-commerce, encryption will

become very urgent.-R 4).We have finally got the crypto in our

computer but not in medical records and credit-card databases.-R

5).More and more activities performed in the physical world will

be replaced by activities in the electronic world.-R 6).The passage

clearly concludes that we need a new organization to popularize

encryption and authentication.-N 7).Encryption can protect privacy, but can stop terrorism and drug dealing as well.-W 100Test  
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