

## 05.06-China's cyber-hacking

### China's **cyber-hacking** Getting Ugly

If China wants respect abroad, it must **rein in** its hackers  
Feb 23rd 2013

#### Vocab

- hack v.** (尤指为获取机密信息) 侵入, 非法进入 (他人的计算机系统) If someone **hacks into** a computer system, they break into the system, especially in order to get secret information.  
e.g. The saboteurs had demanded money in return for revealing how they **hacked into the systems**.那些故意破坏者索要钱财, 以作为透露自己是如何非法进入该电脑系统的交换条件。
- cyber n.** connected with electronic communication networks, especially the Internet 赛博, 计算机的, 电脑的, 网络的, 网路的 (尤指互联网)
- rein in n.** 控制;约束 To **rein in** something means to control it.  
e.g. His administration's economic policy would focus on **reining in** inflation...他的政府的经济政策将侧重于控制通货膨胀。

FOREIGN governments and companies have long suspected that the Chinese hackers **besieging** their networks have links to the country's armed **forces**. On February 19th Mandiant, an American security company, offered evidence that this is indeed so. A report, the fruit of six years of investigations, **tracks** individual members of one Chinese **hacker** group, with **aliases** such as Ugly Gorilla and SuperHard, to a **nondescript** district in **residential** Shanghai that is home to Unit 61398 of the **People's Liberation Army**. China has **condemned** the Mandiant report. On February 20th America announced plans to combat the theft of **trade secrets**.

#### Vocab

- besiege v.** 烦扰; 纠缠 If you **are besieged by** people, many people want something from you and continually bother you.  
e.g. She was **besieged by** the press and the public.她被媒体和公众纠缠不休。
- force n.** a group of people who have been trained to protect other people, usually by using weapons 武装部队; 部队  
e.g. **rebel/ government forces** 反叛/政府武装力量
- track v.** 追踪调查;探究 If you **track** someone or something, you investigate them, because you are interested in finding out more about them.  
e.g. If it's possible, **track** the rumour back to its origin...如果可能, 应追查谣言的源头。
- hacker n.** a person who secretly finds a way of looking at and/ or changing information on sb else's computer system without permission 黑客, 骇客 (秘密窥视或改变他人计算机系统信息)
- alias n.** 别名
- nondescript adj.** having no interesting or unusual features or qualities 无特征的; 平庸的; 毫无个性的  
e.g. Europa House is one of those hundreds of **nondescript** buildings along the Bath Road.欧罗巴大楼是巴斯大道沿路那些成百上千幢毫无特色的建筑之一。

7. residential adj. suitable for living in; consisting of houses rather than factories or offices 适合居住的；住宅的

8. People's Liberation Army n. 人民解放军（中华人民共和国的武装力量，包括陆、海、空三军，起始可追溯到1927年8月1日在江西省由共产党领导的军队反抗亲国民党军队的失败起义；8月1日作为建军节每年庆祝）

9. condemn v. ~ sb/ sth (for/ as sth) to express very strong disapproval of sb/ sth, usually for moral reasons (通常因道义上的原因而) 谴责，指责

e.g. The government issued a statement condemning the killings. 政府发表声明谴责这些凶杀事件。

10. trade secret n. a secret piece of information that is known only by the people at a particular company 商业秘密

Mandiant claims that hackers at Unit 61398 have stolen technology blueprints, negotiating strategies and manufacturing processes from more than 100, mainly American, companies in a score of industries (see article). Its report does not name the victims, but a related New York Times investigation has found evidence that hackers targeted a company providing internet security for American spooks. The hackers also gained access to the systems of an American defence contractor. Perhaps most worrying, they broke into networks of a company that helps utilities to run North American pipelines and power grids. Nobody knows how many billions of dollars cybercrime costs businesses. But pretty much everyone has come to believe that China is the most egregious offender.

### Vocab

1. negotiate v. ~ (with sb) (for/ about sth) to try to reach an agreement by formal discussion 谈判；磋商；协商

e.g. The government will not negotiate with terrorists. 政府不会和恐怖分子谈判。

2. spook n. a spy 间谍；特工

3. contractor n. a person or company that has a contract to do work or provide goods or services for another company 承包人；承包商；承包公司

e.g. a building/ haulage, etc. contractor 建筑、货运等承包商

4. power grid n. 电力网；强信号栅极

5. cybercrime n. 网络犯罪

6. egregious n. extremely bad 极糟的；极坏的

e.g. ...the most egregious abuses of human rights. 对人权的严重践踏

7. offender n. a person who commits a crime 犯罪者；违法者；罪犯

e.g. a persistent/ serious/ violent, etc. offender 惯犯、重犯、暴力犯等

America is not an innocent in the world of cyber-spying. It does plenty itself, and acknowledges that these operations are a legitimate part of national security. At the same time, however, it should do more to promote the idea that everyone would gain from “cyberarms control” to set the rules of engagement.

### Vocab

1. innocent adj. ~ (of sth) not guilty of a crime, etc.; not having done sth wrong 无辜的；清白的；无罪的

e.g. He was the innocent party (= person) in the breakdown of the marriage. 他们的婚姻破裂，他是无过错的一方。

2. legitimate adj. for which there is a fair and acceptable reason 正当合理的；合情合理的

e.g. It seemed a **perfectly legitimate** question.这似乎是完全合乎情理的问题。

3. **cyberarms** n. 网络武器

4. **engagement** n. an agreement to marry sb; the period during which two people are engaged 订婚；订婚期间

e.g. She has **broken off her engagement** to Charles.她已解除同查尔斯的婚约。

The Mandiant report shows China's **definition** of national security includes **outright** theft. One lesson is that all companies need **urgently** to upgrade their defences. President Barack Obama has announced measures for **greater co-operation** between American firms and government agencies to share information. Many companies have been too scared to admit they have been hacked, for fear of alarming clients and investors. In their own interests, they need to open up.

### Vocab

1. **definition** n. what an idea, etc. means 定义

e.g. What's your definition of happiness? 你对幸福的定义是什么？

2. **outright** adj. open and direct 公开的；直率的；直截了当的

e.g. There was outright opposition to the plan. 该计划遭到公开直接反对。

3. **urgently** adv. 迫切地；紧急地；急切地

4. **greater** adj. 与大城市的名称连用，指包括附近城区及郊区在内的整个城市) 大的 **Greater** is used with the name of a large city to refer to the city together with the surrounding urban and suburban area.

e.g. ...**Greater London**.大伦敦区

5. **co-operation** n. ~ (with sb) (in doing sth) | ~ (between A and B) the fact of doing sth together or of working together towards a shared aim 合作；协作

e.g. We would like to see closer cooperation between parents and schools. 我们希望学生家长和学校有更加紧密的合作。

### Sentence

In their own interests, they need to open up. 这里前面表原因，后面表目的，他们的利益，所以他们需要公开。

America also needs to make it clear to China that **state-sponsored** crime is unacceptable. Until now the United States has tended to complain about China's **cyberthieves** behind closed doors in discussions with Chinese officials. But with more evidence emerging of China's **flagrant** abuses, more naming and **shaming** should be considered.

### Vocab

1. **state-sponsored** adj. 国家支持的

2. **cyberthieves** n. 网络窃贼，(复数)

3. **flagrant** adj. shocking because it is done in a very obvious way and shows no respect for people, laws, etc. 骇人听闻的；公然的；罪恶昭彰的

e.g. He showed a flagrant disregard for anyone else's feelings. 他公然蔑视任何人的感情。

4. **shaming** adj. causing sb to feel ashamed 令人羞愧的

e.g. a shaming defeat by a less experienced team 令人羞愧地输给一支经验不如自己的队伍

### Control, Alt, Delete

There are lessons for China's new leader, too. Xi Jinping has come to power suggesting that China must embrace reform and show more respect for the rule of law. Now he has

the chance to **demonstrate** that he really means this. China claims the Mandiant report is flawed and lacks “technical proof”. That is a missed opportunity. Though it goes against every instinct of the **secretive** Communist Party, Mr Xi could acknowledge that cybercrime **emanates** from state-sponsored entities and that his government will now **rein them in**. If he does not, China will be taken less seriously when it decries the West’s talk of a “China threat”. And Chinese companies will continue to be treated with suspicion when they seek to buy or work with businesses abroad. China should bring its army of thieves to **order**.

### Vocab

1. Control, Alt, Delete 键盘上的按钮, 这里是 windows 键盘(因为 Mac 都是小写的)

2. **demonstrate** v. ~ sth (to sb) to show sth clearly by giving proof or evidence 证明; 证实; 论证; 说明

e.g. These results demonstrate convincingly that our campaign is working. 这些结果有力地证明, 我们的运动正在发挥作用。

3. **secretive** adj. tending or liking to hide your thoughts, feelings, ideas, etc. from other people (思想、情感等) 不外露的; 惯于掩藏自己的; 有城府的

e.g. He's very secretive about his work. 他对自己的工作讳莫如深。

4. **emanate** v. to produce or show sth 产生; 表现; 显示

e.g. He emanates power and confidence. 他表现出力量和信心。

5. **flawed** adj. 有瑕疵的; 有错误的; 有缺陷的 Something that is **flawed** has a mark, fault, or mistake in it.

e.g. ...the unique beauty of a **flawed** object... 有瑕疵物品的独特美

6. **rein in** PHRASAL VERB 短语动词 控制; 约束 To **rein in** something means to control it.

e.g. His administration's economic policy would focus on **reining in** inflation... 他的政府的经济政策将侧重于控制通货膨胀。

7. **order**

### PATTERNS

☞ **to order** /tell/instruct/direct/command sb **to do sth**

☞ **to order** /instruct/direct/command **that**...

☞ to **do sth as** ordered/told/instructed/directed/commanded

### Sentence

China claims the Mandiant report is flawed and lacks “technical proof”.

主干: China claims (that) 省略了 that,

从句的谓语有两个 is 和 lacks

This article appeared in the Leaders section of the print edition

## China's cyber-hacking Getting Ugly

### 中国黑客: 愈加丑陋

If China wants respect abroad, it must rein in its hackers.

如果中国希望赢得海外尊重, 就必须管束好网络黑客。

FOREIGN governments and companies have long suspected that the Chinese hackers besieging their networks have links to the country's armed forces. On February 19th

Mandiant, an American security company, offered evidence that this is indeed so. A report, the fruit of six years of investigations, tracks individual members of one Chinese hacker group, with aliases such as Ugly Gorilla and SuperHard, to a nondescript district in residential Shanghai that is home to Unit 61398 of the People's Liberation Army. China has condemned the Mandiant report. On February 20th America announced plans to combat the theft of trade secrets.

长期以来，外国政府和公司一直怀疑，攻击自己网络的中国黑客与军方相关。2月19日，美国曼迪昂特安全公司提供了证据，佐证这一猜测。该公司将六年的调查成果写成了一份报告，宣称一个中国黑客集团有部分成员化名为“丑猩猩”、“巨硬”等，居住在上海一个不起眼的居民区——而那里正是中国人民解放军61398部队的所在地。中方对这份报告予以了谴责。2月20日美国宣布，将要打击窃取商业机密的行为。

Mandiant claims that hackers at Unit 61398 have stolen technology blueprints, negotiating strategies and manufacturing processes from more than 100, mainly American, companies in a score of industries. Its report does not name the victims, but a related New York Times investigation has found evidence that hackers targeted a company providing internet security for American spooks. The hackers also gained access to the systems of an American defence contractor. Perhaps most worrying, they broke into networks of a company that helps utilities to run North American pipelines and power grids. Nobody knows how many billions of dollars cybercrime costs businesses. But pretty much everyone has come to believe that China is the most egregious offender.

曼迪昂特称，61398部队的黑客从涉及二十多个行业的100多家海外公司（主要为美国企业）窃取了技术蓝图、谈判企划书以及制造工艺等等。曼迪昂特的报告中并未提到具体哪些公司受到了损害，但《纽约时报》的一份相关调查找到了证据，证明部分黑客曾把一家为美国间谍提供网络保护的公司作为攻击目标。这些黑客还入侵了美国一家国防承包商的系统。最令人担忧的也许是，一家协助管理北美燃气管道和电网等公共设施的公司也遭到了他们的入侵。网络犯罪让各公司蒙受了多少亿美元的损失？无人能知。但几乎每个人都意识到了中国是最为恶劣的袭击国。

America is not an innocent in the world of cyber-spying. It does plenty itself, and acknowledges that these operations are a legitimate part of national security. At the same time, however, it should do more to promote the idea that everyone would gain from "cyberarms control" to set the rules of engagement.

在网络谍战的世界里，美国并非是清白无辜的。他们本来就惯于此道，也承认这些间谍活动是国家安全的合法组成部分。但同时，美国更应当推动这样一种理念：制定谍战规则，让每个国家从“网络武器管控”中获益。

The Mandiant report shows China's definition of national security includes outright theft. One lesson is that all companies need urgently to upgrade their defences. President Barack Obama has announced measures for greater co-operation between American firms and government agencies to share information. Many companies have been too scared to admit they have been hacked, for fear of alarming clients and investors. In their own interests, they need to open up.

曼迪昂特的报告表明，中国对国家安全的定义包括了公然行窃。由此得到的教训是：所有公司都急需升级自己的网络防御。巴拉克·奥巴马总统已经宣布，将采取措施让美国公司和政府机构之间进行更多合作，从而共享信息。很多公司畏首畏尾，不敢承认它们曾遭到黑客攻

击，担心这样做会吓跑客户和投资者。为了他们自身的利益，这些公司必须将真实情况公诸于众。

America also needs to make it clear to China that state-sponsored crime is unacceptable. Until now the United States has tended to complain about China's cyberthieves behind closed doors in discussions with Chinese officials. But with more evidence emerging of China's flagrant abuses, more naming and shaming should be considered.

美国也需向中国表明：美国不会容忍由国家支持的网络犯罪。至今为止，美国往往是在与中方官员的会谈中私下抱怨网络窃贼问题。但随着越来越多的证据表明，中方在公然滥用网络，美方应当考虑进行更多的点名批评。

Control, Alt, Delete

控制，替换，删除 (Control+Alt+Delete)

There are lessons for China's new leader, too. Xi Jinping has come to power suggesting that China must embrace reform and show more respect for the rule of law. Now he has the chance to demonstrate that he really means this. China claims the Mandiant report is flawed and lacks "technical proof". That is a missed opportunity. Though it goes against every instinct of the secretive Communist Party, Mr Xi could acknowledge that cybercrime emanates from state-sponsored entities and that his government will now rein them in. If he does not, China will be taken less seriously when it decries the West's talk of a "China threat". And Chinese companies will continue to be treated with suspicion when they seek to buy or work with businesses abroad. China should bring its army of thieves to order.

中国的新任领导人也应当从中吸取教训。习主席刚就任时，暗示中国必须进行改革，并要更尊重法治。如今他有机会去证明自己确实有这种决心了。中方称曼迪昂特的报告有瑕疵，缺乏“技术性证据”。这个机会他们没有把握住。尽管这么做和中共隐晦的天性格格不入——但习主席可以承认网络犯罪源自国家支持的实体，而他所领导的政府将对他们加以管束。如果他这么做，中方在谴责西方的“中国威胁论”时将无法得到严肃的对待，中国公司在试图收购海外企业或与其合作时，也将继续受到怀疑。中国应当管一管这支窃贼大军了。