

## 2020 年真题笔记

### 长难句读写 4

①But it can be done: Glasgow's year as European capital of culture can certainly be seen as one of a complex series of factors that have turned the city into the powerhouse of art, music and theatre that it remains today.

*My Notes*

②A “town of culture” could be not just about the arts but about honouring a town's peculiarities—helping sustain its high street, supporting local facilities and above all celebrating its people.

*My Notes*

③Jeremy Wright, the culture secretary, should welcome this positive, hope-filled proposal, and turn it into action.

*My Notes*

④Scientific publishing has long been a licence to print money.

*My Notes*

⑤Scientists need journals in which to publish their research, so they will supply the articles without monetary reward.

*My Notes*

⑥Other scientists perform the specialised work of peer review also for free, because it is a central element in the acquisition of status and the production of scientific knowledge.

*My Notes*

⑦With the content of papers secured for free, the publisher needs only to find a market for its journal.

*My Notes*

⑧Until this century, university libraries were not very price sensitive.

*My Notes*

⑨Scientific publishers routinely report profit margins approaching 40% on their operations, at a time when the rest of the publishing industry is in an existential crisis.

*My Notes*

⑩The Dutch giant Elsevier, which claims to publish 25% of the scientific papers produced in the world, made profits of more than £900m last year, while UK universities alone spent more than £210m in 2016 to enable researchers to access their own publicly funded research; both figures seem to rise unstoppably despite increasingly desperate efforts to change them.

*My Notes*

⑪ The most drastic, and thoroughly illegal, reaction has been the emergence of Sci-Hub, a kind of global photocopier for scientific papers, set up in 2012, which now claims to offer access to every paywalled article published since 2015.

*My Notes*

⑫ The success of Sci-Hub, which relies on researchers passing on copies they have themselves legally accessed, shows the legal ecosystem has lost legitimacy among its users and must be transformed so that it works for all participants.

*My Notes*

⑬ In Britain the move towards open access publishing has been driven by funding bodies.

*My Notes*

⑭ In some ways it has been very successful.

*My Notes*

⑮ More than half of all British scientific research is now published under open access terms: either freely available from the moment of publication, or paywalled for a year or more so that the publishers can make a profit before being placed on general release.

*My Notes*

⑩ Yet the new system has not worked out any cheaper for the universities.

*My Notes*

⑪ Publishers have responded to the demand that they make their product free to readers by charging their writers fees to cover the costs of preparing an article.

*My Notes*

⑫ These range from around £500 to \$5,000. A report last year pointed out that the costs both of subscriptions and of these “article preparation costs” had been steadily rising at a rate above inflation.

*My Notes*

⑲In some ways the scientific publishing model resembles the economy of the social Internet: labour is provided free in exchange for the hope of status, while huge profits are made by a few big firms who run the market places. In both cases, we need a rebalancing of power.

*My Notes*

⑳Progressives often support diversity mandates as a path to equality and a way to level the playing field.

*My Notes*



②1 But all too often such policies are an insincere form of virtue-signaling that benefits only the most privileged and does little to help average people.

*My Notes*

②2 A pair of bills sponsored by Massachusetts state Senator Jason Lewis and House Speaker Pro Tempore Patricia Haddad, to ensure “gender parity” on boards and commissions, provide a case in point.

*My Notes*