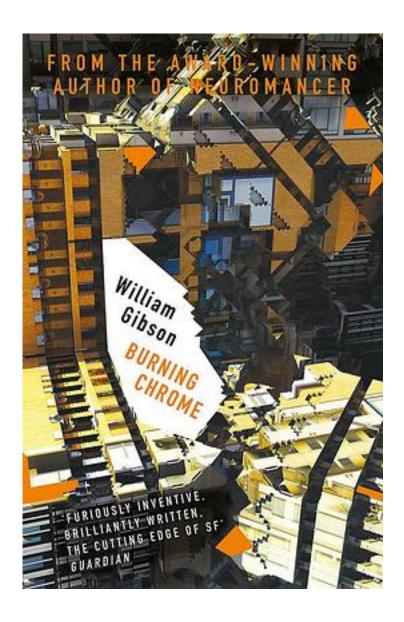
Burning Chrome



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著者:William Gibson

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"Burning Chrome" is a short story, written by William Gibson and first published in Omni in July 1982. Gibson first read the story at a science fiction convention in Denver, Colorado in the autumn of 1981, to an audience of four people, among them Bruce Sterling (who Gibson later said "completely got it"). It was nominated for a Nebula Award in 1983[2] and collected with the rest of Gibson's early short fiction in a 1986 volume of the same name.

作者介绍:

William Ford Gibson (born March 17, 1948) is an American-Canadian speculative fiction writer and essayist widely credited with pioneering the science fiction subgenre known as cyberpunk. Beginning his writing career in the late 1970s, his early works were noir, near-future stories that explored the effects of technology, cybernetics, and computer networks on humans—a "combination of lowlife and high tech"[19]—and helped to create an iconography for the information age before the ubiquity of the Internet in the 1990s.[20] Gibson notably coined the term "cyberspace" in his short story "Burning Chrome" (1982) and later popularized the concept in his acclaimed debut novel Neuromancer (1984). These early works have been credited with "renovating" science fiction literature.

After expanding on Neuromancer with two more novels to complete the dystopic Sprawl trilogy, Gibson collaborated with Bruce Sterling on the alternate history novel The Difference Engine (1990), which became an important work of the science fiction subgenre steampunk. In the 1990s, Gibson composed the Bridge trilogy of novels, which explored the sociological developments of near-future urban environments, postindustrial society, and late capitalism. Following the turn of the century and the events of 9/11, Gibson emerged with a string of increasingly realist novels—Pattern Recognition (2003), Spook Country (2007), and Zero History (2010)—set in a roughly contemporary world. These works saw his name reach mainstream bestseller lists for the first time. His more recent novel, The Peripheral (2014), returned to a more overt engagement with technology and recognizable science fiction concerns.

In 1999, The Guardian described Gibson as "probably the most important novelist of the past two decades," while the Sydney Morning Herald called him the "noir prophet" of cyberpunk.[21] Throughout his career, Gibson has written more than 20 short stories and 10 critically acclaimed novels (one in collaboration), contributed articles to several major publications, and collaborated extensively with performance artists, filmmakers, and musicians. His work has been cited as an influence across a variety of disciplines spanning academia, design, film, literature, music, cyberculture, and technology.

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标签

威廉吉布森
cyberpunk
科幻
短篇集
小说
评论
因中文版绝版价格过高,强行啃了英文版。不得不佩服威廉吉布森的辞藻。
Burning Chrome_下载链接1_
书评
今年二月末,《全息玫瑰碎片》结束排版校对,下厂付印。它在这么一个明媚的早春出版了,我有些恍惚,不断想起一年前的事。那也是二月末的晴朗初春,我第一次读到了这部书稿中的《根斯巴克连续体》,那种梦魇般的感受现在还记得。当时我待业在家,生活拮据,恰逢幻象文库招聘编

威廉吉布森的第一本短篇小说集,出版于1986年。	
布鲁斯斯特灵的超强前言,亮点众多,翻译不能,英文版录入在小站里。	科幻世界200
5年江波号的吉布森专辑开头那篇成言翻译的《威廉吉布森作品赏析》是技	居此翻译,找
得到的同学可以看看。 摘几句赞吉布森的: 这些篇目的牛逼之处在	

用"短篇集"三个字不够分量,真得用"杰作选"。 我读威廉·吉布森很费劲,但快感也非常大,他创造出的意象都是最让我意乱神迷、心 花怒放的意象,往俗了说,他创造了所有我爱的科幻B级片元素: 封装售梦、脑联接体 验、东亚和南美的非法交易、cyborg、垃圾与二手回收。 文字上...

(先说明一下:这篇书评本来是写了投到自己学校一家独立书店的微信平台上的。) 我要坦言,虽然我好歹读过一些科幻小说,但一直不敢自称是名科幻爱好者——至少, 并不资深。为了写这篇书评,还特地做了一大堆考据。 首先要介绍下我是怎么读上威廉・吉布森的。威廉・吉布森...

整本里最喜欢《冬季市场》这一篇。 读了很多遍

如果在死后把所有神经信号硬件化,放在服务器上,是否就获得了了永生? 冬季市场最迷人的地方,是身为人的凯西在面对最后获得了永生的丽兹面前,感受到的 恐惧...

记得有人说过,赛伯朋克这一科幻流派,算是吉布森单枪匹马打造出来的。后来的史蒂 芬森等人,都是在他的世界上继续添砖加瓦。这本书应该就是在告诉我们,这个世界到 底有些什么东西,长了什么模样。 约翰尼的记忆-储存加密信息的大脑芯片;根斯巴克连续体-入侵现实的幻象;全息玫...

《约翰尼的记忆》,蔓生都会的序曲,赛博朋克的前奏;后有改编电影《捍卫机密》,又可视为《黑客帝国》的前传,剧情尚可,视效表演略弱。 《根斯巴克连续体》,雨果·根斯巴克笔下的《大科学家拉尔夫124C·41+》技术崇拜

图景不再,新浪潮的变革充斥袭来。结合桃子提供的《图注<...

短篇科幻真的很特别,草草几句就能把人带入作者设定的世界观。无论它的设定多挑战 自己的想象力,接受起来都有种莫名的兴奋感。 有些难懂。尤其是犯困的时候。看得吃力。 《根斯巴克连续体》跟最近看的电影明日世界有些相似的地方,主人公看到一个截... 我从小喜欢看科幻电影,但是行为粗鄙,很少读带字的书,所以对科幻小说并不熟悉。 高中时跟着同桌看了三本科幻世界,兴奋异常,但也是十几年前了,所以,现在的标准 应该完全不一样了。 之前不久,老婆给我一本科幻短篇,某个人的集子,我看了看,说没劲。每一篇基本都 最近还是抽时间读完了《全息玫瑰碎片》的电子版(实体绝版了)。那是吉布森成为网 络空间中的神以前的往事,是他狠狠的往黄金时代的科幻作品脸上啐的一口唾沫和竖起 的中指。There is no future, in America's dreaming. 宇宙航行已经成为孩童呓语般的妄想,人们在不可或缺的性... 威廉・吉布森的这本短篇小说集,可以看出他长篇小说创作的窠臼。尤其是他日后借以 成名的赛博朋克,有非常典型的表现。 开篇的**《约翰尼的记忆》**就出现了几个赛博朋克的标配特征:放荡不羁的男主,通常在技术上也是牛人;一个莫名庞大的强力组织,可能是政府也可能是公...

因为喜欢看哈里森福特主演的电影,几个月前下载了《银翼杀手》,看到一半竟睡着,只好告诉自己:年纪大了,真心看不动,脑子钝了,大多看不懂。太超凡脱俗太优秀深刻,还是看看《变形金刚》这种不费脑费神的算了。后来才知道是赛博朋克,跟《少数 派报告》、《全面回忆》、《记...

读的吉布森的第一部长篇著作即《神经漫游者》,那是我第一次接触塞伯朋克科幻文学。对了,这就是我心中的塞伯朋克科幻小说,这才是最真实最残酷的科幻。这是我读完《神经漫游者》之后的第一个想法。吉布森笔下的未来都市是如此让人着迷,他正中了我内心对未来都市的幻想。如...

2016年第一本弃书,10篇短篇没有一篇读得进去,别说玫瑰,连碎片都没看见……当然99.99%都是我个人的原因,我不适应这种"赛伯朋克""蒸汽朋克"科幻,我不仅不懂什么是"赛伯朋克",甚至连豆瓣里的书评都看不懂……我对囤在手里还没看的阿西莫夫感到担忧,也庆…

图书馆没借到神经漫游者,早期翻译的浪游者不想借,所以先读短篇集,可是顺序认真读完两篇后,头脑昏昏,不知所云,好吧,这些短篇都是早期作品,早在神经漫游者之前,尝试类型之作,最后一篇关于虚拟机和攻击虚拟网络的短篇才终于奠定漫游者,给作者找到写长篇的思路,但是啊...

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