手机屏幕截图

中度可信度描述已自动生成Professional English

2021 – 2022 Semester One

Reaction paper

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On Monday October 27th 2021, our mates in group B, \_\_\_, \_\_\_ and \_\_\_ organized a debate named “the House believe that autonomous car should be authorize”. \_\_\_, \_\_\_, \_\_\_ in group A who supported the motion, they are rooting for legalization of same-sex marriage. As their counterparts form another side, Ying LIU, Mingliang YAO and Laurent who are form Group F, they did not agree and gave their own reasons. This was an incomparable and extremely exciting debate. The audience were also fully involved and expressed their opinions.

For team believed that autonomous driving technology has greatly liberated people. It can help people get from one place to another, even if they don't know how to drive. People no longer need to go to a driving school to learn driving skills, and they don’t have to worry about issues of being unable to drive after drinking. And robots follow the traffic rules more than human beings, which will reduce the number of accidents caused by this method.

On the other hands, against team argued with the safety issues of autonomous driving and the social issues that it brings. In their opinions, autonomous vehicles are as vulnerable to hacker attacks as our mobile phones and computers. Once it happens, it will cause great damage to pedestrians and vehicles on the road. Autonomous driving technology will also make drivers, a profession that people depend on for survival, disappear.

In my point, the development of autonomous driving technology must be something to look forward to. The technology can only become more mature in the continuous development and iteration. And the current difficulties are more like the "unacceptable" of a new thing in the old system. For example, the security issue mentioned by the counterparts, according to WHO’s data, more than 1.3 million people die in traffic accidents worldwide every year, and most of them are caused by non-compliance with traffic rules. The self-driving car that we often discuss has an accident in the test, but we have seen it because of the “survivorship bias” theory. Of course, life should not be replaced by numbers! But because of this, we can improve the current technology based on previous data to better serve the future. Unfortunately, human beings as a living body cannot do this.

In addition, the division of responsibility in the event of an accident in autonomous driving is still unclear. We don't know whether it was the machine or the people who made the judgment when the accident happened. We need more suitable laws to define and constrain, and to consider secular and moral issues in the development of technology.

In the future, from my side, the benefits of autonomous driving far outweigh its drawbacks. In an entire automation-based city, when all traffic participants are running on an autonomous driving technology, it is time to say goodbye to traffic accidents. But would that be better?