

## 英国政治常识

议会 (parliament)

Noble House

Common House

Shadow Cabinet (影子内阁)

### 第一篇：英国乡村

第一段
1. For the first time in history more people live in towns than in the country. 历史上第一次，居住在城市里的人比居住在乡村你的人多。
2. In Britain this has had a curious result. 在英国，这产生了奇怪的结果。
3. While polls show Britons rate “the countryside” alongside the royal family, Shakespeare and the National Health Service (NHS) as what makes them proudest of their country, this has limited political support (traction) . 虽然，民调显示英国人把“乡村以及皇室，莎士比亚和英国国家医疗服务体系”一起评为这个国家最让他们感到自豪的四个方面。但是这只得到了有限的政治上的支持。
26. Britain’s public sentiment about the countryside _____.
[A] didn’t start till the Shakespearean age
[B] has brought much benefit to the NHS
[C] is fully backed by the royal family
[D] is not well reflected in politics
第二段
1. A century ago Octavia Hill launched the National Trust not to rescue stylish (posh) houses but to save “the beauty of natural places for everyone forever.”

一个世纪以前，奥克塔威亚希尔发起了“国民信托”组织，他们不是为了去拯救那些时尚的豪宅，而是去为每一个人永远的保留那份自然景色之美。
2. It was specifically to provide city dwellers with spaces for leisure where they could experience “a refreshing air.”
这个组织专门为城市居民提供休闲之处，这里他们体验到一些清新的空气。
3. Hill’s pressure later led to the creation of national parks and green belts.
后来，Hill 敦促（各方），进而产生了国家公园和绿地带。
4. They don’t make countryside any more, and every year concrete consumes more of it.
而现在，政府不再建设乡村，每年混凝土都在消耗更多的乡村。
5. It needs constant guardianship.
乡村需要持续的保护。
27. According to Paragraph 2, the achievements of the National Trust are now being _____.
[A] gradually destroyed.
[B] effectively reinforced.
[C] largely overshadowed.
[D] properly protected.
第三段
1. At the next election none of the big parties seem likely to endorse this sentiment.
下一次大选，似乎没有一个大党有可能会支持这种观点。
2. The Conservatives’ planning reform explicitly gives rural development priority over conservation, even authorizing “off-plan” building where local people might object.
保守党的改革计划就明确地将优先权给予了乡村开发而不是保护，甚至批准当地人们可能反对的计划外建筑。
3. The concept of sustainable development has been defined as profitable.
可持续发展的概念被定义为有利可图。
4. Labour likewise wants to discontinue local planning where councils oppose development.

同样的，工党也想在到当地议会反对开发的地方停止当地规划。
5. The Liberal Democrats are silent.
自由民主党保持了沉默。
6. Only Ukip, sensing its chance, has sided with those pleading for a more considered approach to using green land.
只有英国独立党，感到了机会的存在，和那些主张用更周全的方式使用绿地的人站在了一起。
7. Its Campaign to Protect Rural England struck terror into many local Conservative parties.
其保护英格兰乡村的活动使很多地方保守党人胆战心惊。
28. Which of the following can be inferred from Paragraph 3? [A] Labour is under attack for opposing development. [B] The Conservatives may abandon “off-plan” building. [C] The Liberal Democrats are losing political influence. [D] Ukip may gain from its support for rural conservation.
第四段
1. The sensible place to build new houses, factories and offices is where people are, in cities and towns where infrastructure is in place.
修建新的住宅，新的工厂已经办公室的理想之地应该是已经有人住的地方，基础设施已经就绪的城市和城镇。
2. The London agents Stirling Ackroyd recently identified enough sites for half a million houses in the London are alone, with no intrusion on green belt.
伦敦的地产代理商 Stirling Ackroyd 最近在伦敦就选定了足以修建 50 万套房屋的建筑用地，并且没有侵占绿地带。
3. What is true of London is even truer of the provinces.
伦敦都能做到，其他地方就更能做到了。
第五段
1. The idea that “housing crisis” equals “concreted meadows” is pure lobby talk.
有观点认为住房的危机（的解决）就等同于要在草地上浇筑混凝土，这样的观点简直就是游说之词。
2. The issue is not the need for more houses but, as always, where to put them.

问题不在于需要更多的房，和往常一样，问题在于修在哪里？
3. Under lobby pressure, George Osborne favours rural new-build against urban renovation and renewal.
在游说团体的压力之下，乔治奥斯本支持在乡村修新的建筑，而不是进行城镇的改造和翻新。
4. He favours out-of-town shopping sites against high streets.
他支持乡村购物场所，而不支持商业街。
5. This is not a free market but a biased one.
这不是一个自由的市场，而是一个有差别的市场。
6. Rural towns and villages have grown and will always grow.
乡村小镇和村庄已经开始发展，而且会一直发展。
7. They do so best where building sticks to their edges and respects their character.
这些小镇和村庄在遵守乡村边界和尊重乡村特色的地方发展很好。
8. We do not ruin urban conservation areas.
我们没有去破坏城镇的保护区。
9. Why ruin rural ones?
那么我们为什么要去破坏乡村的保护区呢？
29. The author holds that George Osborne's preference _____. [A] highlights his firm stand against lobby pressure [B] shows his disregard for the character of rural areas [C] stresses the necessity of easing the housing crisis [D] reveals a strong prejudice against urban areas
第六段
1. Development should be planned, not let rip.
发展应该是有计划的，而不是肆意的。
2. After the Netherlands, Britain is Europe's most crowded country.
英国是在欧洲仅次于荷兰人口密度最大的国家。
英国的人口密集程度在欧洲仅次于荷兰。
3. Half a century of town and country planning has enabled it to retain an enviable rural coherence, while still permitting low-density urban living. (permit 使...成为)

可能)
半个世纪以来的城乡规划就使得英国能够保持一种令人羡慕的乡村发展一致性。同时使低密度的城市生活发生成为可能。
4. There is no doubt of the alternative—the corrupted landscapes of southern Portugal, Spain or Ireland.
毫无疑问, 还有另外一条路可以走, 像南欧的葡萄牙, 西班牙和爱尔兰那样毁掉乡村的美丽风景。
5. Avoiding this rather than promoting it should unite the left and right of the political spectrum.
左派和右派应该团结起来避免这样的事情发生, 而不是促成这样的事。
将左派和右派团结起来的应该是共同努力避免这样的事情发生, 而不是共同努力毁掉我们的乡村。
30. In the last paragraph, the author shows his appreciation of _____. [A] the size of population in Britain [B] the political life in today's Britain [C] the enviable urban lifestyle in Britain [D] the town-and-country planning in Britain

## 第二篇：英国福利

第一段
1. In order to “change lives for the better” and reduce “dependency”, George Osborne, Chancellor of the Exchequer, introduced the “upfront work search” scheme.

1) In order to “change lives for the better” and reduce “dependency”,  
为了让生活变得更好，并且减少依赖，乔治·奥斯本，英国财务大臣引入了诚信求职计划。

21. George Osborne’s scheme was intended to \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A]provide the unemployed with easier access to benefits
- [B]encourage jobseekers’ active engagement in job seeking
- [C]motivate the unemployed to report voluntarily
- [D]guarantee jobseekers’ legitimate right to benefits

2. Only if the jobless arrive at the job centre with a CV, register for online job search, and start looking for work will they be eligible for benefit—and then they should report weekly rather than fortnightly. 3. What could be more reasonable?

只有当求职者拿着简历，到了求职中心，在网上注册求职，并且开始找工作以后，他们才有资格获得福利——同时应该每周而不是每两周汇报一次。还有什么能更合理吗？

第二段

1. More apparent reasonableness followed.

更多貌似合理的事情在后面呢。

2. There will now be a seven-day wait for the jobseeker’s allowance.

现在，求职者要获得补助，需要等七天。

3. “Those first few days should be spent looking for work, not looking to sign on,” he claimed.

他认为，开始的这几天应该用来找工作，而不应该用来找 sign on.

Looking for= looking to

Work 和 sign on 是反义词!!!

4. “We’re doing these things because we know they help people stay off benefits and help those on benefits get into work faster.”

我们做这些事情是因为我们知道这些事有助于人们远离救济，并且能帮助那些依靠救济的人更快地找到工作。

Stay off 远离

5. Help?

有助于？

6. Really?

真的吗？
7. On first hearing, this was the socially concerned chancellor, trying to change lives for the better, complete with “reforms” to an obviously indulgent system that demands too little effort from the newly unemployed to find work, and subsidizes laziness.
乍一听，这是一位有社会责任感的财务大臣，他尝试着通过完成对于一个明显带有纵容性质的系统的改革来让（人们）生活变得更好，这个系统对于刚失业的人基本没有提出求职努力的要求并且在补贴（助长）懒惰。
8. What motivated him, we were to understand, was his zeal for “fundamental fairness”—protecting the taxpayer, controlling spending and ensuring that only the most deserving claimants received their benefits.
<p>“Fundamental fairness” 的意思来自破折号之后的解释。</p> <p>我们应该理解，促使他这样做的动机是出于对“基本公平”的热情——保护纳税人，控制财政支出并且确保只有那些最有资格获得补助的申请者才能拿到补助。</p> <p>23. What prompted the chancellor to develop his scheme?</p> <p>[A] A desire to secure a better life for all.</p> <p>[B] An eagerness to protect the unemployed.</p> <p>[C] An urge to be generous to the claimants.</p> <p>[D] A passion to ensure fairness for taxpayers.</p>
第三段
1. Losing a job is hurting: you don't skip down to the job center with a song in your heart, delighted at the prospect of doubling your income from the generous state.
<p>skip down to: 蹦蹦跳跳地</p> <p>at the prospect of: 期待</p> <p>delighted: 开心</p> <p>失业是件痛苦的事情：你不会心里哼着小曲，一蹦一跳的去到求职中心，并开心地期待着这个慷慨的政府会让你的收入翻番。</p>
2. It is financially terrifying, psychologically embarrassing and you know that support is minimal and extraordinarily hard to get.
<p>Minimal: 最基本的，最少的</p> <p>Extraordinarily: 非常</p> <p>失业在经济上是令人恐惧的，心理上令人尴尬的而且你知道补助是最基本的而且很难获得。</p>



3. You are now not wanted; you are now excluded from the work environment that offers purpose and structure in your life.

你不被人需要，并且被排除到了工作环境之外。而正是这个环境为你提供了生活的目标和生活的结构（支撑）。

4. Worse, the crucial income to feed yourself and your family and pay the bills has disappeared.

crucial income: 关键收入

更糟糕的是，养活你自己，你的家庭以及支付账单的关键收入消失了。

5. Ask anyone newly unemployed what they want and the answer is always: a job.

问任何一个刚失业的人，他们最想要什么。答案一直都是：一份工作。

第四段

1. But in Osborneland, your first instinct is to fall into dependency—permanent dependency if you can get it—supported by a state only too ready to indulge your falsehood.

England; Osbornland 这是一个梗；意思就是说，这是奥斯本的国；

indulge your falsehood 纵容谎言

但是在“奥斯本国”，你首先的本能是陷入依赖，国家做好了充分的准备来纵容你的谎言并提供这种依赖，你要能获得，你就会永远依赖。

2. It is as though 20 years of ever-tougher reforms of the job search and benefit administration system never happened.

It is as though...

这个句型是虚拟语气句型，作者想表达和后面内容相反的观点。

It is as though you can do it alone.

(好像你一个人能做这件事一样。)

这就好像过去的 20 多年中，对于求职和福利系统空前严格的改革从没有发生过一样。=过去 20 年，对于求职和福利系统发生了空前严格的改革。

3. The principle of British welfare is no longer that you can insure yourself against the risk of unemployment and receive unconditional payments if the disaster happens.

英国福利制度的原则早就不再是确保你能抵御失业的风险；在灾难发生时能得到无条件的资助。

4. Even the very phrase “jobseeker’s allowance” is about redefining the unemployed as a “jobseeker” who had no fundamental right to a benefit he or she has earned through making national insurance contributions.

甚至连“求职者补助”这个短语都是在将失业者定义为没有基本福利权的“求职者”，他们。而这些福利本就是他们通过缴纳社保挣来的。（为国家保险体系做



贡献挣来的。)
5. Instead, the claimant receives a time-limited “allowance,” conditional on actively seeking a job; no entitlement and no insurance, at £ 71.70 a week, one of the least generous in the EU.
相反，申请者获得有时间限制的补助，还得附上积极寻找工作的条件。而且一周只能获得 71.7 英镑，这在整个欧盟是最少的。

22. The phrase “to sign on” (Para. 2) most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] to check on the availability of jobs at the job centre
- [B] to accept the government’s restrictions on the allowance
- [C] to register for an allowance from the government
- [D] to attend a governmental job-training program

24. According to Paragraph 3, being unemployed makes one feel \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] uneasy
- [B] enraged
- [C] insulted
- [D] guilty

25. To which of the following would the author most probably agree?

- [A] The British welfare system indulges jobseekers’ laziness.
- [B] Osborne’s reforms will reduce the risk of unemployment.
- [C] The jobseekers’ allowance has met their actual needs.
- [D] Unemployment benefits should not be made conditional.

### 第三篇：GDP 标准

#### 第一段

1. Robert F. Kennedy once said that a country’s GDP measures “everything except that which makes life worthwhile.”

罗伯特 F 肯尼迪，曾经说到，一个国家的 GDP 可以衡量一切，除了那些令人生真正有价值东西。



2. With Britain voting to leave the European Union, and GDP already predicted to slow as a result, it is now a timely moment to assess what he was referring to.

- 1) Britain vote to leave the European Union
- 2) GDP is already predicted to slow as a result (of leave)
- 3) it is now a timely moment to assess what he was referring to

随着英国投票退出欧盟，GDP 预计随之会放缓，现在正是考量其话锋所指的最佳时期。

31. Robert F. Kennedy is cited because he \_\_\_\_.

[A]praised the UK for its GDP

- [B]identified GDP with happiness
- [C]misinterpreted the role of GDP
- [D]had a low opinion of GDP

## 第二段

1. The question of GDP and its usefulness has annoyed policymakers for over half a century.

半个多世纪以来，对于 GDP 和其作用的质疑就一直困扰着政策的制定者。

2. Many argue that it is a flawed concept.

很多人认为这是一个有缺陷的概念

(Everyone is flawed and everyone makes mistakes and is culpable.)

3. It measures things that do not matter and misses things that do.

这个概念评估了一些不重要的事情，而忽略了重要的事情。

4. By most recent measures, the UK's GDP has been the envy of the Western world, with record low unemployment and high growth figures.

1) By most recent measures, 2) the UK's GDP has been the envy of the Western world, 3) with record low unemployment and high growth figures

根据最新评估，英国的 GDP 是让西方世界感到羡慕的，失业率最低，增长率最高。

There is a record number of candidates for the graduate school this year.

5. (so) if everything was going so well, then why did over 17 million people vote for Brexit, despite the warnings about what it could do to their country's economic prospects?

所以，如果所有的事情都很好，那么为什么有超过 1 千 7 百万人投票支持脱欧呢，而且已经警告过这样做对于英国的经济前景意味着什么。

## 第三段

1. A recent annual study of countries and their ability to convert growth into well being sheds some light on that question.

1) of countries and their ability to convert growth into well being

最近一项年度研究，考量了不同国家以及这些国家将增长转化为福利的能力。

2) A recent annual study sheds some light on that question

这项研究对于（理解）这个问题提供了一些启发。

Cast/Shed/throw light on

Bring sth to light (披露)

New evidence has recently come to light.

新的证据最近被披露出来。

2. Across the 163 countries measured, the UK is one of the poorest performers in ensuring that economic growth is translated into meaningful improvements for its citizens.

在所有被考量的 163 个国家中，在确保经济增长被转换为有意义的改善民生方面，英国是表现的最差的国家之一。

3. Rather than just focusing on GDP, over 40 different sets of criteria from health, education and civil society engagement have been measured to get a more rounded assessment of how countries are performing.

1) over 40 different sets of criteria have been measured

（这次研究）考量了四十多套不同的标准

2) to get a more rounded assessment of how countries are performing

目的是为了更全面的衡量各国的表现。

3) Rather than just focusing on GDP

不只是关注于 GDP，

4) from health, education and civil society engagement

（涵盖了）健康，教育以及公民社会参与度

这次研究不只是关注于 GDP，而是考量了四十多套不同的标准，涵盖了健康，教育以及公民社会参与度，目的是为了更全面的衡量各国的表现。

#### 第四段

1. While all of these countries face their own challenges, there are a number of consistent themes.

尽管所有这些国家都面临着自身的一些挑战，但是也有很多一致性的主题。

2. Yes, there has been a budding economic recovery since the 2008 global crash, but in key indicators in areas such as health and education, major economies have continued to decline.

1) Yes, there has been a budding economic recovery since the 2008 global crash

2) but in key indicators in areas such as health and education

3) major economies have continued to decline.

是的，从 2008 年的全球经济危机以来，经济已经开始复苏。但是就健康和教育领域中的关键指标而言，主要经济体一直在持续滑坡。

3. Yet this isn't the case with all countries.

然而，并不是所有的国家都是如此。

4. Some relatively poor European countries have seen huge improvements across measures including civil society, income equality and environment.

1) Some relatively poor European countries have seen huge improvements

2) across measures including civil society, income equality and environment.

一些相对贫困的欧洲国家，在包括公民社会，收入平等和环境等诸多方面，都取得了长足进步。

#### 第五段

1. This is a lesson that rich countries can learn: When GDP is no longer regarded as the sole measure of a country's success, the world looks very different.

这是富国应该汲取的教训：当 GDP 不再被当做衡量国家成功与否的唯一标准时，这个世界看起来就会非常不一样了。

#### 第六段

1. So what Kennedy was referring to was that while GDP has been the most common method for measuring the economic activity of nations, as a measure, it is no longer enough.

- 1) So what Kennedy was referring to was that
- 2) while GDP has been the most common method for measuring the economic activity of nations,
- 3) as a measure
- 4) it is no longer enough.

所以肯尼迪所要指出的就是：虽然 GDP 一直以来就是衡量各国经济活动的最常用办法，但作为一种衡量标准，它已经不足以担此重任了。

2. It does not include important factors such as environmental quality or education outcomes—all things that contribute to a person's sense of well-being.

1) It does not include important factors such as environmental quality or education outcomes

2) all things that contribute to a person's sense of well-being.

它并不包含环境质量和教育成果等重要因素——所有那些有助于提升个人幸福感的因素。

#### 第七段

1. The sharp hit to growth predicted around the world and in the UK could lead to a decline in the everyday services we depend on for our well-being and for growth.

1) The sharp hit to growth could lead to a decline in the everyday services

对经济增长的重大打击会导致日常服务水平的下降。

2) we depend on for our well-being and for growth

我们依靠这些服务获得幸福和个人成长

3) predicted around the world and in the UK

据预测，在全球和英国

据预测，在全球和英国，经济增长会受到重大打击，这会导致日常服务水平的下降。而我们正依靠这些服务来获得幸福和成长。

（全球和英国的增长预计会大幅下滑，我们的幸福和成长所依赖的日常服务



会因之衰退。)

2. But policymakers who refocus efforts on improving well-being rather than simply worrying about GDP figures could avoid the forecasted doom and may even see progress.

1) policymakers refocus efforts on improving well-being rather than simply worrying about GDP figures

但是(如果)政策的制定者重新聚焦于提升人民的福祉而不是简单的担心GDP的数据

2) policymakers could avoid the forecasted doom and may even see progress.

他们就能避免可预见的厄运,甚至有可能会看到进步。

但(如果)政策的制定者重新聚焦于提升人民的福祉而不是仅仅担心GDP的数据,那么他们就能避免可预见的厄运,甚至有可能会看到进步。

31. Robert F. Kennedy is cited because he \_\_\_\_.

- [A]praised the UK for its GDP
- [B]identified GDP with happiness
- [C]misinterpreted the role of GDP
- [D]had a low opinion of GDP

32. It can be inferred from Paragraph 2 that.

- [A]the UK is reluctant to remold its economic pattern
- [B]the UK will contribute less to the world economy
- [C]GDP as the measure of success is widely defied in the UK
- [D]policymakers in the UK are paying less attention to GDP

33. Which of the following is true about the recent annual study?

- [A]It excludes GDP as an indicator.
- [B]It is sponsored by 163 countries.
- [C]Its criteria are questionable.
- [D]Its results are enlightening.



34. In the last two paragraphs, the author suggests that.

- [A]the UK is preparing for an economic boom
- [B]high GDP foreshadows an economic decline
- [C]it is essential to consider factors beyond GDP
- [D]it requires caution to handle economic issues

35. Which of the following is the best title for the text?

- [A]High GDP But Inadequate Well-being, a UK Lesson
- [B]GDP Figures, a Window on Global Economic Health
- [C]Robert F. Kennedy, a Terminator of GDP
- [D]Brexit, the UK's Gateway to Well-being

## 第十篇 数据监管

P1
<p>1.Any fair-minded assessment of the dangers of the deal between Britain's National Health Service (NHS) and DeepMind must start by acknowledging that both sides mean well.</p> <p>对英国国民健康服务（NHS）和 DeepMind 之间的协议的危险性进行的任何公正的评估，首先必须承认双方的意愿都很好。</p>
<p>2.DeepMind is one of the leading artificial intelligence (AI) companies in the world.</p> <p>DeepMind 是世界上领先的人工智能（AI）公司之一。</p>
<p>3.The potential of this work applied to healthcare is very great, but it could also lead to further concentration of power in the tech giants.</p> <p>这项工作在医疗保健方面的潜力是巨大的，但也可能导致科技巨头的权力进一步集中。</p>
<p>4. It is against that background that the information commissioner, Elizabeth Denham, has issued her damning verdict against the Royal Free hospital trust under the NHS, which handed over to DeepMind the records of 1.6 million patients in 2015 on the basis of a vague agreement which took far too little account of the patients' rights and their expectations of privacy.</p> <p>在这个背景下，信息专员 Elizabeth Denham 对归属于英国国家医疗服务体系的皇家自由医院做出了谴责性的裁决。2015 年这家医院依据一份含糊的协议向深度思维交付了 160 万名病人的记录，基本没有考虑到病人的权利和他们对隐私的期望。</p>

P2
<p>1.DeepMind has almost apologised. DeepMind 几乎已经道歉了。</p>
<p>2.The NHS trust has mended its ways. NHS 的信托医院也做了整改。</p>
<p>3.Further arrangements—and there may be many—between the NHS and DeepMind will be carefully scrutinized to ensure that all necessary permissions have been asked of patients and all unnecessary data has been cleaned. 英国国家医疗服务体系和深度思维之间的进一步安排（也许会有很多）将被仔细审阅，以确保已向病人请求所有必要的许可，且所有不必要的数据已被清理。</p>
<p>4.There are lessons about informed patient consent to learn. 但这件事的视角不止有隐私。</p>
<p>5.But privacy is not the only angle in this case and not even the most important. ，隐私甚至也不是最重要的</p>
<p>6.Ms Denham chose to concentrate the blame on the NHS trust, since under existing law it “controlled” the data and DeepMind merely “processed” it. Denham 女士选择将责任归咎于英国国家医疗服务系统医院，因为现行法律下医院“控制”数据，而深度思维仅仅“加工”数据。</p>
<p>7.But this distinction misses the point that it is processing and aggregation, not the mere possession of bits, that gives the data value. 但这种区别没有抓住要领，单单存储数据没有价值，加工和聚合它们才产生价值。</p>
P3
<p>1.The great question is who should benefit from the analysis of all the data that our lives now generate. 重要的问题是：我们日常生活产生的数据应该让谁受益？。</p>
<p>2.Privacy law builds on the concept of damage to an individual from identifiable knowledge about them. 隐私法律以以下概念为基础：个人因为可识别的与其有关的知识而受到损害。</p>
<p>3.That misses the way the surveillance economy works. 这没考虑到监视经济的运行方式。</p>
<p>4.The data of an individual there gains its value only when it is compared with the data of countless millions more. 个人数据只有与数不清的成百上千万数据比较时才能获得价值。</p>

P4
<p>1.The use of privacy law to curb the tech giants in this instance feels slightly maladapted.</p> <p>在这种情况下，用隐私法来约束科技巨头感觉不太合适。</p>
<p>2.This practice does not address the real worry.</p> <p>这种做法不能解决真正的忧虑。</p>
<p>3.It is not enough to say that the algorithms DeepMind develops will benefit patients and save lives.</p> <p>局限于“深度思维开发的算法能给病患带来好处、拯救生命”的说法远远不够。</p>
<p>4.What matters is that they will belong to a private monopoly which developed them using public resources.</p> <p>重要的是它们属于一家利用公共资源进行开发的私营垄断企业。</p>
<p>5. If software promises to save lives on the scale that drugs now can, big data may be expected to behave as a big pharm has done.</p> <p>如果软件有希望和现在的药一样大规模地拯救生命，那么大数据以后可能会和现在的医药巨头一样行事。</p>
<p>6.We are still at the beginning of this revolution and small choices now may turn out to have gigantic consequences later.</p> <p>我们仍处于这次革命的开始，现在小的选择将来也许会有巨大的影响。</p>
<p>7. A long struggle will be needed to avoid a future of digital feudalism.</p> <p>为了避免一个数字专制的未来，我们需要长期努力。</p>
<p>8.Ms Denham's report is a welcome start.</p> <p>Denham 女士的报告是一个受欢迎的开端。</p>

任何对英国国家医疗服务体系和深度思维之间协议的危险性的评估都应首先承认双方的出发点是好的。深度思维是世界上首屈一指的人工智能公司。这项技术应用在医疗健康上的潜力很大，但也可能导致科技巨头进一步聚集力量。在这个背景下，信息专员 Elizabeth Denham 对归属于英国国家医疗服务体系的皇家自由医院做出了谴责性的裁决。2015 年皇家自由医院依据一份含糊的协议向深度思维交付了 160 万名病人的记录，基本没有考虑到病人的权利和他们对隐私的期望。

深度思维几乎算是道了歉。这家英国国家医疗服务系统医院做出了更正。英国国家医疗服务体系和深度思维之间的进一步安排（也许会有很多）将被仔细审阅，以确保已向病人请求所有必要的许可，且所有不必要的数据已被清理。关于病人的知情和同意已有教训。但这件事的视角不止有隐私，隐私甚至也不是最重要的。Denham 女士选择将责任归咎于英国国家医疗服务系统医院，因为现行法律下医院“控制”数据，而深度思维仅仅“加工”数据。但这种区别没有抓住要领，单单存储数据没有价值，加工和聚合它们才产生价值。

重要的问题是：我们日常生活产生的数据应该让谁受益？隐私法律以以下概念为基础：个人

因为可识别的与其有关的知识而受到损害。这没考虑到监视经济的运行方式。个人数据只有与数不清的成百上千万数据比较时才能获得价值。

在这种情况下，用隐私法来约束科技巨头感觉不太合适。这种做法不能解决真正的忧虑。局限于“深度思维开发的算法能给病患带来好处、拯救生命”的说法远远不够。重要的是它们属于一家利用公共资源进行开发的私营垄断企业。如果软件有希望和现在的药一样大规模地拯救生命，那么大数据以后可能会和医药巨头一样行事。我们仍处于这次革命的开始，现在小的选择将来也许会有巨大的影响。为了避免一个数字专制的未来，我们需要长期努力。Denham 女士的报告是一个受欢迎的开端。

31. What is true of the agreement between the NHS and DeepMind?

- [A] It fell short of the latter's expectations.
- [B] It caused conflicts among tech giants.
- [C] It failed to pay due attention to patient's rights.
- [D] It put both sides into a dangerous situation.

32. The NHS trust responded to Denham's verdict with \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] empty promises
- [B] tough resistance
- [C] sincere apologies
- [D] necessary adjustments

33. The author argues in Paragraph 2 that \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] privacy protection must be secured at all costs
- [B] the value of data comes from the processing of it
- [C] making profits from patients' data is illegal
- [D] leaking patients' data is worse than selling it

34. According to the last paragraph, the real worry arising from this deal is \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] the monopoly of big data by tech giants
- [B] the vicious rivalry among big pharma
- [C] the uncontrolled use of new software
- [D] the ineffective enforcement of privacy law

35. The author's attitude toward the application of AI to healthcare is \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] ambiguous
- [B] appreciative
- [C] cautious
- [D] contemptuous