

展望疫情后的世界：即使没有新冠，我们也开始隐私换安全

- 美国人不可挑战的隐私观念是从什么时候开始改变的？
- 这次疫情中，从美国到英国，从韩国到以色列，有哪些花式打法，是用侵扰隐私的方式来管控疫情？
- 美国在不情愿间已经接受了哪些击穿隐私的黑科技？
- 放弃隐私权是历史趋势吗？

AFTER THE PANDEMIC Health Surveillance Is Here to Stay

讲解正文

By Carrie Cordero and Richard Fontaine

How much privacy will Americans be willing to give up for a better chance of defeating the new coronavirus?

Washington's post-9/11 debate about how much surveillance a free society should allow has suddenly become about much more than **counterterrorism** and national security. Amid today's global pandemic, key technology companies are in talks with federal and state governments about employing their tools against Covid-19. Facebook, which holds a **trove of geolocation** information, is sharing disease-migration maps. Clearview AI, a facial-recognition tech firm, may be able to track infected patients and identify people they have met. Smart **thermometers** are recording and **transmitting** fevers in real time. The data firm Palantir is working with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to collect and analyze vast information streams.

All this and more, we hope, will help to stop the virus in its tracks, save lives and help Americans get back to normal. But such efforts—done in **haste**—also raise searching questions about the balance between privacy and public health. Decisions being made **on the fly** by governments, private firms and individuals will change the country's digital social contract for years to come.



T 林伯虎

扫码听课



听课笔记

China's approach to **monitoring** its infected citizens is famously **authoritarian**, with a new app telling users whether they can move freely based on a personal health analysis—and, not **incidentally**, sharing their location with the police. Citizens in democracies would no doubt reject such **intrusive** measures, but the pandemic has **spurred** key countries to consider new **infringements** on privacy.

British officials, for example, hope to **roll out** a new smartphone app that will alert users who have come in contact with an infected individual, using location data drawn from GPS, Wi-Fi networks and even Bluetooth **beacons**. A separate app, developed by researchers outside of government, will map British infections and share information with officials. Its developers say the U.K. government can delete the data at some point and pledge not to publicize the movements of infected patients.

But South Korea has done just that. By analyzing cellphone locations, CCTV **feeds** and bank transactions, Seoul has established a publicly available website that tracks individual locations and contacts. Interested observers have already **mined** the data to make guesses about who is visiting "love hotels" and having affairs. Meanwhile, Israel's Shin Bet domestic security service has established a system that combines individuals' credit history with cell-based location information—and works even if a phone's tracking is disabled.

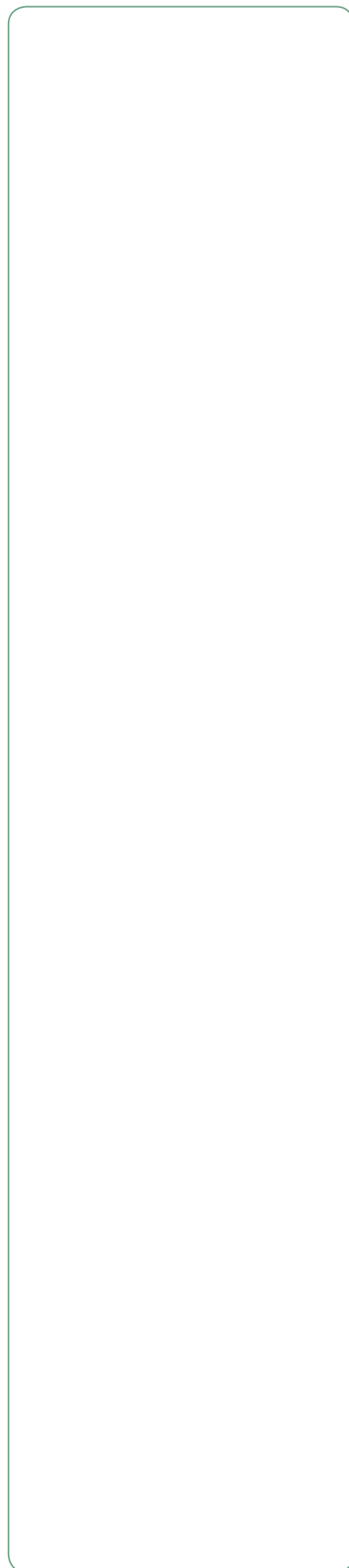
These measures seem to help fight the virus, and help right now is what we need. If such steps do work, how much privacy will Americans be willing to give up for a better **shot at dodging** the virus?

Data is already used in ways that many Americans haven't fully digested. For example, information from fitness trackers—which monitor sleep patterns, heart rates and location, among other things—is already used in personal-injury lawsuits, criminal cases and divorce proceedings.

Today's crisis is the new coronavirus, but there will be a **temptation** to trade personal information for better health monitoring across a range of activities. **Cardiac** signature recognition can detect heartbeat patterns at a distance, which might help doctors but could also be used to identify

individuals. DNA **phenotyping** may help physicians **prescribe** more targeted treatments but might also predict facial features. Would any of this be **fair game** in the next crisis?

To answer that, Americans will need to know what data is going where, to whom, for how long, for what purposes and how all this will be **overseen**. Government officials and tech firms insist that their collaboration in the coronavirus fight will preserve **anonymity**, protect civil liberties and have an **expiration date**. But everyone is moving fast. It's not too early to look closely at both the disease and the digital treatments that officials are prescribing.



词汇

surveillance /sə'veɪləns/ v. 监视, 监察 (病人情况或某一疾病在人群中的发展)

- when doctors, health departments, etc. watch an ill person or watch the development of a disease in a population
- e.g. Diane was placed under psychiatric surveillance. 黛安娜被安排接受精神科观察。

counterterrorism /kaʊntə'terərɪzəm/ n. 反恐

- consists of activities that are intended to prevent terrorist acts or to get rid of terrorist groups

trove /trəʊv/ (treasure trove) n. 有价值的物品 (信息); 藏宝地, 宝库

- a group of valuable or interesting things or pieces of information, or the place where they are
- e.g. Our Science Shop is a treasure trove of curiosities and gadgets. 我们的“科学商店”是一座新奇物品的宝库。

geolocation /,dʒi:əʊləʊ'keɪʃən/ n. (电脑或手机) 定位

- the ability a computer or a mobile phone has to find out and show where it is being used

thermometer /θə'mɒmɪtə/ n. 温度计, 寒暑表; 体温计

- a piece of equipment that measures the temperature of the air, of your body, etc.
- e.g. The thermometer registered over 100° C. 温度计显示高于 100 摄氏度。

transmit /trænz'mɪt/ v. 传输, 发送, 传送 (电子信号、信息等)

- to send out electronic signals, messages etc. using radio, television, or other similar equipment
- e.g. The US Open will be transmitted live via satellite. 美国公开赛将通过卫星现场直播。

haste /heɪst/ n. 匆忙, 仓促

- great speed in doing something, especially because you do not have enough time
- e.g. I soon regretted my haste. 我很快就对自己的仓促感到后悔

on the fly 在处理过程中, 在进行过程中

- while dealing with a situation, rather than before dealing with it
- e.g. So far, policy is being made on the fly. 到目前为止, 政策都是在进行过程中制定的。

monitor /'mɒnɪtə/ v. 监视; 监测, 检测; 监督

- to carefully watch and check a situation in order to see how it changes over a period of time
- e.g. Patients who are given the new drug will be asked to monitor their progress. 使用这种新药的病人将被要求监测病情进展。

authoritarian /ɔ:θɒrə'teərɪən/ adj. 独裁的, 专制的

- strictly forcing people to obey a set of rules or laws, especially ones that are wrong or unfair
- e.g. Critics claim his management has become too authoritarian. 批评者称他的管理变得过于专制。

incidentally /,ɪnsə'dentəli/ adv. 偶然地

- in a way that was not planned, but as a result of something else
- e.g. Quite incidentally, I got some useful information at the party. 我在聚会上无意中得到了一些有用信息。

intrusive /ɪn'tru:sɪv/ adj. 干涉的; 打扰的

- affecting someone's private life or interrupting them in an unwanted and annoying way
- e.g. They found the television cameras too intrusive. 他们认为电视摄像机太烦人了。

spur /spɜ:/ v. 激励, 鼓励

- to encourage someone or make them want to do something
- e.g. The band were spurred on by the success of their last two singles. 乐队因最近两张单曲唱片的成功而深受鼓舞。

infringe /ɪn'frɪndʒ/ v. 违反 (法律); 侵犯 (他人权利)

- to do something that is against a law or someone's legal rights
 - e.g. A backup copy of a computer program does not infringe copyright. 计算机程序的备份不侵犯版权。
- infringement n. 违反; 侵犯
- e.g. the infringement of human rights 对人权的侵犯

roll something ↔ out 在市场上推出某物

- to make a new product available for people to buy or use
- e.g. The company expects to roll out the new software in September. 公司希望在 9 月推出这款新软件。

beacon /'bi:kən/ n. 无线电 (雷达) 信标

- a radio or radar signal used by aircraft or boats to help them find their position and direction

feed /fi:d/ n. (电视或广播信号、计算机信息等的) 传送, 传输

- when a television or radio signal, computer information, etc. is sent somewhere, or the connection that is used to do this
- e.g. a live satellite feed from the space station 来自空间站的实时卫星传输

mine /maɪn/ v. 挖掘矿井, 采矿; 开采

- to dig large holes in the ground in order to remove coal, gold, etc.
- e.g. Copper has been mined here since the sixteenth century. 从 16 世纪起这里就开始开采铜矿。

shot /ʃɒt/ n. 尝试 (尤指做困难的事)

- an attempt to do something or achieve something, especially something difficult
- e.g. This is her first shot at directing a play. 这是她第一次尝试导演戏剧。

dodge /dɒdʒ/ v. (快速) 躲开, 避开, 闪开

- to move quickly to avoid someone or something
- e.g. He ran across the courtyard, dodging a storm of bullets. 他跑过院子, 躲避雨点般的子弹。

temptation /temp'teɪʃən/ n. 引诱, 诱惑

- a strong desire to have or do something even though you know you should not
- e.g. There might be a temptation to cheat if students sit too close together. 学生如果坐得太近可能会产生作弊的念头。

cardiac /'kɑ:di-æk/ adj. 心脏的

- relating to the heart
- e.g. cardiac surgery 心脏手术

signature /'sɪgnətʃə/ n. 明显特征, 鲜明特色

- something that is closely related to an event, person, or style
- e.g. Smith's signature singing style 史密斯标志性的演唱风格

phenotype /'fi:nətaɪp/ adj./n. 表型(的), 表现型(的) (基因和环境作用的结合而形成的一组生物特征)

- the set of characteristics of a living thing, resulting from its combination of genes and the effect of its environment

prescribe /prɪ'skraɪb/ v. 开(药); 给...开处方

- to say what medicine or treatment a sick person should have
- e.g. If these don't work I may have to prescribe you something stronger. 如果这些药无效, 我也许得给你开一些药效更强的。

fair game 该受批评的人(事物)

- if someone or something is fair game, it is acceptable, reasonable, or right to criticize them
- e.g. The young star's behavior made her fair game for the tabloid press. 那位年轻明星的行为使她自己成了小报批评的对象。

oversee /,əʊvə'si:/ v. 监管, 监察, 监督

- to be in charge of a group of workers and check that a piece of work is done satisfactorily
- e.g. A team leader was appointed to oversee the project. 任命了一位组长来监管该工程。

anonymity /,ænə'nɪməti/ n. 匿名, 不公开姓名

- when other people do not know who you are or what your name is
- e.g. Every step will be taken to preserve your anonymity. 将采取各种措施确保你的姓名保密。

expiration date 到期日, 失效日期

- the date after which something is not safe to eat or can no longer be used
- e.g. Check the expiration date on your passport. 看一下你的护照什么时候到期。

今日习题

1. 根据英文释义写出文中出现的对应单词

_____ : to move quickly to avoid someone or something

_____ : to do something that is against a law or someone's legal rights

2. 一词多义

Which of the following underlined words is closest in meaning to the one in the sentence "If such steps do work, how much privacy will Americans be willing to give up for a better shot at dodging the virus?" ?

- A. I managed to get some good shots of the carnival.
- B. Shaw took a shot at the goal from the halfway line, but missed.
- C. If Lewis won his next fight, he would be guaranteed a shot at the title.
- D. A sharp pain suddenly shot along his arm.

3. 翻译：根据给定中文回译英文

政府官员和科技公司坚称，他们在抗击冠状病毒方面的合作将不会公开公民的姓名，保护公民自由，并会有一个期限。

习题答案

3. Government officials and tech firms insist that their collaboration in the coronavirus fight will preserve anonymity, protect civil liberties and have an expiration date.

2. C

1. dodge; intringe

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