

**Test 2****(25 points) Translate the following into Thai.**

With health-care placing an ever-larger burden on paychecks, corporate profits, and government resources, figuring out how to manage this cost growth has become the central economic-policy challenge of our time. A growing number of technology enthusiasts believe they have found a way to meet the aging population's medical needs without bankrupting the country. They argue that the next big thing to hit medical care will be new ways of accumulating, processing, and applying data. A range of innovations, from new software to supercomputers, will transform the way we interact with the health-care system, and this transformation will reverberate through the rest of the economy in ways that may be even more revolutionary. These visionaries foresee the application of data as a "disruptive" force, upending health-care in the same way it has upended almost every other part of the economy—changing not just how medicine is practiced but who is practicing it. [One of them went so far as to claim that someday computers and robots would replace four out of five physicians in the U.S.] Bold statements like that are certain to provoke wariness, ridicule, and outrage from certain quarters, who see the role of physicians as more than processing data. Doctors attend at patient's bedsides and counsel families. They also grasp nuance and learn to master uncertainty. Despite medical workers' ferocious defense of their professional turf, all the signs point to the data revolution's ability to change jobs and workflows within the health-care industry.

