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BM 2, Wirtschaft und Dienstleistung, Typ Wirtschaft Aufnahmeprüfung Englisch, 2020

Prüfungsdauer: 30 Minuten

Kand.-Nummer_____

Nicht mit Bleistift schreiben!

Maximal erreichbare Punktzahl 50 Punkte

Reading: TASK 1 _____ Punkte (max. 15)

Writing: TASK 2 _____ Punkte (max. 15)

Use of English: TASKS 3 + 4 _____ Punkte (max. 20)

Total erreichte Punktzahl _____ Punkte

Prüfungsnote

Für die Korrektur:

Für die Kontrolle:

Reading

Facing the Truth

All of us who live in the UK, and all who visit us, have discovered that private companies have been scanning people's faces for some time. We are just as ignorant about what has been happening to our faces when they're scanned by the property developers, shopping centres, museums, conference centres and casinos that have been secretly using facial recognition technology on us. But we can take a good guess.

They may be matching us against police watch lists, maintaining their own watch lists or sharing their watch lists with the police, other companies and other governments. Our faces may even be used to train the machine-learning algorithms practiced by oppressive regimes such as China, which uses facial recognition technology to monitor and control its people.

Sounds far-fetched? If only. The *Financial Times* reported that Microsoft built a training data set of ten million images of nearly 100,000 people and shared it with military researchers and Chinese companies. And NBC News reported that IBM had taken nearly a million online photos from Flickr, a photo-sharing app, and used them to train facial recognition software. The training data sets Microsoft and IBM created were shared widely, even though neither received people's permission before taking their faces. A British company called Facewatch has been using facial recognition software to match people against police watch lists. It has been reported that Facewatch is about to sign data-sharing deals with the British police and is testing its software in a major UK supermarket chain, major events venues and even a prison. The software, which was trained on the faces of people without their knowledge or permission, has already been used in football stadiums, shopping centres and fitness centres in Brazil.

With more than six million cameras in the UK, and 420,000 in London alone, we are being convinced to think that facial recognition technology and any concerns are eased by arguing that "if we have nothing to hide, we have nothing to fear" and that it is worth sacrificing privacy and civil liberties if it helps to catch criminals. This misses the dangers that this technology presents. It does not work as well in the case of people with darker skin – well over half of the population – who are more at risk of being misidentified and having to prove their innocence. This violates the right of liberal democracy – that we are innocent until proved guilty.

Even if facial recognition technology worked to a high degree of accuracy (it will never be 100 per cent), it still transforms us all into possible suspects, whose innocence must be proved by continuously checking us against watch lists. It could scare people off on their rights (e.g. free speech), because people might not want to use their rights if it means they will end up on a watch list. Our biometrics can be stolen, but we cannot reset our face the way we can reset our usernames and passwords. It makes us vulnerable to tyrants, for whom a technology that tracks us without our knowledge offers new possibilities to persecute according to our ethnicity, religion, gender, sexuality, immigration status or political beliefs.

Even as facial recognition technology becomes more common in the UK, it is unclear whether it's legal. What we do know is that our face is not protected under British law, unlike other biometrics such as DNA and fingerprints. The government has failed, since 2012, to update our biometrics protections. Now that the UK's "dirty little secret" has been revealed for all the world to see, the government has run out of excuses. Parliament must protect all our biometrics by law immediately, so that Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty-Four* can remain fiction and not turn into reality.

TASK 1A

Read the text and then decide if the following statements are *True* or *False*. If there is not enough information in the text, choose *Doesn't Say*. The questions follow the order of the text.

T (True), F (False) or DS (Doesn't Say)

Points:		/10	
10. People's faces, as well as their DNA and fingerprints, are protected by the British law.	Т	F	DS
9. Facial recognition is now used less often in the UK.		F	DS
8. Face scans can be changed as easily as usernames and passwords.			DS
7. Over half of the population might falsely be accused of a crime.			DS
6. The numerous cameras in the UK might help to catch criminals.		F	DS
5. Facewatch has already signed deals with the British police.			DS
4. IBM had secretly taken online photos from Flickr.	Т	F	DS
3. Microsoft sold people's data to the military and Chinese companies.			DS
2. Up to now people had little knowledge about their scanned data.		F	DS
1. In the UK people's faces are being scanned through street cameras.		F	DS

Task 1B

Find the words in the text matching the synonyms. The words you need to find follow the order of the text.

1. unaware	
2. allowance	
3. places	
4. risks	
5. instantly	
	Points:/5

[Hier eingeben]

TASK	2
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Writing

"Plastic should be completely banned"

Do you agree? Why? Why not?

Write a short text of about 60 words.

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Points:____/15

TASK 3

Use of English

Read the following text and choose the best letter A, B or C for each space.

Bad News for Bankers

Many people believe stories that the bank is planning to close most of 6) branches in Virginia. 7), the bank has refused to comment on such rumours. Ben Hawk, a spokesman for Monument, warned that 8) some redundancies would be unavoidable, he could give no further details 9)...... September at the earliest.

Union officials are currently involved in talks with the management and are trying to find an acceptable solution for 10).....parties.

1.	A making	B made	C make
2.	A since	B for	C during
3.	A who	B what	C which
4.	A from	B by	C of
5.	A than	B that	C then
6.	A her	B its	C it's
7.	A Although	B Whatever	C However
8.	A although	B unless	C despite
9.	A within	B to	C until
10	. A every	B both	C either

Points:____/10

TASK 4

Complete the second sentence using the word given, so that it has a similar meaning to the first. Use between 2 and 5 words.

Example:

- 0. The Best Western is cheaper than the Hilton. **MORE** The Hilton is <u>more expensive than</u> the Best Western.
- 1. My boss advised me which computer I should buy. GAVE My boss...... choosing a computer. 2. The hotel staff had permission to use the tennis courts on Mondays. ALLOWED The hotel staff tennis on Mondays. 3. Although Tom keeps his room tidy he seldom cleans it. EVER Tom keeps his room tidycleans it. 4. We arrived in London two days ago. **FOR** We two days. 5. "I haven't heard from Maya for a long time," Peter said to me. TOLD Peter not heard from Maya for a long time. 6. The students gave a concert after their exams. WAS A concertstudents after their exams. 7. The teacher said David had cheated. ACCUSED Davidby his teacher. 8. The engine won't start if you don't press both buttons. UNLESS The engine won't startboth buttons. 9. The mother of that boy is a well-known actress. WHOSE That'sa well-known actress. 10. I've never watched such a bad a film. **EVER** This is thewatched.

Points:____/10