Revision Booklet – Grade 10 English-Language and Literature

Task 1 (Criteria A and B to be assessed)

Question 1:

A Prayer in Spring: Robert Frost

Oh, give us pleasure in the flowers to-day;
And give us not to think so far away
As the uncertain harvest; keep us here
All simply in the springing of the year.

Oh, give us pleasure in the orchard white,
Like nothing else by day, like ghosts by night;
And make us happy in the happy bees,
The swarm dilating round the perfect trees.

And make us happy in the darting bird
That suddenly above the bees is heard,
The meteor that thrusts in with needle bill,
And off a blossom in mid air stands still.

For this is love and nothing else is love,
The which it is reserved for God above
To sanctify to what far ends He will,
But which it only needs that we fulfil.

Answer the following questions: (Long answer type)

a) Comment on the central themes of the poem?

b) Analyse the tone and mood of the poem. Justify your opinion with suitable textual references.

c) Identify a global context that is suitable to the text above. Justify your opinion with specific references to the text above.

d) Comment on the employment of literary devices in the poem and the effect these have on the audience.

Question 2

Read the passage given below and answer the questions/complete the sentences that follow:

Sniffer dog Tucker uses his nose to help researchers find out why the killer whale population off the northwest coast of the United States is on the decline. He searches for whale faeces floating on the surface of the water, which are then collected for examination. He is one of the elite team of detection dogs used by scientists, studying a number of species including white whales and killer whales.

Conservation of canines are fast becoming indispensable tools for biologists according to Aimee Hurt, associate director and co-founder of Working Dogs for Conservation, based in Three Forks, Montana.

Over the last few years, though, so many new conservation dog projects have sprung up that Hurt can no longer keep track of them alL Her organization's dogs and their handlers are fully booked to assist field researchers since 2012.

"Dogs have such a phenomenal sense of smell", explained Sam Wasser, director of the Center for Conservation biology at the University of Washington in Seattle. He has been working with scat-detection dogs since 1999.

Scientists have been using Conservation Canines in their research since 1999. These dogs have enabled them to non-invasively access a vast amount of genetic and physiological information which is used to tackle conservation problems around the world. Such information has proved vital for determining the causes and consequences of human disturbances on wildlife as well as the actions needed to mitigate such impacts.

The ideal detection dog is extremely energetic with an excessive play drive. These dogs will happily work all day long, motivated by the expectation of a ball game as a reward for

sample detection. The obsessive, high energy personalities of detection dogs also make it difficult to maintain them as pets. As a result, they frequently find themselves abandoned at animal shelters, facing euthanasia. The programme rescues these dogs and offers them a satisfying career in conservation research.

Short Questions :

A) Why are the dogs considered to be special? 1 mark

B) What are the traits of an ideal detection dog? 2 mark

C) What kind of a career do these dogs find themselves in? 1 mark

D) What does the word " euthanasia" mean? 1 mark

E) Why are these dogs not ideal as pets? 1 mark

Critical Thinking Question :

Identify the Global Context you think will be most suitable for the passage given above. Justify your opinion with relevant textual references.

Question 3 :

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE, BIG DATA, CYBER SECURITY

The Cyber Security Battlefield

AI Technology Offers Both Opportunities and Threats

- ROBERT FAY
- WALLACE TRENHOLM

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rtificial intelligence (AI) is truly a revolutionary feat of computer science, set to become a core component of all modern software over the coming years and decades.

This presents a threat but also an opportunity. AI will be deployed to augment both defensive and offensive cyber operations. Additionally, new means of cyber attack will be invented to take advantage of the particular weaknesses of AI technology. Finally, the importance of data will be amplified by AI's appetite for large amounts of training data, redefining how we must think about data protection. Prudent governance at the global level will be essential to ensure that this era-defining technology will bring about broadly shared safety and prosperity.

AI and Big Data

In general terms, AI refers to computational tools that are able to substitute for human intelligence in the performance of certain tasks. This technology is currently advancing at a breakneck pace, much like the exponential growth experienced by database technology in the late twentieth century. Databases have grown to become the core infrastructure that drives enterprise-level software. Similarly, most of the new value added from software over the coming decades is expected to be driven, at least in part, by AI.

Within the last decade, databases have evolved significantly in order to handle the new phenomenon dubbed "big data." This refers to the unprecedented size and global scale of modern data sets, largely gathered from the computer systems that have come to mediate nearly every aspect of daily life. For instance, YouTube receives over 400 hours of video content each minute (Brouwer 2015).

For instance, researchers have trained computer models to identify an individual's personality traits more accurately than their friends based exclusively on what Facebook posts they had liked.

Big data and AI have a special relationship. Recent breakthroughs in AI development stem mostly from "machine learning." Instead of dictating a static set of directions for an AI to follow, this technique trains AI by using large data sets. For example, AI chatbots can be trained on data sets containing text recordings of human conversation collected from messenger apps to learn how to understand what humans say, and to

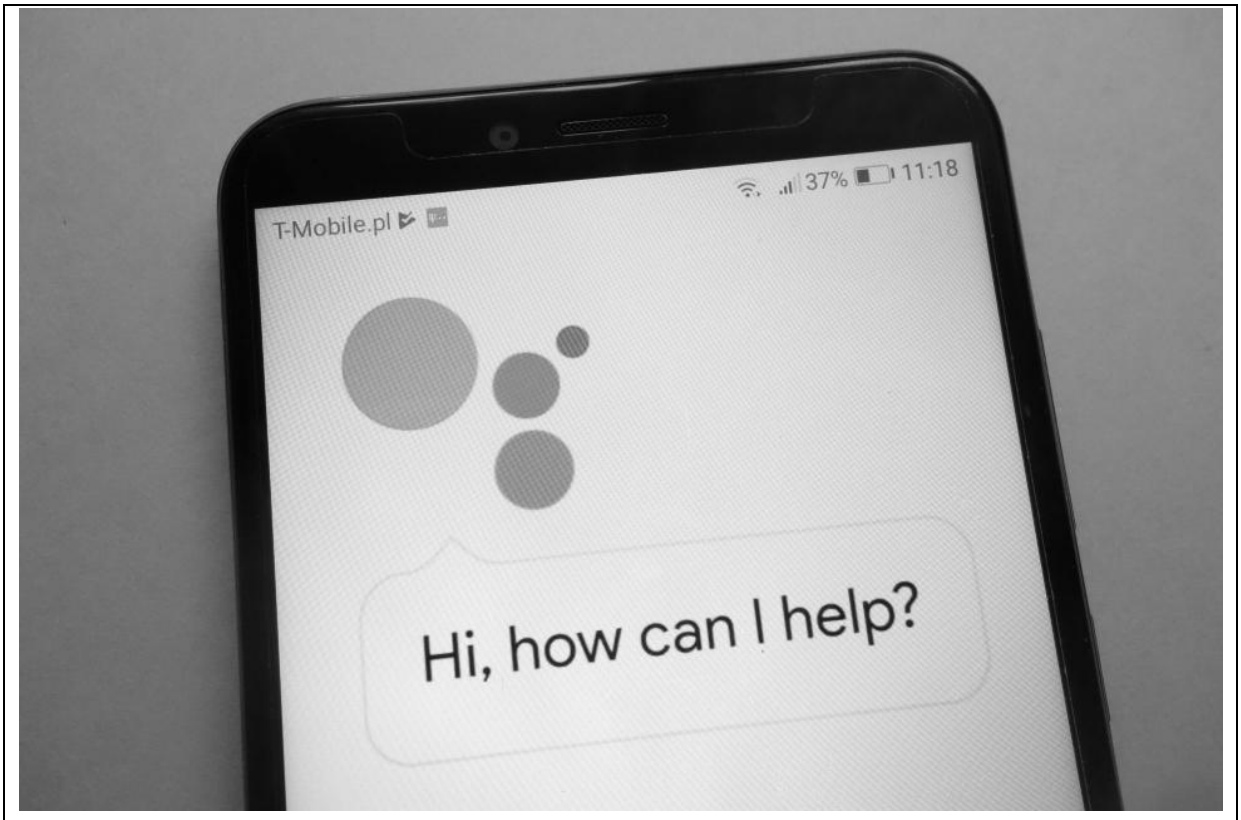
come up with appropriate responses (Pandey 2018). One could say that big data is the raw material that fuels AI algorithms and models.

AI and Cyber Security

Hardly a day passes without a news story about a high-profile data breach or a cyber attack costing millions of dollars in damages. Cyber losses are difficult to estimate, but the International Monetary Fund places them in the range of US$100–$250 billion annually for the global financial sector (Lagarde 2012). Furthermore, with the ever-growing pervasiveness of computers, mobile devices, servers and smart devices, the aggregate threat exposure grows each day. While the business and policy communities are still struggling to wrap their heads around the cyber realm's newfound importance, the application of AI to cyber security is heralding even greater changes.

One of the essential purposes of AI is to automate tasks that previously would have required human intelligence. Cutting down on the labour resources an organization must employ to complete a project, or the time an individual must devote to routine tasks, enables tremendous gains in efficiency. For instance, chatbots can be used to field customer service questions, and medical assistant AI can be used to diagnose diseases based on patients' symptoms.

In a simplified model of how AI could be applied to cyber defence, log lines of recorded activity from servers and network components can be labelled as "hostile" or "non-hostile," and an AI system can be trained using this data set to classify future observations into one of those two classes. The system can then act as an automated sentinel, singling out unusual observations from the vast background noise of normal activity.



Automating tasks that previously would have required human intelligence, such as using chatbots to field customer service questions, is one of the essential purposes of AI, and enables tremendous gains in efficiency for organizations. (Photo: Piotr Swat / Shutterstock.com)

Perhaps the most effective weapon in a hacker's arsenal is "spear phishing" — using personal information gathered about an intended target to send them an individually tailored message. An email seemingly written by a friend, or a link related to the target's hobbies, has a high chance of avoiding suspicion. This method is currently quite labour intensive, requiring the would-be hacker to manually conduct detailed research on each of their intended targets. However, an AI similar to chatbots could be used to automatically construct personalized messages for large numbers of people using data obtained from their browsing history, emails and tweets (Brundage et al. 2018, 18). In this way, a hostile actor could use AI to dramatically scale up their offensive operations.

AI can also be used to automate the search for security flaws in software, such as "zero-day vulnerabilities." This can be done with either lawful or criminal intent. Software designers could use AI to test for holes in their product's security, just as criminals search for undiscovered exploits in operating systems.
AI will not only augment existing strategies for offence and defence, but also open new fronts in the battle for cyber security as malicious actors seek ways to

exploit the technology's particular weaknesses (ibid., 17). One novel avenue of attack that hostile actors may use is "data poisoning." Since AI uses data to learn, hostile actors could tamper with the data set used to train the AI in order to make it do as they please. "Adversarial examples" could provide another new form of attack. Analogous to optical illusions, adversarial examples consist of modifying an AI's input data in a way that would likely be undetectable to a human, but is calculated to cause the AI to misclassify the input in a certain way. In one widely speculated scenario, a stop sign could be subtly altered to make the AI system controlling an autonomous car misidentify it as a yield sign, with potentially deadly results (Geng and Veerapaneni 2018).

The New Value of Data

AI technology will alter the cyber security environment in yet another way as its hunger for data changes what kind of information constitutes a useful asset, transforming troves of information that would not previously have been of interest into tempting targets for hostile actors.

While some cyber attacks aim solely to disrupt, inflict damage or wreak havoc, many intend to capture strategic assets such as intellectual property. Increasingly, aggressors in cyberspace are playing a long-term game, looking to acquire data for purposes yet unknown. The ability of AI systems to make use of even innocuous data is giving rise to the tactic of "data hoovering" — harvesting whatever information one can and storing it for future strategic use, even if that use is not well defined at present.

A recent report from *The New York Times* illustrates an example of this strategy in action (Sanger et al. 2018). The report notes that the Chinese government has been implicated in the theft of personal data from more than 500 million customers of the Marriott hotel chain. Although commonly the chief concern regarding data breaches is the potential misuse of financial information, in this case the information could be used to track down suspected spies by examining travel habits, or to track and detain individuals to use them as bargaining chips in other matters.

Data and AI connect, unify and unlock both intangible and tangible assets; they shouldn't be thought of as distinct. Quantity of data is becoming a key factor to success in business, national security and even, as the Cambridge Analytica scandal shows, politics. The Marriott incident shows that relatively ordinary information can now provide a strategic asset in the fields of intelligence and national defence, as AI can wring useful insights out of seemingly disparate sources of information.

Therefore, this sort of bulk data will likely become a more common target for actors operating in this domain.

According to a report, the Chinese government has been implicated in the theft of personal data from over 500 million customers of the Marriott hotel chain using the tactic of data hoovering. (Photo: TK Kurikawa / Shutterstock.com)

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Analyse the text above keeping the BIG FIVE in mind. Also relate it to a relevant Global Context and justify your opinion with relevant information from the text.

Question 4

Analyse the following text keeping in mind

a) The Global Context
b) Camera movements: Shots and Angles
c) Background music
d) Narrative Technique

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=L72G8TLtTCk

Question 5

Analyse the following text keeping in mind

a) The Global Context
b) The format of the text
c) The theme and content
d) The use of humour
e) Diction and tone

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qo3rCzl_JB4

Question 6

'I Am Malala': Excerpt of the Prologue

The ride to school was quick, just five minutes up the road and along the river. I arrived on time, and exam day passed as it always did. The chaos of Mingora city surrounded us with its honking horns and factory noises while we worked silently, bent over our papers in hushed concentration.

By day's end I was tired but happy; I knew I'd done well on my test. "Let's stay on for the second trip," said Moniba, my best friend. "That way we can chat a little longer." We always liked to stay on for the late pickup.

For days I'd had a strange, gnawing feeling that something bad was going to happen. One night I'd found myself wondering about death. What is being dead really like? I wanted to know. I was alone in my room, so I turned toward Mecca and asked God. "What happens when you die?" I said. "How would it feel?"

If I died, I wanted to be able to tell people what it felt like. "Malala, you silly girl," I said to myself then, "you'd be dead and you couldn't tell people what it was like."

Before I went to bed, I asked God for one more thing. Can I die a little bit and come back, so I can tell people about it?

But the next day had dawned bright and sunny, and so had the next one and the one after that. And now I knew I'd done well on my exam. Whatever cloud had been hanging over my head had begun to clear away. So Moniba and I did what we always did: We had a good gossip. What face cream was she using? Had one of the male teachers gone for a baldness cure? And, now that the first exam was over, how difficult would the next one be?

When our bus was called, we ran down the steps. As usual, Moniba and the other girls covered their heads and faces before we stepped outside the gate and got into the waiting dyna, the white truck that was our Khushal School "bus." And, as usual, our driver was ready with a magic trick to amuse us. That day, he made a pebble disappear. No matter how hard we tried, we couldn't figure out his secret.

We piled inside, twenty girls and two teachers crammed into the three rows of benches stretching down the length of the dyna. It was hot and sticky, and there were no windows, just a yellowed plastic sheet that flapped against the side as we bounced along Mingora's crowded rush-hour streets.

Haji Baba Road was a jumble of brightly colored rickshaws,women in flowing robes, men on scooters, honking and zigzagging through the traffic. We passed a shopkeeper butchering

chickens. A boy selling ice-cream cones. A billboard for Dr. Humayun's Hair Transplant Institute. Moniba and I were deep in conversation. I had many friends, but she was the friend of my heart, the one with whom I shared everything. That day, when we were talking about who would get the highest marks this term, one of the other girls started a song, and the rest of us joined in.

Just after we passed the Little Giants snack factory and the bend in the road not more than three minutes from my house, the van slowed to a halt. It was oddly quiet outside. "It's so calm today," I said to Moniba. "Where are all the people?"

I don't remember anything after that, but here's the story that's been told to me: Two young men in white robes stepped in front of our truck.

"Is this the Khushal School bus?" one of them asked.

The driver laughed. The name of the school was painted in black letters on the side.

The other young man jumped onto the tailboard and leaned into the back, where we were all sitting.

"Who is Malala?" he asked.

No one said a word, but a few girls looked in my direction.

He raised his arm and pointed at me. Some of the girls screamed, and I squeezed Moniba's hand.

Who is Malala? I am Malala, and this is my story.

Analyse the text above keeping in mind

a) The text type
b) Content and theme
c) Tone and Mood
d) Structure
e) Narrative technique

TASK 2 (Criteria B, C, D to be assessed)

Question 1

Create a monologue based on **any one** of the pictures below. Your monologue must convey the character's tone, facial expressions/ gestures in the image. (minimum number of words, 250)

Image 1

Or

Image 2

Question 2

Write a descriptive passage on any one of the following prompts (350 words)

Image 1

Or

Image 2

Question 3

Write a narrative passage based on any one of the following prompts (350 words)

Image 1

Or

Image 2

Question 4

Write a diary entry based on the following prompt. (350 words)

Image 1

Or

Image 2

Question 5

Keeping the following prompt in mind write the beginning of a short story. Your story must have an exposition, a rising action and the introduction of a conflict. You must also pay attention to character development. (350 words)

Task 3 (Criteria C and D to be assessed)

Question 1

Elaborate any literary work you have examined in the course of your MYP studies that touches upon the following topics: (350 words)

utopias, dystopias, survival.

In your answer, you must discuss the genre of the text, its context and impact on the audience.

You must make a direct link to the global context Globalisation and Sustainability, with a focus on human and natural landscapes and resources.

Question 2

Create a persuasive speech on the impact of dams on the environment. You must focus on the Global Context – Globalisation and Sustainability and the exploration relevant to your speech. (350 words)

Question 3

Write a letter to your nanny (belonging to another nationality) thanking her for the early grooming into another culture and perspective that you have immensely profited from. Base your content on the Global Context : Personal and Cultural Expressions/ Identity and Relationships. (350 words)