

Navn:	Fag:
Skole:	Dato:
Eksamensnummer:	side 1 af 6

Assignment 1

Omskriv nedenstående tekst fra præteritum (datid) til præsens (nutid). Marker verballedene i din besvarelse.

Eksempe I knew how many cigarettes...
I: I **know** how many cigarettes...

I knew how many cigarettes I smoked each day, and I knew how little I ran except when chasing a soccer ball now and then if a game came up, and I knew that there was little chance of catching it and [...] it angered me to know that a dog might outdo me, and so I resolved that it would not. We ran. It surged ahead. I followed along the narrows of central Lima, beneath her ragged and decaying balconies, past her boarded buildings, her cloistered doorways, her shadows. I wanted the mutt dead. I ran with cruelty in my chest, like a drug pushing me faster, and then my leg buckled and I sputtered to a stop. I was blocks away from the plaza, in the grassy median of a broad, silent avenue lined with anemic palm trees, dizzy, lungs gasping for air.

"lima, peru, july 28, 1979" by Daniel Alarcón , from *War by Candlelight*, Harper Perennial, 2006, pp.78-79

Din tekst

I know how many cigarettes i smoke each deay, and I know how little I run except when chasing a soccer ball now and then and then if a game comes up, and I know that there is little chance of catching it and [...] it angers me to run. It surges ahead. I follow aling the narrows of central Lima, beneath her ragged and decaying balconies, past her boarded buildings, her cloistered doorways, her shadows. I want the mutt dead. I run with cruelty in my chest, like a drug pushing me faster, and then my leg buckles and I sputter to a stop. I am blocks away from the plaza, in the grassy median of a broad, silent avenue lined with anemic palm trees, dizzy, lungs gasping of air.

Navn:	Fag:
Skole:	Dato:
Eksamensnummer:	side 2 af 6

Assignment 2

Find i lydklippet fra podcasten to substantiver (navneord), to verber (udsagnsord), to adjektiver (tillægsord), to adverbier (biord), to pronomener (stedord) og to præpositioner (forholdsord).

Angiv ordene i tabellen nedenfor.

Bemærk, at du skal afspille klippet under Assignment 2 i opgaven.

Ordklasse	1. ord	2. ord
Substantiv	podcast	documentary
Verbum	took	started
Adjektiv	paranomal	accidental
Adverbium	several	originally
Pronomen	they	their
Præposition	in	on

Navn:	Fag:
Skole:	Dato:
Eksamensnummer:	side 3 af 6

Assignment 3

Omskriv sætningerne til enten et spørgsmål eller en nægtelse.

Eksempel: Facial recognition is now rampant. (spørgsmål)

Svar: Is facial recognition now rampant?

Eksempel: But we can take a good guess. (nægtelse)

Svar: But we cannot take a good guess.

1. The implications for our freedom are chilling. (nægtelse)
2. A British company called Facewatch has been using its facial recognition. (spørgsmål)
3. It makes us vulnerable to tyrants. (nægtelse)
4. This violates a core tenet of living in a liberal democracy. (spørgsmål)

Uddrag fra: "Facial recognition is now rampant. The implications for our freedom are chilling"

Din tekst

1. The implications for our freedom aren't chilling.
2. Is a British company called Facewatch been using its facial recognition?
3. It doesn't make us vulnerable to tyrants.
4. Does this violate a core tenet of living in a liberal democracy?

Navn:	Fag:
Skole:	Dato:
Eksamensnummer:	side 4 af 6

Assignment 4

Skriv en sammenhængende tekst om billedet på 75 til 125 ord.

Skriv din tekst i nutid og anvend tre forskellige relative pronomener (henførende stedord).

Du skal markere dine tre relative pronomener i din tekst.

Din tekst

In a field there's approximately two dozen people, **who** are carrying a gorilla. The gorilla is tied to poles and rafters, **which** are carried by the people in the field. The people that are in the background, aren't helping the people in the front, **whomst** attention is on carrying the gorilla. The field is covered in some sort of crop, probably a type of grain. The people are carrying the gorilla to the right of the screen and they probably came from the right in the background.

Assignment 5

The breach of privacy

Every year, a new emerging technology questions the morality of authorities' free use.

Recently the Financial Times revealed information that facial recognition along with other types of data processing is being used in the security cameras surveilling the King's Cross area in London. The mayor of London canvassed Argent, the company responsible for the surveillance, if the use of this recognition technology in this way is legal. Facial recognition has a lot of benefits but if the technology reaches the wrong hands it could be used maliciously. How can we prevent authorities' malicious use of facial recognition, to protect the individuals privacy?

Navn:	Fag:
Skole:	Dato:
Eksamensnummer:	side 5 af 6

The collection of personal data such as the data used in facial recognition and its distribution has become more prevalent in recent times. "This year the FT also reported that Microsoft built a training dataset of 10 million faces taken from 100,000 people and shared it with military researchers and Chinese companies, (...)"^[1]. Millions of people are getting their data harvested and normal people have no idea that this is happening and that their data gets shared with all sorts of corporations and governments.

The use of facial recognition software will never be 100% accurate, which carries a risk that an overreliance on said software will cause people to be considered guilty based on a software error, rather than any proper evidence, and due to AI recognition models usually being trained on predominately white people, it's an even lower base of accuracy for people of other races, which can lead to a prejudice if governments base their judicial system off of facial recognition.

"With more than 6m CCTV cameras in the UK, and 420,000 in London, we are primed to think that facial recognition technology is like CCTV and any concerns are soothed by arguing that "if we have nothing to hide, we have nothing to fear" and that it's worth sacrificing privacy and civil liberties if it helps to catch criminals. This misses the dangers that this technology poses. It does not work as well on people with darker skins, women and children – well over half the population – who are at risk of being misidentified and having to prove their innocence. This violates a core tenet of living in a liberal democracy – that we are innocent until proved guilty." ^[2]

But is facial detection only bad? An obvious argument for facial detection for governments is in the fight of crime. When fighting crime, facial detection techniques and models can be a helpful forensics tool. In China they use facial detection in many public places, such as the roads and streets. Here they aid in catching people violating traffic laws and other misbehavior. Such tools could help make a society safer and with less crime and lesser need of violent police forces. Therefore it can be both cheaper and better for the general public to allow the use of facial detection for governments.

Another controversial technology is the brain control interface or in short BCI.

This BCI technology, can be an advancement for medical technology,

Navn:	Fag:
Skole:	Dato:
Eksamensnummer:	side 6 af 6

for humanity that could essentially help many amputated people regain their human motor functions again.

It would seem kinda odd why we would not utilize this technology in the masses.

There is a good reason why the BCI technology is not as widely use in physiotherapy, and it is because it can be used to cause serious breach of privacy, this is a major reason why BCI technology is heavily regulated and kept away from the medical industry.

This facial recognition technology should be used transparently by the companies. And the breach of privacy should be kept to a reasonable minimum.

Sources:

“Facial recognition is now rampant. The implications for our freedom are chilling”, line 17.

“Facial recognition is now rampant. The implications for our freedom are chilling”, line 35.