COLÉGIO PASTOR DOHMS – UNIDADE HIGIENÓPOLIS
ENSINO MÉDIO - ENGLISH

Dohms
Colégio desde 1931 ®

Name: _____ Group: _____
Teacher: _____ Date: ____/____/_____

READING

1 **Read the article and check (✓) A, B, or C.**

Face recognition

We now upload over four billion photos a month onto *Facebook*, and anyone who uses the site is familiar with the idea of face recognition software, which can tell you who is (or might be) in your photo.

Face recognition is being used in many different areas, especially to help the police identify criminals. Computers are not able to read faces like humans can, but they can be trained to compare a face with a photo that is stored in a database. They do this by noting certain features, or, for example, measuring the distance between the eyes. A "smart" surveillance system – cameras which record our movements in public spaces – has now been developed by a Japanese company which can look through 36 million faces in one second to find a matching one. Many people say they feel safer if there are cameras to protect them in public places, but others are not comfortable with the fact that so many images of us are stored in a database.

The technology is not yet perfect (people who have had plastic surgery can especially confuse the system!), but it is now often preferred to other forms of conventional identification. This is partly because it can be used without us knowing. Face recognition is being improved all the time. Other new technology has been designed which can predict how a face might look as it gets older or which can fill in missing parts of an image. It can even identify someone from video taken in very low light.

In the future, face recognition might also inspire many more good business ideas. There is already an app for smartphones to tell how many people are at a club, and the ratio of men to women. Sony has also designed a camera that waits for you to smile before it takes a picture.

Finally, facial recognition doesn't just recognize humans now – tests have been carried out which show that individual chimpanzees can be recognized, a development that could be used to protect wildlife in the future.

Example: *Facebook* uses face recognition _____ .
   A to identify people in our photos ☑   B to tell us who our friends are ☐
   C to tell us who our family are ☐

1 _____ photos are uploaded onto Facebook every month.

   A 36 million ☐   B More than four billion ☐   C Fewer than four billion ☐

2 Computers are able to _____ .

   A record the differences between two images ☐   B recognize faces like people can ☐

   C measure the distance between two people ☐

3 It takes _____ one second to search 36 million images.

   A the police ☐   B a computer ☐   C a surveillance system ☐

4 Many people like surveillance systems in public places because _____ .

   A they can recognize criminals ☐   B they feel safer ☐   C they like being filmed ☐

5 Face recognition technology _____ .

 A occasionally makes mistakes ☐ B is likely to make mistakes ☐

 C is 100 percent accurate ☐

6 Other technology has been designed to show _____ .

 A how we can improve ourselves ☐ B how we can predict the future ☐

 C how we might look when we're older ☐

7 A smartphone app can tell _____ in a club.

 A how much people spend ☐ B the number of men and women ☐

 C us how to save time ☐

8 A new camera doesn't take a photo until people _____ .

 A smile ☐ B stand still ☐ C look natural ☐

9 Facial recognition _____ animals in the future.

 A can definitely help ☐ B may be able to help ☐ C is unlikely to help animals ☐

2 Complete the dialogues with *must*, *can't*, or *might*.

Example: They *must* be out. Nobody is answering the phone.

1 **A** "He _____ be French with a name like Luc."

 B "Yes, he sounds French, too."

2 **A** "You're getting engaged to Elena? You _____ be serious!"

 B "No, really, I am!"

3 **A** "I thought you _____ like to borrow my *Avengers Assemble* DVD."

 B "Oh great, thanks. I didn't get to see it in the theater."

4 **A** "I think Jill and Alan are away in Italy this week."

 B "They _____ be. I've just seen Jill in town."

5 **A** "Is Steven in his office?"

 B "I don't know. He _____ be in a meeting. I'll just go and check."

6 **A** "I finally passed my driving test!"

 B "Congratulations! You _____ be very pleased."

7 **A** "I've just run 13 miles. I'm training for a marathon."

 B "Really? You _____ be exhausted."

8 **A** "Look, Diana's left her bag here."

 B "It _____ be Diana's – her bag is brown."

VOCABULARY

2 Complete the sentences with nouns and verbs related to the body.

Example: She has a very long **n**_eck_.

1 I've got very long **f**_____, which makes playing the piano easier.

2 If you hold your nose, you can't **t**_____ much of the food you eat.

3 It was so noisy I had to put my hands over my **e**_____.

4 I'm scared of dogs because my neighbor's dog **b**_____ me when I was young.

5   Can you hear me? If you can, just **n**_____ your head.

6 The **b**_____ stores urine.

7 Jackie! Stop **st**_____ at that man at the next table! It's very rude!

8 **K**_____ make urine from waste products and excess water found in your blood.

9 We **cl**_____ for so long at the end of the concert that my hands hurt.

10 I can't sing, but I like to **wh**_____ tunes while I'm painting.

LISTENING

3 Listen to a radio program about the history of beauty. Check the three periods in history that the guest talks about.

( ) Ancient Greece   ( ) The Middle ages

( ) The Egyptians   ( ) The Romans

( ) The seventeenth century   ( ) The nineteenth century

4 Listen again and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

( ) Women and men wore makeup in ancient Egypt.

( ) The Egyptians only wore black and white makeup.

( ) Egyptian men wore makeup to protect their skin from the sun.

( ) The Greeks thought that brown hair was the most beautiful.

( ) Greek women used a substance that was dangerous in their makeup.

( ) Beauty was very important to Roman people.

( ) Roman women put their makeup on themselves.