* English Exam*
KEYS

Are China's ambitions to "lead the world" in artificial intelligence (AI) by 2030 credible? China's rapid emergence as an AI powerhouse is often hyped and sensationalised, variously provoking alarm and enthusiasm that can sometimes overshadow the reality of real progress. At the same time, critical challenges remain in China's quest to become "the world's premier AI innovation centre" and build up an AI industry of about $150 billion in the process. In China's "rise" in AI, the active efforts of private enterprises have predated more recent policy support. However, since the State Council released the New Generation AI Development Plan in July 2017, there have been a number of indicators that its implementation is advancing throughout all levels of government. Although the future trajectory of its AI revolution remains to be seen, China is rapidly building momentum to harness the power of state support and the dynamism of private enterprises in a new model of innovation.

The initial impetus for the development of a national AI strategy may very well have come from the private sector, which has pioneered China's AI revolution to date. Baidu, in particular, has actively pursued an "AI first" agenda since launching the Institute for Deep Learning in 2013 and then establishing the Silicon Valley AI Lab in 2014. Perhaps of note, in 2015, Robin Li (Li Yanhong), Baidu's CEO, in his capacity as a delegate to the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, proposed the creation of a "China Brain" Plan that would devote extensive state investment to AI, even welcoming military funding for such an initiative. In particular, Li called for the government to "support capable companies in building an open platform offering AI-related basic resources and public services." Coincidentally (or perhaps not), the plan that has since emerged does resemble his initial proposal, and major tech companies like Baidu, Alibaba, and Tencent ("BAT") may have been quite actively involved in advising its formulation.

The decision to develop this AI plan appears to have been catalyzed in part by AlphaGo's triumph over Go world champion Lee Sedol in March 2016, which has been characterized as a "Sputnik moment" for China. This feat occurred at least a decade earlier than experts had anticipated AI could master Go, given the game's complexity. Such a notable advance highlighted the sophistication of U.S. and Western AI, whereas by contrast Chinese AI had achieved fewer cutting edge advances at that. Against the backdrop of the U.S. AI plans and strategies released in mid- and late- 2016 under the Obama administration, AlphaGo was seen as another indication of the U.S. advancement disruptive technologies that could place China at a disadvantage. The cultural resonance of the game of Go may also account for the intense interest and attention that this event seems to have received from Chinese leaders. As of July 2016, central authorities had formally approved the drafting of a new AI plan, building upon prior research on AI strategy led by Chinese Academy of Engineering academician and AI expert Pan Yunhe.

The plan has acted as an impetus for new energy and motion across China's science and technology bureaucracies over the six or so months since its release. For instance, in August 2017, the National Natural Science Foundation of China released Guidelines on AI Basic Research Urgent Management Projects, identifying a series of research priorities to receive millions in new funding, including new brain-inspired computing architectures and methods and man-machine cooperative hybrid intelligence. In October 2017, the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) has Bankersadda.com English Language Quiz for SBI PO Prelims 2020 Adda247.com announced a parallel AI Innovation and

words from the box. 3 pts (0.25)

Development Megaproject, highlighting priorities that included advances in deep learning AI chips and highly reliable intelligent unmanned systems and service robots.

I Reading comprehension

1 Read the text and then circle the right answer. 4 pts (0.5)

Q1. How is the emergence of Artificial Intelligence (AI) gaining interest and support?
(a) China wants to become the super power in science and technology.
(b) Private enterprises are strengthening its progress.
(c) Government is showing its concern for advancement in its implementation.
(d) Both (b) and (c)
(e) All are correct.

Q2. "China Brain" plan has been proposed to
(a) make it available for trade.
(b) establish it throughout the world
(c) make the young brains involve in AI
(d) formulate the AI related resources
(e) All of the above

Q3. According to the passage, what does the phrase "sputnik moment for china" signify?
(a) It denotes the victory of machine over man.
(b) It signifies the support from U.S towards developing the AI
(c) It signifies the approval of developing the AI plan.
(d) China's achievement in AI is far less than that of U.S.
(e) It represents the achievement of AlphaGo over Go world champion.

Q4. How is it correct to say that the last few months exhibit significant advancement of AI?
(I) Many guidelines have been issued regarding AI basic research projects.
(II) Many new AI projects have received funding, with a focus on AI chips, cloud services, and open source platforms.
(III) Brain-inspired computing architectures and methods and man-machine cooperative hybrid intelligence are given priorities.
(a) Only (I) is correct
(b) Only (II) is correct
(c) Both (I) and (II) are correct
(d) Both (II) and (III) are correct
(e) All are correct

Q5. Which of the following sentences is not true in the context of the passage?
(a) Lee Sedol is the world champion of the game Go.
(b) Major Tech countries are least interested in developing AI plan.
(c) Public and Private enterprises have been supporting the development of AI plan.
(d) AlphaGo is an advanced AI program of China.
(e) All are correct

Q6. Find in the text a word that is similar in meaning to: publicised = hyped
Q7. Find in the text a word that is similar in meaning to: established = pioneered

Q8. Find in the text a word that is opposite in meaning to: underuse ≠ harness

words from the box. 3 pts (0.25)

Q9. Could China overtake the United States in AI development? Give your opinion. 2 pts

Students' answers

II Language structure

1 Match a word from box A with a word from box B to form compounds and fill in the gaps in the following passage. 3 pts (0.5)

A

two	machine	malicious	realistic	fraud	freely

B

accessible	based	appearing	actors	fold	learning

2 Use the following sentences to form parallel increase constructions. 3 pts(0.5)

1 As / because the students study a lot for their exams, their scores will be high.

The more the students study, the higher their scores will be.

2 As / because the data an algorithm sees is much labelled, it becomes good at the task it performs.

The more labelled the data an algorithm sees, the better it becomes at the task it performs.

3 As/because the bandwidth is low, the computer is slow in downloading information from the Internet.

The lower the bandwidth is, the slower the computer is in downloading information from the Internet.

4 As/ because AI becomes advanced, it takes over a lot of human jobs.

The more advanced AI becomes, the more human jobs it takes over.

5As/ because there are few security flaws, your system is well protected.

The fewer security flaws there are, the better protected your system.

6 As/ because the work is much interesting and relevant for students, they will likely complete their assignments and learn.

The more interesting and reliable the work is for students, the more likely they will complete their assignments and learn.

3 Complete the following passage about" The use of AI in cyber security" with

evolve	training	detect	defences	patch	scanning	traffic
breaches	protection	vulnerabilities	critical	predict		

Artificial Intelligence has become a **critical** 1 tool in the context of cyber security.

As digital transformation increases rapidly, so does the number and sophistication of data

breaches 2 . AI can be powerful tool in protecting against cyberattacks.

More than half of organisations use AI mainly to **detect** cyber threats. This is

words from the box. 3 pts (0.25)

due to the unique capabilities of AI to identify irregular **traffic** 4 through machine learning or deep learning.

A considerable number of organisations use AI to **predict** 5 cyber threat. This is done by **scanning** 6 through data and making prediction based on system's 7 **training** .

They can also use the technology to identify critical **vulnerabilities** 8 , automatically identify their assets and network topology, and continuously improve the network 9 **defences** against any potential cyberattacks.

The AI forms of responding to cyber threat **evolve** 10 continuously. Organisations can now use AI to detect attacks and stop them at the same time. They can automate the creation of a virtual **patch**11 for a detected threat or develop new 12 mechanisms in real time.

WRITING : 5 pts

words from the box. 3 pts (0.25)