Topic: Rhetorical Patterns
Reading: Computers That See You and Keep Watch Over You

Instructions: Choose option that illustrates the dominant rhetorical pattern of the following excerpts. Use the indicated paragraph and lines.

1. "Some officers played the role of prisoners, acting like gang members and stirring up trouble, including a mock riot. The latest in prison gear got a workout—body armor, shields, riot helmets, smoke bombs, gas masks. And, at this year's drill, computers that could see the action. (Paragraph I, lines 2 to 5)
   a. Definition
   b. Description
   c. Time order
   d. Method Process

2. "When two groups of inmates moved toward each other, the experimental computer system sent an alert—a text message—to corrections officers that warned of a potential incident and gave the location" (Paragraph II, lines 3 to 5)
   a. Time order
   b. Hypothesis
   c. Cause/effect
   d. Method Process

3. "The computers cannot do anything more than officers who constantly watch surveillance monitors under ideal conditions. But in practice, officers are often distracted. When shifts change, an observation that is worth passing along may be forgotten. But machines do not blink or forget. They are tireless assistants." (Paragraph III)
   a. Time order
   b. Description
   c. Cause/effect
   d. Comparison/contrast

4. "A computer-vision system can watch a hospital room and remind doctors and nurses…subway platforms, office complexes and stadiums." (Paragraph V)
   a. Description
   b. Time order
   c. Hypothesis
   d. Problem/solution

5. "With this technological evolution, scientists predict, people will increasingly be surrounded by machines that can not only see but also reason about what they are seeing, in their own limited way. The uses, noted Frances Scott, an expert in surveillance technologies at the National Institute of Justice , the Justice Department's research agency, could allow the authorities to spot a terrorist, identify a lost child or locate an Alzheimer's patient who has wandered off." (Paragraph VIII, lines 1 to 6)
   a. Hypothesis
   b. Cause/effect
   c. Problem/solution
   d. Comparison/contrast

6. "A user puts a name to a face, and the service finds matches in other photographs. It is a popular tool for finding and organizing pictures." (Paragraph X, lines 4 to 5)

a. Definition
b. Argument
c. Cause/effect
d. Mechanism description

7. “A nurse walks into a hospital room while scanning a clipboard. She greets the patient and washes her hands. She checks and records his heart rate and blood pressure, adjusts the intravenous drip, turns him over to look for bed sores, then heads for the door but does not wash her hands again, as protocol requires. ‘Pardon the interruption,’ declares a recorded women’s voice, with a slight British accent. ‘Please wash your hands.’” (Paragraph XII)

a. Time order
b. Hypothesis
c. Method/purpose
d. Comparison/Contrast

8. “Daniel J. McDuff, a graduate student, stood in front of a mirror at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology’s Media Lab. After 20 seconds or so, a figure — 65, the number of times his heart was beating per minute — appeared at the mirror’s bottom.” (Paragraph XVI, lines 1 to 3)
a. Time order
b. Description
c. Generalization
d. Comparison/Contrast

9. “Other vital signs, including breathing rate, blood-oxygen level and blood pressure, should leave similar color and movement clues.” (Paragraph XVI, lines 9 to 10)
a. Description
b. Cause/effect
c. Problem/Solution
d. Comparison/Contrast

10. “The technology, he added, is more scientific and less costly than having humans look at store surveillance videos, which some retailers do.” (Paragraph XIX, lines 5 to 7)
a. Description
b. Cause/effect
c. Generalization
d. Comparison/Contrast

11. “The facial-analysis software, Mr. Ross said, could be used in store kiosks or with Webcams” (Paragraph XX, line 1)
a. Definition
b. Hypothesis
c. Classification
d. Process description

12. “Using facial-expression analysis technology to gauge the reaction of viewers, who agree to be watched, may well become a valuable tool for movie makers, said Mr. Hamilton, who is not involved with Affectiva.” (Paragraph XXIII, lines 3 to 6)
a. Hypothesis
b. Time order
c. Cause/effect

d. Comparison/contrast

13. “Today, sampling audience reaction before a movie is released typically means gathering a couple of hundred people at a preview screening. The audience members then answer questions and fill out surveys. Yet viewers, marketing experts say, are often inarticulate and imprecise about their emotional reactions.” (Paragraph XXIV)

a. Definition
b. Time order
c. Cause/effect
d. Method/process

14. “A director, he added, could find out, for example, that although audience members liked a movie over all, they did not like two or three scenes. Or he could learn that a particular character did not inspire the intended emotional response.” (Paragraph XXV, lines 2 to 5)

a. Hypothesis
b. Classification
c. Generalization
d. Comparison/contrast

15. “Affectiva, she added, has turned down companies, which she declined to name, that wanted to use its software without notifying customers.” (Paragraph XXVII, lines 2 to 4)

a. Description
b. Cause/effect
c. Generalization
d. Method/purpose

16. “It could be beneficial: a person thinks twice and a crime goes uncommitted. But might it also lead to a society that is less spontaneous, less creative, less innovative?” (Paragraph XXIX, lines 2 to 4)

a. Hypothesis
b. Cause/effect
c. Problem/solution
d. Comparison/contrast

17. “Often, a technology that is benign in one setting can cause harm in a different context.” (Paragraph XXXI, line 1)

a. Listing
b. Description
c. Time order
d. Comparison/contrast

18. “But Google decided against it because smartphones can be used to take pictures of individuals without their knowledge, and a face match could retrieve all kinds of personal information — name, occupation, address, workplace.” (Paragraph XXXIII, line 2 to 4)

a. Description
b. Time order
c. Cause/effect
d. Problem/solution

Answer key

1. B
2. C
3. D
4. A
5. A
6. D
7. C
8. A
9. D
10. D
11. B
12. A
13. D
14. A
15. B
16. A
17. D
18. C