GATEWAY B2+ FINAL EXAM

LISTENING

Watch the following video about games that help your brain functions.
Can Video Games Make You Smarter?
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OOsqkQytHOs

After you have watched it, select one of the following aspects listed on the video and write what you understood using specific segments of the things said in the video to argument your answer.

- ***Super Mario experiment***

- ***Attention***

- ***Video games and education***

- ***Improvements in eye sight***

- ***Brain aging***

- ***Keeping track of things in front of you***

- ***Parallel between surgeries and video games***

LIVEWORKSHEETS

READING

For most scientists, it is not a question of if robots will become more intelligent than humans, but when.

Ray Kurzweil, Google's director of engineering, is one of the world's leading experts in artificial intelligence and he believes it will happen sooner than expected. Kurzweil has predicted that by 2029 machines won't just be able to think for themselves, they will have surpassed human intelligence. Kurzweil says that by then robots will not only demonstrate intelligent behaviour similar to human beings – for example being able to understand what we say, make jokes and tell stories – but he also expects them to be more intelligent than us.

Robots are a relatively recent invention. The word was invented in 1920 by the playwright Karel Capek for one of his plays. It comes from the Czech word *robota* meaning 'forced labour'. In the play, created beings called robots did all the work that humans didn't want to do. At the time, Capek's idea was pure fiction, but it left us with profound questions: Will machines ever be able to do everything a human can do? Will they ever become intelligent beings?

Today, we use the word robot for machines that are programmed to carry out tasks. In less than a hundred years since Capek dreamt up the idea of beings with artificial intelligence, robots have come a long way. Early robots could only do simple repetitive actions such as building cars, but now they can do a whole range of increasingly complex jobs. They tend to do things that are too dangerous or impossible for humans such as exploring space, going into buildings to locate bombs, or finding objects underwater.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

> **It is clear that robots are becoming more intelligent and human-like.**

Modern robotics is changing the types of tasks robots do and each new generation of robots is increasingly sophisticated. Robots can now navigate, remember and calculate far better than humans. Already, robots are being designed to perform more human-like functions such as caring for the elderly and even being companions to humans.

So why do Kurzweil and other experts think robots will soon be more intelligent than humans? Robots function using computer programs, and the ability of computer programs to 'think' is developing fast. When the supercomputer 'Deep Blue' beat the world chess champion Garry Kasparov in 1997 it was a revolutionary moment. More recently, a computer called 'Watson' beat human challengers in a quiz game on television. Although these programs were limited to specific tasks, they demonstrate that robots can 'think'.

The technology that allows robots to think is developing fast. In 2014, a computer program simulated the role of a 13-year-old Ukrainian boy called Eugene Goostman at a research event. At the event, a group of judges had an online conversation with Eugene and his replies convinced 33% of them that they were chatting to a human. Although the conversation was short and limited, it led experts to believe that soon it will be impossible to know if we are interacting with a human or a machine.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Read the article again and choose the best answer.

1 Ray Kurzweil believes that ...
   a by 2029 robots will still be less intelligent than humans.
   b robots will never be able to make jokes.
   c robots will never behave like humans.
   d robots will be cleverer than humans in the future.

2 According to the article, Capek's play ...
   a featured robots that did the same work as humans.
   b raises interesting questions about artificial beings.
   c wasn't the first one to use the word 'robot'.
   d shows that artificial beings are not just fiction.

3 Modern robots ...
   a no longer do simple repetitive tasks.
   b only do things that humans can do.
   c can think and use words like humans.
   d do many different tasks for humans.

4 In 2014, a computer ...
   a was able to convince a child that it was a person.
   b managed to talk to only 33% of the judges.
   c showed it could convince people it was a human.
   d failed to convince anyone that it could interact with humans.

5 Robots ...
   a are starting to learn from their experiences.
   b can produce better paintings than humans.
   c will never be able to compose music as well as humans.
   d cannot yet predict what humans might do.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

VOCABULARY EXTENSION

Match the words in bold in sentences 1–6 with the definitions (a–f).

1 A walk will **take your mind off** the exam. .....

2 When you go out, **mind** the steps. .....

3 I keep telling myself that I'm not nervous. It's **mind over matter**. .....

4 This computer has got **a mind of its own**. .....

5 I'm sorry I haven't returned your book. It completely **slipped my mind**. .....

6 I **changed my mind** about what to order. .....

a be out of your control

b distract you from

c if you think you can do something it can happen

d be careful of

e make a different decision

f forget something

LIVEWORKSHEETS