

Lesson 8

1

VOCABULARY Complete the quiz questions with the verbs below.

Computing verbs comment forward install log on print
program rate search set up subscribe update upload

How tech-savvy are you?

Answer 1, 2, 3 or 4 for each question.
Make a note of your scores.

1 = I don't know what you're talking about.

2 = No, I don't think I can do that.

3 = I've never done that, but I think I know how.

4 = Yes, I can do that.

Do you know how to ...

a ¹program a simple game?

b ²_____ a video clip to YouTube?

c use Google to ³_____ within a specific website?

d ⁴_____ your profile on a social networking site?

e post, ⁵_____ on and ⁶_____ contributions on a social networking site?

f ⁷_____ a new email account?

g ⁸_____ to a Wi-Fi hotspot with your tablet or phone when you're away from home?

h ⁹_____ to a YouTube channel?

i ¹⁰_____ a text message you've received from one friend to another friend?

j ¹¹_____ a document directly from your phone?

k ¹²_____ an app on your phone?



2**Complete the sentences with the verbs below.**

comment forward install program
set up subscribe update upload

- 1 If you receive a lot of spam emails, you probably need to _____ a new account.
- 2 She needs to _____ her profile because she's just got married.
- 3 I had to _____ on that post because it made me really angry.
- 4 Do you have any idea how to _____ a simple game?
- 5 If I made a video clip of myself, I wouldn't _____ it to YouTube.
- 6 Can you _____ that email to me, please?
- 7 I only _____ to a few YouTube channels because I haven't got time to watch all the videos.
- 8 What's the best app to _____ for measuring your calorie intake?

3**Complete the instructions with the verbs below.**

check click on create enter log on
print save scroll down

**How to make an online purchase**

- Go to the website of the online retailer and type the item you're looking for into the search bar.
- 1 _____ the list of results until you find it.
- 2 _____ the item you want.
- Go to the checkout. If you are an existing customer, 3 _____ to the website. If you aren't an existing customer, 4 _____ a new account.
- Read the terms and conditions and 5 _____ the box.
- 6 _____ your credit card details and pay for the item.
- 7 _____ the confirmation document on your computer.
- 8 _____ the document for future reference.

4**Let's revise the rules of quantifiers.**

	ИСЧИСЛЯЕМЫЕ	НЕИСЧИСЛЯЕМЫЕ	ИСЧИСЛЯЕМЫЕ + НЕИСЧИСЛЯЕМЫЕ
МАЛО	FEW	LITTLE <i>A small amount of</i> <i>A small quantity of</i>	
НЕМНОГО (но достаточно)	<i>A few</i> <i>Several</i> <i>A couple of</i>	A LITTLE	SOME
МНОГО	MANY <i>A (good\great\large) number of</i>	MUCH <i>A large amount of</i> <i>A large quantity of</i> <i>A great deal of</i>	A lot of <i>Lots of</i> <i>Plenty of</i>

Singular - **a lot (of) (+)** **much (- ?)** **little**

Plural - **a lot (of) (+)** **many (- ?)** **few**

- 1.- There are schools in big cities, but there are very in small towns.
- 2.- This beach used to have very sand, but they brought sand on and now there is
- 3.- How time do you spend doing your exercises?
I don't spend time. I'm a bit lazy.
- 4.- This library is not very important. There aren't books, but at my university library there are
- 5.- There's wine in the green bottle. In the brown bottle there is very
- 6.- How rings does she wear?
She's got rings. Today she is wearing very
- 7.- I've got free time because I am on holiday but I usually have when I have to work.
- 8.- How food is there in the fridge?
There's in the fridge. I did the shopping yesterday.
- 8.- How stops are there between these two stations?
There aren't stops between these stations but there after the second station.
- 9.- I haven't got money. I have spent this weekend.
- 10.- The AVE train has got carriages. Old trains used to have very

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Read the text and complete Ex. 6.

A Hello there.

B How are you?

A I am doing very well. How are you?

B Fine.

A Glad to hear it. What's new?

B Nothin'.

A Fair enough. What do you want to talk about?

B I dunno.

A You don't know what you want to talk about?! Humans are not too intelligent at times.

B Says the one who doesn't know my name.

A You have not yet told me your name.

B MY NAME IS A.A.R.D.V.A.R.K.

A No, it isn't. What is your real name?

2.19

This conversation is between a real human and a computer program called Mitsuku. Programs like Mitsuku are called 'chatbots'. Mitsuku was the winner of the Loebner Prize in 2013, an annual competition to find a program that can pass the Turing test. The test, designed to measure artificial intelligence, was invented by British mathematician Alan Turing.

Fifty or sixty years ago, computers were very simple machines, but even then scientists believed that one day machines would be able to 'think' and that they would probably be as intelligent as humans. The question was, 'How can we measure the intelligence of a machine?' Alan Turing, who had helped to break the German Enigma code during the Second World War, came up with an answer. He said we need to ask, 'Can this computer talk? Can it have a conversation like a human?' If it can, he argued, then it is intelligent and it can think. In a Turing test, judges sit at a screen and have a chatroom conversation with the chatbot program. They don't know if they are chatting with another person or with a chatbot. After exchanging messages for five minutes, the judge decides if he or she is chatting with a human or a machine.

Turing predicted that by the year 2000, the average person 'will not have more than a 70% chance of making the right identification'. In other words, computers would trick the judges 30% of the time. An American called Hugh Loebner was fascinated by Turing's idea, and in the early 1990s he offered a prize of \$100,000 to the creator of the first chatbot to pass the Turing test. In order to win the \$100,000, a chatbot must convince at least 30% of the judges that it is human. Many chatbots have entered the competition, but so far no chatbot has won the big money prize. Mitsuku, however, came very close. In the conversation at the beginning of this article, Mitsuku is A and the real human is B. You can tell that A is not human because at one point in the conversation, A says 'Humans are not too intelligent at times.' Although Mitsuku failed to win the \$100,000, it certainly won't be long before a chatbot is able to fool the Loebner judges into thinking that it is a real person.

But is the Turing test a good way to decide if a machine is intelligent? Critics argue that the chatbots in the

competition are merely imitating humans. Humans are the only animals on Earth that can speak, and that's why Turing chose to focus on it. But what is really impressive, critics say, is machines that do things that we can't do. For example, it is amazing that Google can search hundreds of millions of websites for a single word in a matter of seconds, or that a NASA computer can control a rocket on a journey from Earth to Jupiter. Even some of the things that smartphone apps can do are extremely impressive. Those achievements are far more interesting and useful than a chatbot's. A chatbot is really nothing more than a successful liar, so the argument goes.

Fans of the Turing test, on the other hand, feel that humans are themselves machines. It's just that our brains are far more complex than computers. As philosopher and scientist Daniel Dennett said in a recent interview, 'It's not impossible to have a conscious robot. You're looking at one.'

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Read the rest of the text. Choose the correct answers (a–d).

- 1 Around the middle of the last century, scientists
 - a tried to build computers that were as intelligent as humans.
 - b built a machine that could have a conversation with a human.
 - c thought that computers could never be as intelligent as humans.
 - d thought that in the future computers and people might be equally clever.
- 2 According to the Turing test, a computer that could think would be able to
 - a break the Enigma code.
 - b talk to people like an ordinary person does.
 - c chat with another computer.
 - d have a chatroom conversation for a minimum of five minutes.
- 3 Chatbots that enter the Loebner competition
 - a have a 30% chance of winning.
 - b share prize money of \$100,000.
 - c need to appear human to about a third of the judges.
 - d will never win the big money prize.
- 4 The main criticism of the Turing test is that
 - a Turing focused on the wrong type of intelligence.
 - b the winner simply has to copy human behaviour.
 - c Google and NASA computers can also achieve amazing things with the help of chatbots.
 - d chatbots are designed to do things that we can't do.
- 5 The writer of the text
 - a agrees with the critics of the Turing test.
 - b is more impressed with search engines than chatbots.
 - c does not express a personal opinion on the validity of the Turing test.
 - d believes that people are just very complex robots.

GOOD JOB!