SOLUTIONS INTERMEDIATE 3

UNIT 5: TECHNOLOGY

5E

PEGAH BAHOJB GHASEMI

5E

Word Skills

Adjective + preposition

I can use the correct prepositions after adjectives.

1 Circle the correct prepositions.

1 His eyes are very sensitive **at** / **to** bright lights.
2 Are you excited **about** / **for** your holiday?
3 She wasn't very pleased **in** / **with** her present.
4 Don't worry, nobody is angry **about** / **with** you.
5 I want 90%, but I'd be satisfied **for** / **with** 75%.
6 Who is responsible **about** / **for** all this mess?
7 I'm not familiar **to** / **with** this part of town, so it's easy to get lost.
8 If you were dissatisfied **from** / **with** your hotel room, you should have complained.

2 Complete the text with *about*, *at*, *in*, *of*, *on*, *to*, or *with*.

Scientists have been aware [1]_____ technology addictions for many years, but now there is a new kind: recently a man needed treatment after becoming addicted [2]_____ Google Glass.

The 31-year-old American man visited a clinic in the USA because he was worried [3]_____ an alcohol addiction. He had to take off his Google Glass when he arrived – and doctors were shocked [4]_____ his reaction. He suffered withdrawal symptoms which were very similar [5]_____ drug or alcohol withdrawal.

Originally, the man had become keen [6]_____ Google Glass because it helped him to become better [7]_____ his job. He gradually became more and more obsessed [8]_____ the device. However, he also began to feel unhappy [9]_____ the effect that it was having on his mood: he became bad-tempered and forgetful when he was not wearing it. The device was helping him to be successful [10]_____ his job, but it was harmful [11]_____ the rest of his life.

At first, the doctors at the clinic were curious [12]_____ one symptom: the man kept tapping the right side of his head with his finger. The man later explained that this was how you changed the view on Google Glass.

3 Tick the best summary of the text in exercise 2.

a A man in the USA developed an addiction to Google Glass while he was receiving treatment for another addiction. ☐

b A man in the USA became addicted to Google Glass after using it at work. ☐

c A man in the USA found it so difficult to break his addiction to Google Glass that he developed an alcohol addiction. ☐

4 Complete the questions with a preposition. Then write true answers about yourself.

1 Which friend or family member do you get angry _____ most often?

_____

_____

2 What kinds of thing do you get angry _____ ?

_____

_____

3 In what ways can social media be harmful _____ teenagers?

_____

_____

4 Which gadget are you most likely to become addicted _____ , in your opinion? Why?

_____

_____

VOCAB BOOST!

Dictionaries often use abbreviations so that they can include a lot of information in a small space. Common abbreviations used in dictionaries include:

abbr (abbreviation)	etc. (and so on)
prep (preposition)	pron (pronoun)
sing (singular)	pl (plural)
pt (past tense)	pp (past participle)
C (countable noun)	U (uncountable noun)
BrE (British English)	AmE (American English)

5 **Read the *Vocab boost!* box. Then study the dictionary entry and write the abbreviations below in full.**

appropriate /əˈprəʊpriət/ *adj* **appropriate (for/to sth/sb)** suitable or right for a particular situation, person, use, etc.: *The matter will be dealt with by the appropriate authorities.* ◆ *I don't think this film is appropriate for young children.* OPP **inappropriate** > **appropriately** *adv*

1 adj _____

2 sth _____

3 sb _____

4 OPP _____

5 adv _____

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WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ROBOTS AND HUMANS?

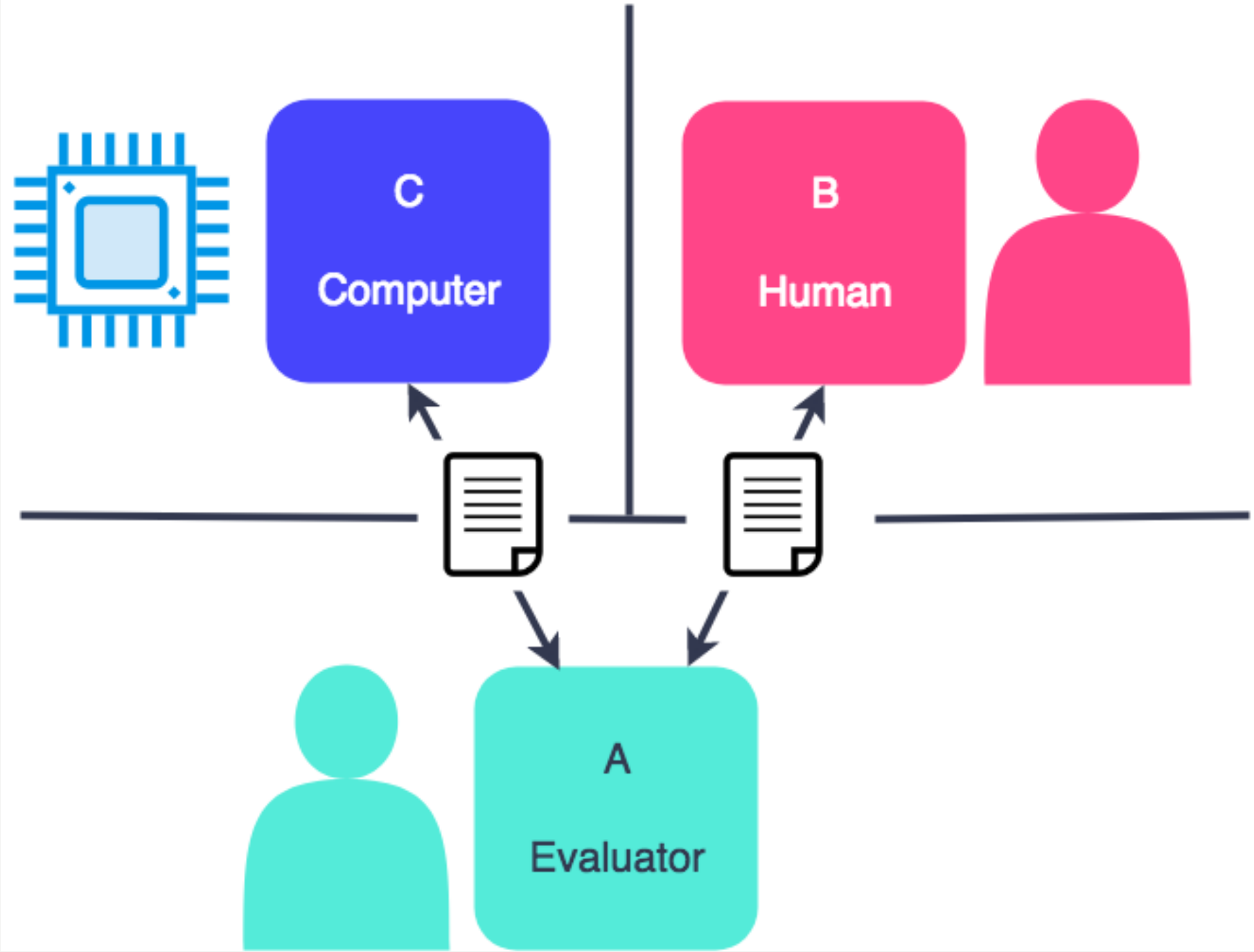
WHAT CAN A HUMAN DO THAT A ROBOT CAN'T?

DO YOU THINK HUMANS ARE ROBOTS TOO?

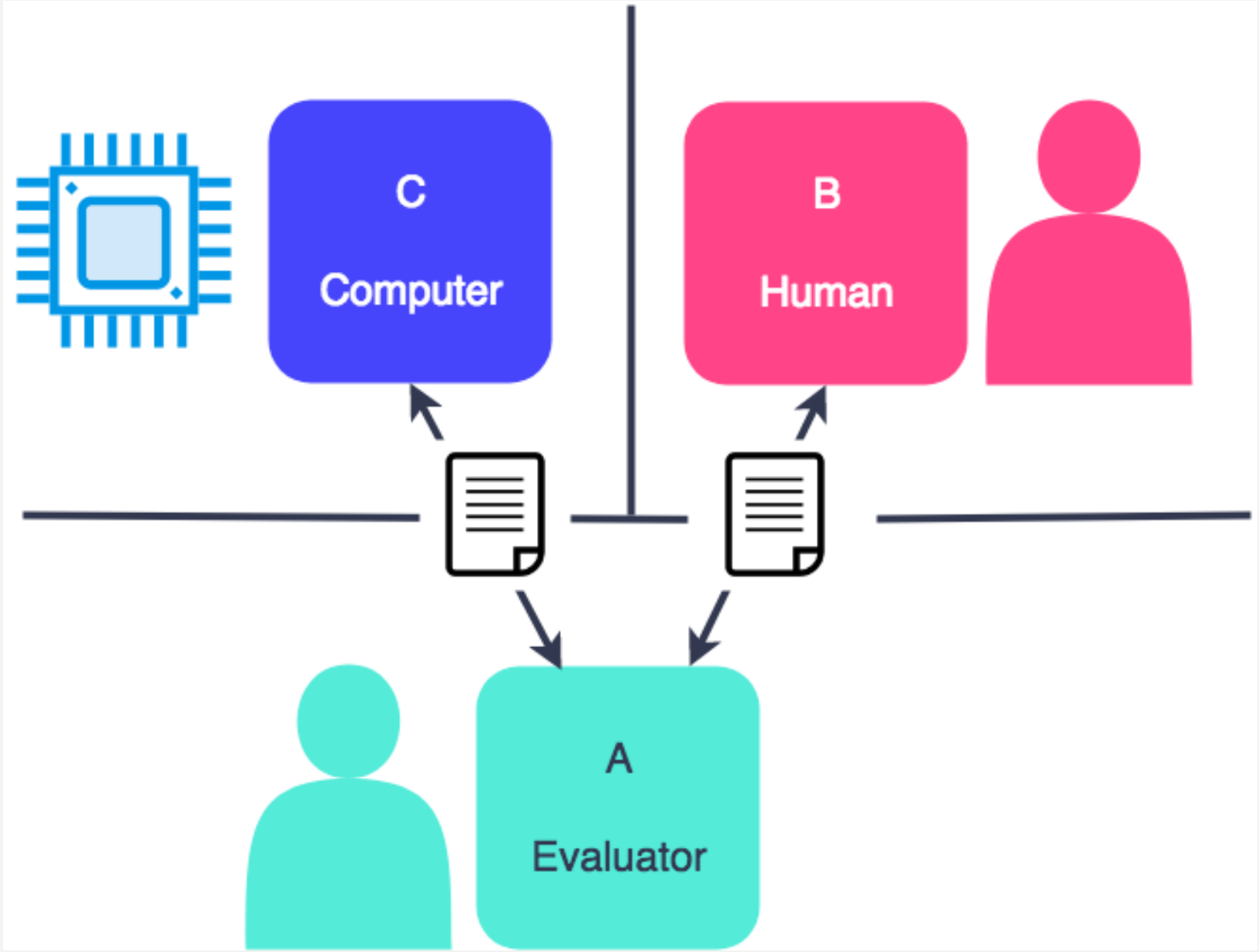
1 **SPEAKING** Read the conversation between a human and a computer at the beginning of the article. Is it obvious which is the computer and which the human?

Testing
intelligence

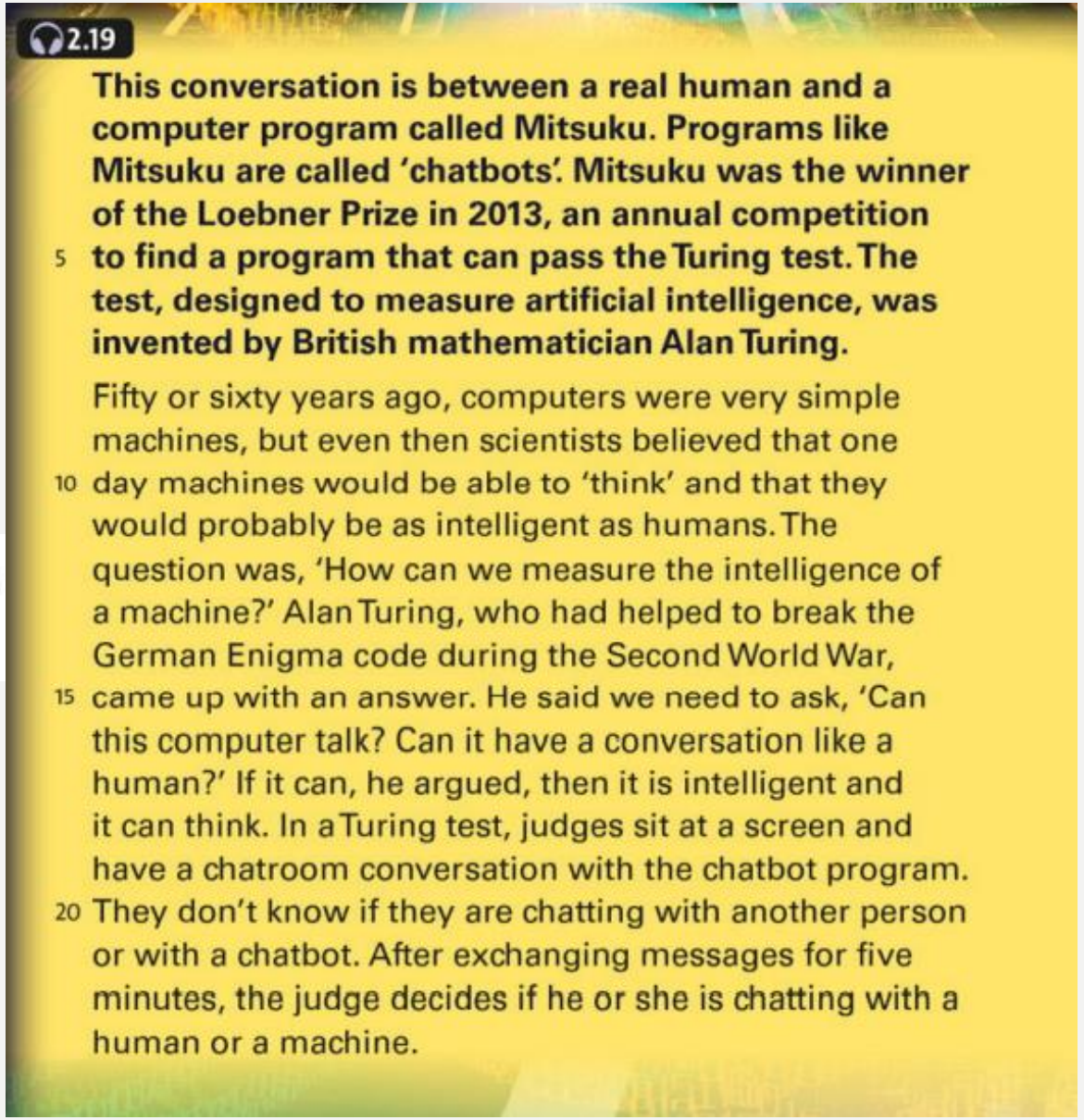
ALAN TURING


C
Computer
B
Human
A
Evaluator

TURING TEST



2 Now scan the text and find out which is the computer. Check your ideas from exercise 1.



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.'

WHICH ONE IS CORRECT?

A. Turing foretold that by the year 2000, the average person wouldn't have more than a 70% chance of making the right identification.

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Reading Strategy

In a multiple-choice question, the correct option will match the meaning of the text but use different words. It is therefore important not to *automatically* assume that a multiple-choice option which contains words from the text is correct.

3 Read the Reading Strategy. Then complete these tasks.

1 Look at question 1 in exercise 4. Read the second paragraph of the text (lines 8–23).
2 Circle the correct answer and identify the part of the text which gives the answer.
3 How many words from that part of the text does the correct answer contain?
4 Which words are used in the text instead of the words in the question?

4 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.

5 **SPEAKING** Do you agree that a search engine like Google is more impressive than a chatbot that can seem human? Why? / Why not?

6 VOCABULARY Complete the verb–noun collocations with the nouns below. They are all in the text.

Verb–noun collocations an answer a code a competition a conversation a prize a test a website messages

1 pass _____
2 break _____
3 come up with _____
4 have _____
5 exchange _____
6 enter _____
7 win _____
8 search _____

7 **SPEAKING** Work in pairs. Imagine that you were going to chat with a chatbot. Think of six questions that you would ask or requests you would make. Try to think of questions that would reveal that it was not human.

8 **SPEAKING** Share your ideas with another pair or with the class. Vote on the best ideas.

We would ask, 'Tell me how to boil an egg.'

9 INTERNET RESEARCH Complete the following tasks.

1 Search online for the websites of chatbots such as Mitsuku, A.L.I.C.E., Jabberwacky chatbot and Elbot.
2 Have an online conversation with one of them. Use your ideas from exercises 7 and 8.
3 Write down the questions you ask and the chatbot's replies.
4 Bring them into school and discuss them with your class. How convincingly human are the chatbots?

ASSIGNMENT:

WORKBOOK 5F
VOCAB BUILDER PAGE 123
SUMMARY

DEADLINE: THURSDAY