The jobs we'll lose to machines- and the ones we won't

[listening test questions]

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Time: (4.35)
Level: *** [B2/C1]

TED TALK Link:
https://www.ted.com/talks/anthony_goldbloom_the_jobs_we_ll_lose_to_machines_and_the_ones_we_won_t

Check these words before listening:

Key vocabulary

1. Automated
2. Disruption
3. A.I Artificial Intelligence
4. A unique perspective
5. Credit risk
6. Zip code
7. Algorithm
8. Ophthalmologist
9. Can't handle something
10. To tackle something
11. A fundamental limitation
12. Disparate
13. To diagnose
14. Radar
15. Physicist
16. Magnetron
17. Electromagnetic radiation
18. Reducible
19. Novel situations
20. An audit
21. Litigation
22. To grab someone's attention

Student

TED Talks Comprehension Questions [6 minutes]

Time: *Approximately 60 minutes*

1. Read the title

- Try to predict the content of lecture
- Write down key terms / ideas
- Check key vocabulary using a dictionary

Try to listen ONLY two times

Three types of lesson

Lesson#1: [hard]
1. Listen once – take notes
2. Give 3 minutes to tidy notes
3. Listen again and add to notes (use a different colour pen)
4. Answer questions – set 10-15 minutes to answer
5. Check answers
6. Listen again to check answers

Lesson #2: [medium]
1. Listen once – take notes
2. Answer questions: 10 minutes
3. Listen again – answer the questions as they listen
4. Give yourself 10 minutes to tidy answers. Then check answers
5. Listen again to check answers

Lesson #3: [easier]
1. Read questions – highlight key terms
2. Listen once and answer questions
3. 3 minutes to tidy notes
4. Listen again answer missed question
5. 5-10 minutes to tidy answers. Then check answers
6. Listen again to check answers

Teacher

TED Talks Comprehension Questions [6 minutes]

Aim: *to develop the students' ability to listen to a short 6-minute lecture, to take notes and then use those notes to answer a range of questions types.*

Lesson Time: *60 minutes*

Lesson Plan

1.Lead in

- Ask Students to discuss the 'title' and predict the content of lecture
- Ask students to write down key terms / language from discussion
- Feed in / check key vocabulary

Three types of lesson

Lesson#1: [hard]
1. Students listen once – take notes
2. Give 3 minutes to tidy notes
3. Listen again and add to notes (use a different colour pen)
4. Give out questions – set 10-15 minutes to answer
5. Feedback answers (give out answers or go through on board)

Lesson #2: [medium]
1. Students listen once – take notes
2. Give out questions: Set 10 minutes for students to answer questions from notes
3. Listen again – students answer the questions as they listen
4. Give extra 10 minutes to consolidate answers
5. Feedback answers (give out answers or go through on board)

Lesson #3: [easy]
1. Give out questions - students have 5-10 minutes to look at questions
2. Students listen and answer questions
3. Give 3 minutes to tidy notes
4. Students listen again – check answers and answer questions missed
5. 5-10 minutes to tidy answers
6. Feedback answers (give out answers or go through on board)

The jobs we'll lose to machines- and the ones we won't:

Anthony Goldbloom [Feb 2016 – 4:35]

1. Introduction - What is the point of the introduction?

___ / 1

2. Key terms – what do these dates, ratios and terms connect to?

2013	i.
1:2	ii.
Machine learning	iii.
Kaggle	iv.
90s	v.
2012	vi.
2015	vii.

___ / 7

3. Summary gap fill

So a teacher might read i) _____ essays over a ii) _____-year career. An ophthalmologist might see iii) _____ eyes. A machine can read millions of essays and millions of eyes within iv) **m**_____**.** We have no chance of v) **c**_____ against machines in high volume tasks

___ / 5

4. Short answers

i. What have machines made little progress in?

___ / 1

ii. What can't they handle?

___ / 1

iii. What are the limitations of machine learning? What does it need to succeed?

___ / 1

iv. What do humans have the ability to do?

___ / 1

5. True / False / Not Given (T/F/NG) – the Example given about Percy Spencer

i.	Percy Spencer was a Physician	
ii.	He was a Radar development specialist	
iii.	He discovered melted chocolate	
iv.	Through his understanding of the magnetron he invented the microwave	
v.	This example exemplifies that machines can't make creative connections	

___ /5

6. Sentence Gap fill: What is the main question to ask about your future job?

To what extent is that job reducible to **f**_____, High **v**_____ tasks and to what extent does it involve tackling **n**_____ situations?

___ /3

7.Open answer questions:

i) What will accountants and lawyers be needed for in the future?

Accountants	
Lawyers	

___ /2

ii) What are the 3 key areas that human will be responsible for in business strategy?

1	
2	
3	

___ /3

Overall Score: _____ / 30

The jobs we'll lose to machines- and the ones we won't:

Anthony Goldbloom [Feb 2016 – 4:35]

1. Introduction - What is the point of the introduction?

The future is changing (Yahli is nine months old, her parents are lawyers and doctor- when she their age the world will be very different)

___ / 1

2. Key terms – what do these dates, ratios and terms connect to?

2013	i. Oxford university study on the future of work
1:2	ii. Jobs have a high risk of being automated
Machine learning	iii. Machines learn from data and mimic things humans do
Kaggle	iv. his machine learning company / experts of industry & academia.
90s	v. Simple tasks - assessing credit risks / reading zip codes
2012	vi. Algorithm to grade high school essays
2015	vii. Take images ,diagnose eye disease called diabetic retinopathy

___ / 7

3. Summary gap fill

So a teacher might read **10,000** essays over a **40**-year career. An ophthalmologist might see **50,000** eyes. A machine can read millions of essays and millions of eyes within **minutes**. We have no chance of **competing** against machines in high volume tasks

___ / 5

4. Short answers

i. What have machines made little progress in?

Novel situations

___ / 1

ii. What can't they handle?

They can't handle things they haven't seen before

___ / 1

iii. What are the limitations of machine learning? What does it need to succeed?

It needs large volumes of past data

___ / 1

iv. What do humans have the ability to do?

Connect seemingly disparate threads to solve problems we've never seen before

___ / 1

5. True / False / Not Given – the Example given about Percy Spencer

i.	Percy Spencer was a Physician? A physicist	**F**
ii.	He was a Radar development specialist	**NG**
iii.	He discovered melted chocolate [Chocolate bar melted next to Radar]	**F**
iv.	Through his understanding of the magnetron he invented the microwave	**T**
v.	This example exemplifies that machines can't make creative connections	**T**

___ /5

6. Sentence Gap fill: What is the main question to ask about your future job?

To what extent is that job … reducible to **frequent**, high **volume** tasks and to what extent does it involve tackling **novel** situations?

___ /3

7. Open answer questions

i) What will accountants and lawyers be needed for in the future?

Accountants	Complex tax structuring
Lawyers	Pathbreaking litigation

___ /2

ii) What are the 3 key areas that human will be responsible for in business strategy?

1	Finding gaps in markets
2	Things that no one else is doing
3	Creating marketing campaigns

___ /3

Overall Score: _____ / 30