

LISTENING

Part 1

You will hear a part of a talk about implication of Deep Fake technology. For questions 1-6 choose the correct letter (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear. You will hear the recording TWICE.

You have 45 seconds to read the questions 1-3 before the recording starts.

1. What is the main focus of the "Prepare, Don't Panic" initiative?

- a) Training individuals to create synthetic media for awareness campaigns.
- b) Helping protect authentic content and fighting manipulated media.
- c) Promoting the use of advanced artificial intelligence for human rights.
- d) Coordinating global efforts to ban AI-based tools.

2. What is the primary function of the deepfakes rapid-response task force?

- a) To analyze and confirm the authenticity of questionable media.
- b) To develop new methods for synthesizing realistic deepfakes.
- c) To create awareness campaigns for ethical AI use.
- d) To regulate the use of synthetic media worldwide.

3. How was the Sudan audio clip verified as authentic?

- a) By employing a specialized algorithm trained to detect voice manipulation.
- b) Through interviews with local witnesses familiar with the voice.
- c) By comparing it with recordings from similar regions.
- d) By studying metadata from the recording platform.

4. Why was the analysis of the West Africa audio inconclusive?

- a) The recording equipment used was outdated.
- b) The audio quality was compromised by external noise.
- c) Experts lacked access to the original file.
- d) The clip was encrypted and couldn't be decoded.

5. What did experts conclude about the leaked audio of the Indian politician?

- a) It was entirely genuine, as confirmed by advanced tools.
- b) It had some authentic elements, though manipulation couldn't be ruled out.
- c) It was fabricated using state-of-the-art AI.
- d) It remained a mystery due to insufficient data.

6. What major issue regarding deepfakes is emphasized in the future?

- a) The increasing inability to detect manipulated content due to technological complexity.
- b) The reduced need for real journalists because of AI advancements.
- c) The declining public interest in authentic information.
- d) The inability of forensic tools to detect video tampering.

Part 2

You will hear a man called Paul Osborne sharing his work experience as a videogame designer. For questions 7-14, complete the sentences with **NO MORE** than **TWO WORDS**. You will hear the recording **TWICE**.

Videogame Designer

Paul says that people tend to think he's a game 7 _____ rather than a designer.

As a part of his education Paul did a course in 8 _____ which significantly helped his career.

In his first job, Paul was mostly designing 9 _____.

Paul worked with what is known as 10 _____ in his first job.

Paul mentions a videogame titled 11 _____ as the one he found most enjoyable to work on.

Paul uses the word 12 _____ to describe what multiplayer in a game can create for themselves.

Paul says that getting the 13 _____ right is one of the most challenging aspects of game design.

Paul names 14 _____ as the most crucial quality any game designer should have.

READING

ADVANCEMENT IN TECHNOLOGY

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has undergone a remarkable transformation over the past decade, evolving from rudimentary algorithms to sophisticated systems capable of learning and adapting. Machine learning, a subset of AI, enables computers to analyze vast datasets, identify patterns, and make predictions with unprecedented accuracy. This technological leap has profound implications across various sectors, including healthcare, finance, and transportation. For instance, AI-driven diagnostic tools can now assist doctors in identifying diseases at earlier stages, potentially saving countless lives. However, the rapid advancement of AI also raises ethical concerns, particularly regarding privacy and job displacement. As machines become increasingly autonomous, society must grapple with the implications of relying on algorithms for critical decision-making. The challenge lies in harnessing AI's potential while ensuring that ethical considerations guide its development and implementation.

The Internet of Things (IoT) represents a paradigm shift in how we interact with technology and our environment. By connecting everyday objects to the internet, IoT enables seamless communication and data exchange between devices, creating smart homes, cities, and industries. For example, smart thermostats can learn user preferences and optimize energy consumption, leading to significant cost savings and reduced environmental impact. However, the proliferation of connected devices also introduces vulnerabilities, as cyberattacks on IoT systems can compromise personal data and critical infrastructure. As the IoT ecosystem expands, ensuring robust security measures becomes paramount. Furthermore, the ethical implications of data collection and surveillance must be addressed to maintain user trust. The future of IoT holds immense potential, but it requires a careful balance between innovation and responsibility.

Quantum computing is poised to revolutionize the field of computation by harnessing the principles of quantum mechanics. Unlike classical computers, which process information in binary form, quantum computers utilize qubits that can exist in multiple states simultaneously. This unique property allows them to perform complex calculations at speeds unattainable by traditional systems. Applications of quantum computing range from cryptography to drug discovery, where it can simulate molecular interactions with remarkable precision. However, the technology is still in its infancy, and significant challenges remain, including error rates and scalability. As researchers continue to push the boundaries of what is possible, the implications of quantum computing could reshape industries and redefine our understanding of computation itself. The race to develop practical quantum systems is not just a technological pursuit; it is a quest that could alter the very fabric of modern science.

Multiple Choice Questions

1. What is a key feature of machine learning within AI?
 - A) It requires manual programming for every task.
 - B) It enables computers to analyze vast datasets and make predictions.
 - C) It is only applicable in the field of finance.
 - D) It has no impact on healthcare.
2. Which of the following is a potential ethical concern associated with AI?
 - A) Increased job opportunities.
 - B) Improved healthcare outcomes.
 - C) Privacy issues.
 - D) Enhanced transportation systems.
3. What is one of the primary benefits of IoT as mentioned in the text?
 - A) Increased complexity in technology.
 - B) Enhanced communication and data exchange between devices.
 - C) Higher costs for consumers.
 - D) Decreased reliance on the internet.
4. According to the text, what is a significant risk associated with the proliferation of connected devices in IoT?
 - A) Improved user experience.
 - B) Increased energy consumption.
 - C) Vulnerabilities to cyberattacks.
 - D) Decreased data collection.
5. What must be addressed to maintain user trust in IoT systems, as highlighted in the text?
 - A) The speed of internet connections.
 - B) The ethical implications of data collection and surveillance.
 - C) The physical design of devices.
 - D) The cost of connected devices.

6. What is the primary principle that quantum computing harnesses?
- A) Classical mechanics.
 - B) Quantum mechanics.
 - C) Relativity.
 - D) Thermodynamics.
7. How do quantum computers differ from classical computers in terms of information processing?
- A) They use larger memory.
 - B) They process information in binary form.
 - C) They utilize qubits that can exist in multiple states simultaneously.
 - D) They operate at lower speeds.
8. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as an application of quantum computing in the text?
- A) Cryptography.
 - B) Drug discovery.
 - C) Weather forecasting.
 - D) Simulating molecular interactions.
9. What is one of the significant challenges facing quantum computing technology?
- A) High energy consumption.
 - B) Error rates and scalability.
 - C) Lack of interest from researchers.
 - D) Limited applications.
10. According to the text, what could the implications of quantum computing potentially do?
- A) Simplify classical computing.
 - B) Reshape industries and redefine our understanding of computation.
 - C) Eliminate the need for classical computers.
 - D) Make quantum systems obsolete.

True or False

Indicate whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F):

1. AI has remained static over the past decade. _____
2. Quantum computers process information in binary form. _____
3. The Internet of Things connects everyday objects to the internet. _____
4. Ethical considerations are irrelevant in the development of AI and IoT technologies. _____
5. Artificial Intelligence has evolved from basic algorithms to advanced systems that can learn and adapt over the past decade. _____
6. Machine learning is a type of technology that allows computers to analyze small datasets and make predictions. _____
7. The Internet of Things (IoT) connects everyday objects to the internet, enabling communication and data exchange between devices. _____
8. Quantum computers process information in binary form, similar to classical computers. _____
9. True or False: AI-driven diagnostic tools can assist doctors in identifying diseases at earlier stages, potentially saving lives. _____
10. True or False: The development of quantum computing is currently free from any significant challenges or limitations. _____

USE OF ENGLISH

Say whether the idioms in the following sentences are used correctly (True) or incorrectly (false). If you think that the sentence is incorrect, match the misused idiom with its definition from the list (a-t) .

1. My cousin is very strong. He's extremely *tight-fisted*.
2. The bank manager was arrested for *cooking the books*.
3. You would probably not be very happy if someone said to you, "You're *a brick*".
4. To *call the banns* has something to do with politics.
5. Men are not usually invited to a hen party.
6. To *eavesdrop* is to listen accidentally to a private conversation.
7. To *grease someone's palm* means to tell his or her fortune.
8. A travelling salesman often has *to live out of a suitcase*.
9. He loves gardening; he's very *weedy*.
10. To *lead someone up the garden path* is another way of saying "to get married".

- a) to be very successful
- b) to be very thin and weak-looking 9
- c) very rarely
- d) to announce a forthcoming marriage publicly in church 4
- e) a female gathering before a wedding
- f) an unexpected gift or sum of money
- g) to bribe someone 7
- h) to have no permanent residence or place to hang one's clothes
- i) to falsify financial records
- j) without reading written music or instructions
- k) not to like spending money 1
- l) to have very little chance of getting the job
- m) to listen deliberately to a private conversation 6
- n) to be very insensitive to criticism

- o) to ignore something
- p) a kind-hearted, generous person 3
- q) to dismiss somebody from job
- r) to trick or deceive someone 10
- s) to eat backed potatoes
- t) not ever get married

WRITING

Write an essay of **180-200** words giving advice to school-leavers.

- give a title to your essay
- use the subheadings:

Introduction

Be ready to fail

Keep learning

Push yourself

_____ add **one more** important **life lesson** that helps you to succeed

Conclusion

- use the following words and word combinations:
 - a bed of roses**
 - a loser**
 - to make a difference**
 - part and parcel**
 - a high-flyer**
- use the appropriate register