

School Assistant – English Content

Topic: Robots and people

1. Which of the following is not a reason for using Robots?

- 1) Working in mines
- 2) On building constructions
- 3) Working with dangerous chemicals or explosives
- 4) Thinking creatively to give new thoughts

2. In this story, Isaac Asimov talks about _____.

- 1) Human and Robotic Intelligence
- 2) Human and Animal Intelligence
- 3) Mechanical and Mathematical Intelligence
- 4) Creative and Imaginative Intelligence

3. “Robots and People” by Isaac Asimov deals with _____.

- 1) Historical fiction
- 2) Science fiction
- 3) Gothic fiction
- 4) Regional fiction

4. Which of the following two jobs are monotonous and boring for men?

- 1) Typing routine letters and tightening bolts
- 2) Working in mines and building constructions
- 3) Working in difficult weather and chemical conditions
- 4) Imagining and using creativity.

5. The word “mathematical” is stressed on _____.

- 1) The first syllable
- 2) The second syllable
- 3) The third syllable
- 4) The fourth syllable

6. Read the following lines from “Robots and People” and answer the questions

“It can think up new and sometimes startling ways of doing or understanding things”.

In the above sentence, the pronoun “it” refers to _____.

- 1) The robot
- 2) The human brain
- 3) Catch
- 4) A man

7. The phrase “Startling ways” refers to _____.

- 1) Gradual procedures
- 2) Sudden and quick procedures
- 3) Sudden and gradual procedures
- 4) Procedures that are more interesting

8. The meaning of “think up” is _____.

- 1) Made
- 2) Invent
- 3) Find
- 4) Discover

9. Read the following lines and answer the questions.

“In this way, we may end up with two kinds of intelligence on earth, two entirely different kinds.” The speaker of these words is _____.

- 1) Isaac Asimov
- 2) Stephen Leacock
- 3) R.K. Laxman
- 4) Fritz Karinthy

10. From the above lines, “this way” refers to _____.

- 1) Humans and robots must work together by complementing each other.
- 2) Creativity and imagination of a human being should go hand in hand.
- 3) Human being should try to develop thinking capacity of a Robot.
- 4) Human being has to develop two types of intelligence.

11. The company decided to go full speed and implement the suggestions of the committee.

The **underlined Idiom** refers to _____.

- 1) To go in a good condition
- 2) To accelerate or advance rapidly
- 3) To make it effective
- 4) To run along with a lot of speed

12. Isaac Asimov’s science books explain scientific concept in a _____.

- 1) Political way
- 2) Historical way
- 3) Cultural way
- 4) Geographical way

13. Isaac Asimov is considered as follows except _____.

- 1) Novelist
- 2) Short story writer
- 3) A master in science fiction
- 4) Dramatist

14. Robots and People written by Isaac Asimov is an example for _____.

- 1) An essay 2) A play 3) A short story 4) A novel

15. According to the author in Robots and people, Robots are useful to mankind except _____.

- 1) They can do jobs that are dangerous 2) They can do jobs that are too boring for man
3) They can do jobs that are mechanical 4) They can do jobs that require creativity and imagination.

16. In the essay, the writer Isaac Asimov cites the example of the invention of the automobile that led to the loss of jobs involving _____.

- 1) Horses 2) Motor vehicles 3) Bullock carts 4) Computers

17. The outstanding feature of a robot or a computer according to the writer is ____.

- 1) Using creativity 2) Using imagination
3) Performing mechanical jobs 4) Retraining and reduction

18. The essay, Robots and People deals except _____.

- 1) Different kinds of jobs that robots are capable of doing
2) Differentiates the two types of intelligence
3) The creation of robots will give rise to newer more challenging jobs
4) The roles of robots and human beings be reversed.

19. The essay Robots and people is written in which of the following technique of narration?

- 1) The first person narration 2) The second person narration
3) The third person narration 4) The fourth person narration

20. Which of the following bold letter is not silent?

- 1) Robot 2) Catch 3) Muscles 4) Through

21. The word Unemployment is stressed on _____.

- 1) The first syllable 2) The second syllable
3) The third syllable 4) The fourth syllable

22. The word 'Actually' has _____.

- 1) Four syllables 2) Five syllables 3) Three syllable 4) Two syllable

23. What problem would Robots create for mankind in future?

- 1) Unemployment 2) Socialization 3) creativity 4) Imagination

24. Which of the following would be needed for a smooth changeover of the transition period according to the author?

- 1) Developing creativity and imagination in Robots
2) Assigning dangerous and monotonous jobs to Robots
3) Provision of a careful program of retraining and re-education for people with old- style jobs
4) The roles of human beings and robots should be reversed.

Read the following passage and answer the questions. (25 – 28)

Of course there is a catch. We can't just tell a person who has been working on an assembly line for twenty-five years to stop and take a job designing robots instead. It takes a special kind of education to be able to work with robots, and the assembly-line worker won't have it. If we are going to have a large changeover in types of jobs, there will have to be a careful program of retraining and re-education for people with old style jobs. That will be have to be done even if they take rather simple new style ones. That will be expensive and hard, but it will have to be done. There are also sure to be people who are too old, or too beaten down by the dull job they had to do all their lives to be able to take advantage of retraining. Some sort of jobs will have to be found that they can do.

Eventually, of course, things will be different. Children going to schools in the future will be educated in ways of using and understanding computers and robots. They will grow up and be able to take the new jobs, and no one will ever consider the old jobs or want them. Everyone will be glad to leave the dull jobs and dangerous jobs to robots. Still there will be a transition period a time between the present, when so many people are still in the old jobs, and the future, when everyone will be in the new jobs. The American people and perhaps, the whole world will have to be patient and intelligent so that we

can get through the transition period with as little trouble and unhappiness as possible. There is another problem that may face us.

25. Why can't anyone handle a robot?

- 1) One can get electric shock
- 2) One needs to have a sound mind
- 3) It may injure the user
- 4) One needs to have a special technical training

26. What would happen if people trained in the traditional pattern to be entrusted with the new kinds of jobs?

- 1) They will be scared of doing it
- 2) They will retire from the job
- 3) It would be expensive and hard
- 4) It would make them become lazy

27. How would robot reduce the danger of the risky works?

- 1) It would do the works instead of the human workers
- 2) It would cause more problems for the workers
- 3) It cannot be trusted
- 4) It may become very dangerous to leave the risky works for the robot

28. What kind of problem would be faced when the transition from the old to new would take place?

- 1) It will create havoc among the people
- 2) It would cause unemployment
- 3) It would be disrespect for the old people
- 4) It will lead to social disharmony

Read the following passage and answer the questions. (29 – 32)

Robots aren't going to stay in the same place. Computers will get more and more complicated, and robots will have more and more abilities, and be able to do better and better jobs. Are there any jobs that robots won't someday take? What if human beings are driven out of job after job, and robots take them all? Actually, that doesn't seem likely. Just because robots do things that till now only human beings have been able to do, it doesn't mean that robots are intelligent in the same way we are. They just work automatically under the direction of computers that we have programmed. For instance, computers are very good at solving mathematical problems. They can solve them much faster than we

can, and they can do it without making errors. That's because we know all the rules of arithmetic. They happen to be simple and we can describe those rules in the programming so that the computer knows what to do, through those rules the computer can instruct the robot how far to turn, how far to bend, how many times to do something, and so on.

29. What is the special characteristic of a robot?

- 1) States 2) Mobile 3) Slowness 4) Energetic

30. If the robot replaces the human what would happen?

- 1) Society would depend heavily on the machine 2) Human values would degraded
3) People would live a happy live 4) A crisis would become imminent

31. Why cannot robot replace the human?

- 1) It is afraid of the human 2) It is a product of the human intelligence
3) Human are superior to the machine 4) Machine defeats before the human

32. How does a robot function?

- 1) It walks
2) It functions because of the electricity
3) It function because it possesses certain programmes and codes
4) It functions because it has a brain similar to that of a human

Read the following close test and answer the questions. (33 – 36)

One of the _____ (a) why the United States is hesitating _____ (b) going full speed ahead with industrial robots is _____ (c) the fear of unemployment. As more and more robots are put into factories, what happens to the men and woman who used to _____ (d) the jobs?

- 33.** 1) reason 2) reasons 3) reasoned 4) reasonable
34. 1) of 2) about 3) in 4) on
35. 1) probably 2) moreover 3) however 4) as a result
36. 1) has 2) had 3) have 4) having

Read the following passage and answer the questions. (37 – 40)

In this way, we may end ____ (a) with two kinds of intelligence on earth, two entirely _____ (b) kinds. There will ____ (c) the computer/robot intelligence and the human intelligence. Each one will work in a different way and _____ (d) will cooperate with the other.

37. 1) in 2) on 3) up 4) at
38. 1) diverse 2) opposite 3) different 4) original
39. 1) be 2) become 3) being 4) been
40. 1) every 2) each 3) all 4) almost

Key

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| 1. 4 | 6. 2 | 11.2 | 16.1 | 21.2 | 26.3 | 31. 2 | 36. 3 |
| 2. 1 | 7. 2 | 12.2 | 17.3 | 22.3 | 27.1 | 32. 3 | 37. 3 |
| 3. 2 | 8. 2 | 13.4 | 18.4 | 23.1 | 28.3 | 33. 2 | 38. 3 |
| 4. 1 | 9. 1 | 14.1 | 19.2 | 24.3 | 29.1 | 34. 2 | 39. 1 |
| 5. 3 | 10.1 | 15.4 | 20.3 | 25.4 | 30.1 | 35. 1 | 40. 2 |