**Artificial Intelligence**

WARNING: Can intelligent robots replace human jobs by 2025?

Robots could take over 52 percent of the current workload in less than a decade, forcing humans to rethink how they approach jobs.

According to the Geneva-based World Economic Forum (WEF), the number of robots taking over jobs from people will double from the current 29 percent. The thinktank warned machines could force 75 million people out of jobs as early as 2022. The report dubbed this rapid displacement of workers the fourth industrial revolution.

But the shift in workplace dynamics could be offset by robots creating even more jobs than they take over. Despite forcing tens of millions out of jobs in the next four years, the WEF thinks near twice as many more job opportunities will be created.

The robotisation of the workplace, artificial intelligence and the improvement in technologies could create up to 133 million brand new jobs for humans to handle.

The WEF report on the future of jobs said: “About half of today’s core jobs—making up the bulk of employment across industries—will remain stable in the period up to 2022.

“Within the set of companies surveyed, representing over 15 million workers in total, current estimates would suggest a decline of 0.98 million jobs and a gain of 1.74 million jobs.

“Extrapolating these trends across those employed by large firms in the global workforce, we generate a range of estimates for job churn in the period of up to 2022. “One set of estimates indicates that 75 million jobs may be displaced by a shift in the division of labour between humans and machines, while 133 million new roles may emerge that are more adapted to the new division of labour between humans, machines and algorithms.”

Lee Jong-Wha, director of the Asiatic Research Institute at Korea University, said the key to surviving widespread automation is education. The economist argued robots are already putting a number of work sectors under immense pressure. But Mr Lee said for every job destroyed by a robot a new one requiring human input will emerge.

He said: “The outcome of the race between technology and education will determine whether the opportunities presented by major innovations are seized, and whether the benefits of progress are widely shared.”

**Boston University economist Pascual Restrepo said in February this year the process of machines taking over jobs from humans has been evident over the past 200 years. Dr Restrepo said the automation of the agricultural sector pushed workers into the industrial sector and then the service sector when the industries were automated. He said: “Who would have imagined 30 years ago that we would have people designing apps, working as software engineers? “Who knows what our kids are going to be doing 30 years from now?”**

But a more dire survey of 46 countries and 800 different work environments in 2017 found the number of people forced out of jobs by machines could near the one billion mark by 2030. The report published by the McKinsey Global Institute said up to one-fifth of the world’s total workforce will feel the effects of automation. According to the report, machine operators and food industry workers could be hit the hardest over the next 12 years.

The report concluded new jobs will emerge as a result of robots taking over but some nations will have to invest heavily in the workforce to stay ahead of the trend.

Abridged from

*Sebastian Kettley, www.express.co.uk, Mon, Sep 17, 2018*

1. Summarize the text using your own words (10%+/- 100 words). Your summary should include the following>

a. the main idea of the text

b. the main arguments the writer uses to defend his opinion (NO DETAILS)

c. a concluding sentence

2. Translate into FRENCH the highlighted paragraph in the text, starting from **Boston University** to ...**30 years from now?”**