The Turing test: Can a computer pass for a human? - Alex Gendler

What is consciousness? Can an _____ (1) really think? Does the mind just consist of _____ (2) in the brain, or is there some intangible spark at its core? For many, these have been vital considerations for the future of artificial intelligence.

But British computer scientist Alan Turing decided to disregard all these questions in favor of a much simpler one: can a computer talk like a human? This question led to an idea for measuring artificial intelligence that would famously come to be known as the _____ (3).

In the 1950 paper, "Computing Machinery and Intelligence," Turing proposed the following game. A human _____ (4) has a text conversation with unseen players and evaluates their responses.

To pass the test, a computer must be able to replace one of the players without substantially changing the results. In other words, a computer would be considered intelligent if its conversation couldn't be easily distinguished from a human's.

Turing predicted that by the year 2000, machines with 100 megabytes of memory would be able to easily pass his test.

But he may have jumped the gun. Even though today's computers have far more _____ (5) than that, few have succeeded, and those that have done well focused more on finding clever ways to fool judges than using overwhelming _____ (6).

Though it was never subjected to a real test, the first program with some claim to success was called ELIZA. With only a fairly short and simple script, it managed to mislead many people by _____ (7) a psychologist, encouraging them to talk more and reflecting their own questions back at them.

Another early script PARRY took the opposite approach by _____ (8) a paranoid schizophrenic who kept steering the conversation back to his own preprogrammed obsessions. Their success in fooling people highlighted one _____ (9) of the test. Humans regularly attribute intelligence to a whole range of things that are not actually intelligent.

Nonetheless, annual competitions like the Loebner Prize, have made the test more formal with judges knowing ahead of time that some of their conversation partners are machines.

But while the quality has improved, many _____ (10) programmers have used similar strategies to ELIZA and PARRY.

1997's winner Catherine could carry on amazingly focused and intelligent conversation, but mostly if the judge wanted to talk about Bill Clinton.

And the more recent winner Eugene Goostman was given the persona of a 13-year-old Ukrainian boy, so judges interpreted its nonsequiturs and awkward grammar as language and culture barriers.

Meanwhile, other programs like Cleverbot have taken a different approach by _____ (11) analyzing huge _____ (12) of real conversations to determine the best responses.

Some also store memories of previous conversations in order to improve over time.

But while Cleverbot's individual responses can sound incredibly human, its lack of a consistent _____ (13) and inability to deal with brand new topics are a dead giveaway.

Who in Turing's day could have _____ (14) that today's computers would be able to pilot spacecraft, perform delicate surgeries, and solve massive equations, but still struggle with the most basic small talk? Human _____ (15) turns out to be an amazingly complex phenomenon that can't be captured by even the largest dictionary.

Chatbots can be baffled by simple pauses, like "umm. . . " or questions with no correct answer. And a simple _____ (16) sentence, like, "I took the juice out of the fridge and gave it to him, but forgot to check the date," requires a wealth of underlying _____ (17) and intuition to parse.

It turns out that _____ (18) a human conversation takes more than just increasing memory and _____ (19) power, and as we get closer to Turing's goal, we may have to deal with all those big questions about _____ (20) after all.