The Consonant-Vowel/Odd-Even task (CV/OE, Minear & Shah, 2008) is a task-switching paradigm that allows measurement of both local and global task-switching costs. Participants are shown a bivalent stimulus (e.g., D 42) and are asked to classify the letter (consonant/vowel) or the number (odd/even). Previous work by Huff, Balota, Minear, Aschenbrenner, and Duchek (2015) has shown that global switch costs (i.e., error rates and latencies for switch versus pure trials) increased as a function of age. However, older adults show reduced local switch costs (i.e., performance on switch vs non-switch trials within switch blocks) for RTs relative to younger adults, suggesting that they are less tuned to the task. Prior research has primarily investigated switch costs using an alternating-runs sequence in which participants respond to a set of CV/OE trials that switch in a predictive sequence (i.e., CV, CV, OE, OE, CV, CV). The present study compares an alternating-runs sequence to a separate switch block in which CV/OE trials are presented randomly and are therefore unpredictable (i.e., CV, OE, OE, OE, CV, OE). Consistent with previous findings, we show that older adults have greater RTs relative to younger adults across trial types. Furthermore, older (vs. younger) adults showed increased global switch costs for both sequences, but local switch costs were only greater for the unpredictive random sequence. There were no age-related differences in errors across trials. These results suggest that task-set reconfiguration processes associated with local switch costs are particularly taxed for older adults when switching is not predictive.