Answers

1. **(00:00-00:56)** What was the general attitude towards AI when Mustafa Suleyman started working for Microsoft 15 years ago?

   AI was so 'fringe' (meaning on the outer edges of the scientific and tech community) that researchers would often deny that they were working on AI, saying that they were working on machine learning instead. People would give you strange looks if you said that you were working on AI, because people thought that it would be 50 to 100 years away. People thought that those working on AI were weird.

2. **(00:56-01:20)** What happened which caused a shift in people's attitudes towards AI?

   AI started beating humans at a range of tasks that many thought were completely impossible, such as translating languages, transcribing speech, playing go and chess, and diagnosing diseases.

3. **(01:20-01:50)** Can you list 4 questions that people started to ask about AI?

   The full list of questions outlined in the TED Talk are as follows:
   - **Is it true that AI is going to solve the climate crisis?**
   - **Will AI make personalized education available to everyone?**
   - **Will we all get universal basic income and we won't have to work any more?**
   - **Should I be afraid of AI?**
   - **What does AI mean for weapons and war?**
   - **Are we in an AI race, and will China win?**
   - **Are we headed for a mass misinformation apocalypse?**

4. **(01:50-02:39)** What are 2 things that Mustafa's nephew was talking to "Pi" about?
   - **Whether he would one day be able to visit dinosaurs in the zoo**
   - **How he could make infinite amounts of chocolate at home**

5. **(02:39-03:36)** What question did Mustafa Suleyman struggle to answer, and what answers was he considering?

   He struggled to answer his nephew's question about whether AI was like a person. He briefly thought about saying one of his 'stock' answers such as "AI is another general-purpose technology like printing or steam. It will be a tool that will augment us and make us smarter and more productive. And when it gets better over time, it'll be like an all-knowing oracle that will help us solve grand scientific challenges."

6. **(04:30-05:29)** How should we think about AI according to Mustafa Suleyman?

   We should think of it as a new digital species, and a digital companion.

7. **(09:12-10:08)** What will the age of "ubiquitous AI" mean for us?

   It will mean that everything will soon be represented by a conversational interface, or personal AI. The AIs will know everything; they will be factually accurate and reliable. They will have near-perfect IQ and EQ, like a personalized tutor and access to low-cost medical advice,a lawyer and a doctor, a business strategist and coach -- all in your pocket 24 hours a day.

Answers

8. **(10:08-10:21)** What is meant by AI's "actions quotient"?
   It is AI's ability to get things done in both the digital and physical world.

9. **(10:21-11:40)** Can you name some examples of actions that AI will be able to achieve when it reaches its "actions quotient"?
   Every organisation, every town, building and object will be represented by a unique interactive persona or personal AI. They be companions, colleagues, friends and partners, as varied and unique as we all are. AIs will imitate humans at most tasks. An AI organizing a community get-together for an elderly neighbour. A sympathetic expert helping you make sense of a difficult diagnosis. Accelerating scientific discovery, autonomous cars on the roads, drones in the skies. They'll both order the takeout and run the power station. They'll speak every language, take in more information than any one of us could consume in a thousand lifetimes.

10. **(14:24-15:13**) Can you name 3 points that Mustafa Suleyman makes about the advantages of AI?
    - **The advantages are obvious, and they 'speak for themselves', meaning that it is not necessary to point them out because they are so obvious**
    - **They inspire his life's work every day**
    - **If AI delivers just a fraction of its potential, they will make the next decade the most productive in human history**

11. **(15:13-15:41)** What 3 examples does Mustafa Suleyman give for unlocking economic growth, and what were the downsides of each?
    - **People discovered new continents - but they colonized populations at the same time.**
    - **People built factories - but they were unpleasant and dangerous.**
    - **People found oil - but they polluted the planet.**

12. **(15:41-16:24)** What 4 adjectives are used to describe AI in contrast with previous inventions?
    Limitless, abundant, world-changing, different

13. **(16:24-16:47)** What is 1 key difference between AI and other inventions, and what 5 adjectives does Mustafa Suleyman use to describe his reaction to this difference?
    AI is not just an invention, but it is in itself an infinite inventor.
    This is exciting, promising, concerning, intriguing and surreal.

14. **(17:33-18:20)** What will Mustafa Suleyman tell his nephew next time he asks him about AI?
    AI isn't even in some senses, new. AI is all of us. As we build AI, we must reflect all that is good, all that we love, all that is special about humanity: our empathy, our kindness, our curiosity and our creativity.