Dictation Contest (PRJr, 初級) No. 1031

Hello, everyone! Welcome back to another PR Junior video!
Today we will be looking at Lisa's summer vacation.

Last summer, Lisa visited her grandmother's house. She swam in the sea with her cousins. Her uncle taught her surfing and she tried it for the first time. She also went to a festival, and had lots of good food. Her favorite was [the] candy apple. Lisa enjoyed the vacation very much.

That's it for today! See you next time!

Dictation Contest (PR 1, 中級) No. 1031

Hi, guys! Welcome back to PR1!
Since I imagine that April is a very busy month for all of you, today I will introduce some ways to get good sleep. For me, I like to listen to slow music before going to bed. I also use my favorite hand cream because it smells so good and I can relax.
The Internet says that going outside and being in natural sunlight is important for you to feel sleepy at night.
This is difficult for me, but avoiding caffeine is also important for good sleep. Caffeine can stay in your body for 6 to 8 hours, so avoid coffee, tea, and energy drinks after 3 PM. If you really want to drink it, try decaffeinated coffee.

Hope you learned something new today! See you!

Hello everyone! Welcome back to PR2. Today we'll talk about the AI act that has just been approved by the EU to ensure consumer safety. Let's get started.

Like many EU regulations, the AI Act started as consumer safety legislation. The EU took a "risk-based approach" to products or services that use artificial intelligence, or AI.

Most AI systems are expected to be low risk, like content recommendation systems or filters that block spam, or unwanted email.

High-risk uses of AI include tools used in medical devices or important infrastructure like water or electrical networks. Those face additional requirements like using what the legislation calls high-quality data and providing clear information to users.

Some AI uses are banned because they are considered to present an unacceptable risk. Those include things like social scoring systems that are meant to govern how people behave. Some sorts of predictive policing and emotion recognition systems also are reportedly banned in schools and workplaces.

And then, what about generative AI?

The law's early versions centered on AI systems that carry out limited tasks, like reviewing employment information and job applications. But general AI models, like OpenAI's ChatGPT, forced EU officials to add rules for generative AI models. AI chatbot systems that can produce lifelike responses, images and more are example[s] of generative AI models.

AI-generated pictures, video, or audio of existing people, places or events must be labeled as artificially produced. These sorts of media are known as "deepfakes" because they are appear to show- sorry, because they appear to show real people doing or saying things that are not real.

Let's continue the next part in the next video. Bye!