



AI and Jobs — What's Changing?

Reading Worksheet — Level F | tahricteaches.com

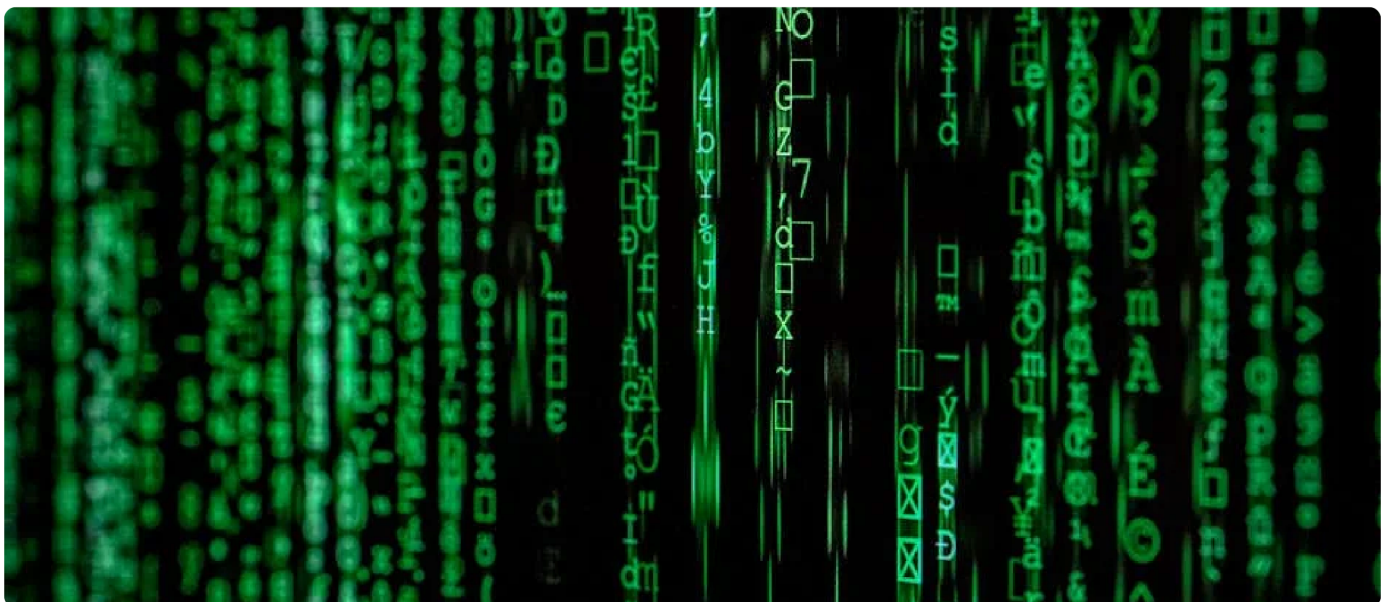
The rise of AI is triggering a profound **restructuring** of the global workforce. **Automation** is eliminating routine tasks in manufacturing, finance, and logistics. Jobs involving repetitive processes — like sorting, flagging **fraudulent** transactions, and processing data — are increasingly handled by algorithms, faster and without error.

The consequences for **displaced** workers are significant. AI will not simply **supplant** individual jobs — it is reshaping entire industries. Workers in transportation, retail, and data entry face high **vulnerability**. Yet the same **proliferation** of AI tools is also generating new roles in AI development, ethics, and oversight.

The critical variable is **adaptability**. Workers who develop skills in AI collaboration, critical thinking, and communication will have a decisive advantage. AI cannot easily **replicate** human creativity, emotional intelligence, or moral judgment — making these qualities increasingly valuable in the job market.

Policymakers and employers must invest in retraining programs to help workers transition into new roles. Countries that fail to act risk widening inequality, as workers in low-skill positions face the heaviest losses while high-skill workers benefit most. **Collaborative** models — where humans and AI work side by side — have consistently proven more productive than full automation alone. The goal is not to replace people, but to redeploy them.

The future of work is not a binary choice between humans and machines. Workers who treat AI as a tool rather than a threat, and who develop uniquely human skills — like judgment, creativity, and **adaptability** — will define the next era of professional life. The real challenge is not technological. It is whether societies can move fast enough to help their people keep pace.



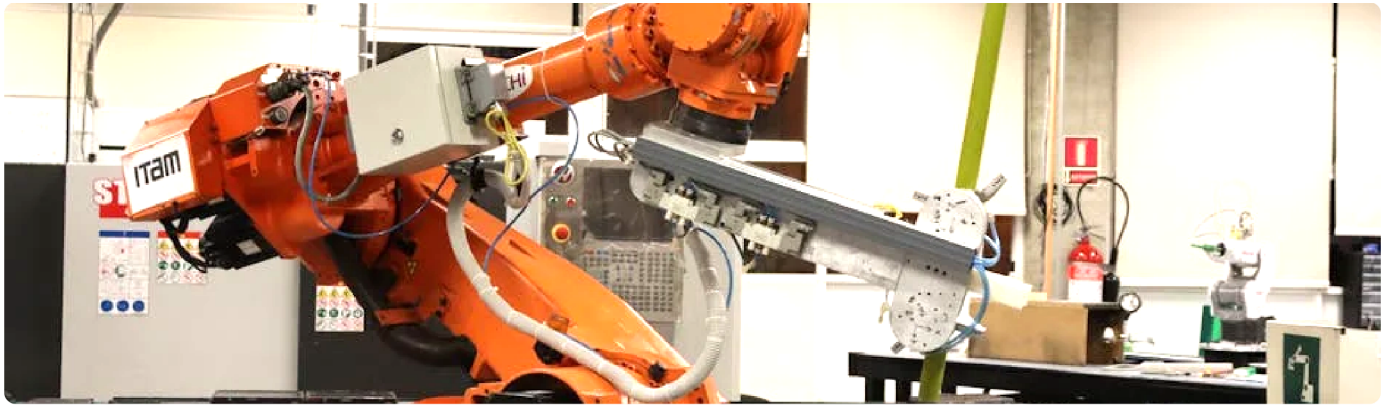
A. Vocabulary

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1. restructuring _____ | a. the state of being exposed to harm or risk |
| 2. automation _____ | b. the ability to adjust to new conditions |
| 3. displaced _____ | c. using machines to replace human tasks |
| 4. supplant _____ | d. people who create official rules or plans |
| 5. vulnerability _____ | e. involving cooperation between parties |
| 6. proliferation _____ | f. rapid increase or spread of something |
| 7. replicate _____ | g. to copy or reproduce something exactly |
| 8. adaptability _____ | h. reorganizing a system in a fundamental way |
| 9. policymakers _____ | i. removed from a position; forced out |
| 10. collaborative _____ | j. to replace or take the place of something |



B. True or False

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Goldman Sachs estimated AI could displace up to 300 million jobs. _____ | 2. Finance and logistics industries face high vulnerability to AI substitution. _____ |
| 3. AI ethics and data governance are emerging fields of employment. _____ | 4. Workers who avoid AI completely are most likely to remain relevant. _____ |
| 5. AI currently cannot replicate human creativity and moral reasoning. _____ | 6. Policymakers have no role in managing AI-driven workforce transitions. _____ |
| 7. The article describes the future of work as human-AI collaboration. _____ | |



C. Fill in the Blanks

Word Bank: restructuring, supplant, proliferation, adaptability, collaborative, displaced, vulnerability

1. The rise of AI is causing a fundamental _____ of the global job market.
2. AI-driven systems may _____ millions of workers in data-processing roles.
3. Industries relying on routine tasks face the highest _____ to AI.
4. The _____ of AI creates demand for new technical and ethical roles.
5. The future of work depends on a _____ model between humans and AI.

D. Comprehension Questions

1. According to the article, what makes the current wave of AI different from earlier automation?
2. Which industries face the highest risk of AI-driven job displacement, and why?
3. What new types of jobs is the proliferation of AI creating?
4. What does the article say is the 'critical variable' for workers navigating AI disruption?
5. How does the article describe the ideal future relationship between humans and AI?

E. Discussion Questions

1. Should governments be responsible for retraining workers displaced by AI? What would that look like?
2. Is it ethical for companies to replace human employees with AI systems to maximize profit? Defend your position.
3. What skills or qualities do you believe will be most valuable in an AI-dominated job market, and why?

Answer Key

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A. Vocabulary: 1-h, 2-c, 3-i, 4-j, 5-a, 6-f, 7-g, 8-b, 9-d, 10-e

B. True/False: 1-T, 2-T, 3-T, 4-F, 5-T, 6-F, 7-T

C. Fill Blanks: 1-restructuring, 2-supplant, 3-vulnerability, 4-proliferation, 5-collaborative

D. Comprehension:

1. Modern AI can perform complex cognitive tasks — not just physical or repetitive ones — including legal research and medical diagnosis.
2. Finance, insurance, and logistics face the highest risk because they rely heavily on routine data processing that AI can replicate.
3. Roles in machine learning engineering, AI ethics, data governance, and human-AI interaction design.
4. Adaptability — the willingness to develop competencies in AI collaboration rather than resisting AI.
5. A collaborative model where AI handles pattern-based tasks and humans contribute creativity, moral reasoning, and interpersonal intelligence.