Video 1: Is it still worth going to University? – The Economist, November 2025 (6:06)

    a) What is the problem for young graduates in the West?

Today, young graduates are finding fewer employment opportunities.

In America, unemployment rates are quite similar for young graduates are for the other young adults. Same thing in the EU. So, **higher education doesn't seem to make a difference in terms of employment**.

    b) Why? (two theories + the most likely theory)
    ⇨ Universities have accepted less talented applicants and don't teach them very well.
    ⇨ Fewer jobs require a graduate-level qualifications. Because of technology and **automation**.
    ⇨ The number of jobs in graduate-friendly industries is decreasing (ex.: in finance and law)
    ⇨ Students aren't picking the right subjects.

The most likely theory is that there are fewer jobs in industries that used to employ graduates, because of the financial crisis of 2007-2009.

    c) In the age of AI, what should you study at university?

Jobs are changing rapidly. Many of the jobs students will have don't even exist yet. Some skills might become outdated (ex: coding). However, some subjects like robotics will remain relevant, just like practical jobs (they won't be taken over by AI). These jobs don't require university qualifications

Learning soft skills will become highly valuable because they won't be replaced by AI. It means skills like communication, critical thinking, reliability, empathy, being able to build relationships. Human skills, understanding how to learn will be key to adapting. The care sector will still employ humans because it's difficult to use AI in this field.

As a result, **all degrees will help** gain these skills so it doesn't really matter what subject you study. **Internships** and work experience are more important.

Video 2: Is AI making us dumber? Maybe. Charlie Gedeon – TEDx Talks, September 2025

    a) In your own words explain why Charlie Gedeon makes a difference between learning and education.

Education is not learning. Education is a system, a construct while learning is a skill: it motivates people to build a better society, to work together…

    b) What do the terms "cognitive offloading" and "dark pattern" mean in the video?

Cognitive offloading: relinquishing one's cognitive powers to a machine (not just chaptGPT but google too when we click on the first result)

Dark pattern: by simplifying technology, companies manipulate the user. This is also what ChatGPT does when it validates you and **praises** you.

The AI makes us put in less effort, we go from co-pilot to using auto-pilot. "The more pernicious outcome is that generative AI becomes complicit in intellectual deskilling and the atrophy of human critical thinking faculties."

Biggest revolution to education: it highlights the system's failed incentives. Why study when what matters is the mark?

Through personalised tutoring, AI will revolutionise education. Customised education.

Google vs ChatGPT: understood the query better but no sources

The companies don't know how the AI works. We cannot reverse engineer these things.

For Individuals // fitness and nutrition

Learn what exercises are good. Using LLMs to assist not work for you, verify

Systemic: Education and governments must make changes. Ex.: studying mis and disinformation. More regulation.

Cycle between individual and systemic responsibility.

Who does AI really help when we end up depending on learning with it?