Adverbs of frequency

They are usually placed:
- before the main verb, e.g. *Mary never goes to concerts.*
- after the verb *to be*, e.g. *She is always late.*
- if there is more than one auxiliary verb, they come after the first auxiliary, e.g. *This old computer has never been repaired.*

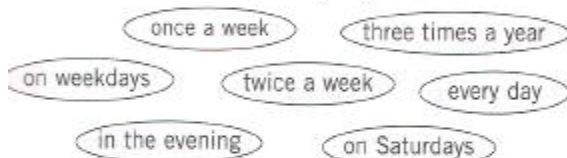**Other expressions used with the present simple**
*I come to school **every Monday**.*
*I go to my office **on weekdays** / **on Tuesdays**.*
*She goes there **once** / **twice** / **three times a week**.*

Writing: How often?

6 **Write sentences about your friend, using one of these frequency expressions.**

once a week   three times a year
on weekdays   twice a week   every day
in the evening   on Saturdays

1 My friend likes to keep in touch through the Internet. She ....
2 She enjoys watching TV. She ....
3 She studies hard. She ....
4 She also does sports. She ....
5 She is very fond of travelling. She ....
6 She likes going to the cinema. She ....
7 She loves pubs. She ....

Reading: Robots and androids

7 **Read the text and make a list of at least seven tasks done by robots and androids.**

"Hell of a day.
The computer
broke down
and we all
had to think."

8 **Refer to the text to find the term for these definitions.**

1 a science field that tries to improve computers and robots with features associated with human intelligence
2 programs used by computers
3 stage of mass production in which parts of a product move along for progressive assembly
4 small devices used for doing various tasks
5 robots that look like human beings

Robots and androids

Engineers are trying to make computers think and behave like humans. By combining Artificial Intelligence and engineering techniques, they're building different types of robots and androids.

Robots are devices that move and react to sensory input. They usually contain software that runs automatically without the intervention of a person. Today, they are used in all sorts of places, from factories to space exploration. We drive cars that have been welded by industrial robots. We buy products that have been made and packaged by robots in assembly lines. We use machines that have been built by robots.

Our life is affected by robotics in many other ways. Just think about medicine and the health system. Tiny computers are used to monitor the heart rate and blood pressure. Micro-machines and insect-sized robots help doctors in heart operations and other complicated surgery. Robots are used in dangerous situations – for example in repairing nuclear plants, cleaning toxic wastes, and defusing bombs.

Robotics has also been incorporated into the first 'intelligent homes'. There are gadgets that regulate the central heating, sensors that control the solar panels, robot maids that do the housework, etc.

Some research centres are building androids – robots that have the shape and capabilities of a human being. In the near future, androids will be available for sale. They will have access to the Internet, guide the blind and assist elderly people at home; they will be a 24 hour security guard for your home, sound the alarm in case of fire and phone the police if there is a burglary. In short, androids will become intelligent.