

Agenda

1. Quiz (20 min)
2. Project intro
3. Unit 10A

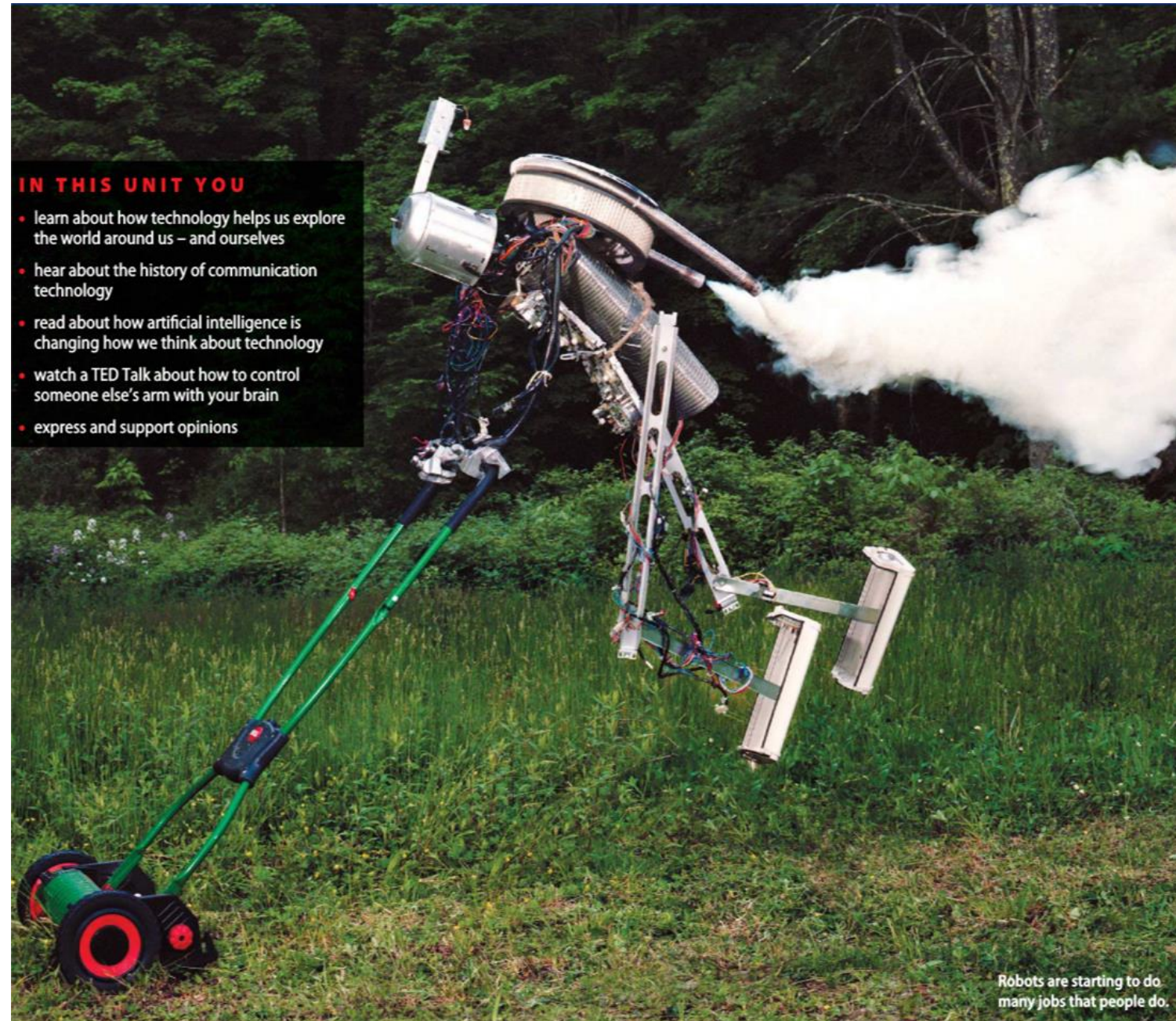
*next class (April 18th) → L207

Finish the Group List by April 18th

- <https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1ir02Zj58dvriGNGSvnCSFjMn3s1OWduxRF7FBrppZfQ/edit?usp=sharing>
- Presentation Date: **May 2nd**

Unit 10 Remote control

- What job is this robot doing?
 - It's mowing the lawn / cutting grass
- What other jobs do robots and machines do these days?
 - Moving and transporting things in warehouses, building jobs, some service and retail jobs.



IN THIS UNIT YOU

- learn about how technology helps us explore the world around us – and ourselves
- hear about the history of communication technology
- read about how artificial intelligence is changing how we think about technology
- watch a TED Talk about how to control someone else's arm with your brain
- express and support opinions

Robots are starting to do many jobs that people do.

What do you think this dinosaur is? It has a job and guess what it is.

The dinosaur in the photo is a robot. It works at a hotel. Do you know of any other jobs that robots and machines do these days?



A dinosaur robot greets a guest at the Henn na Hotel (Strange Hotel) near Tokyo Disney Resort in Japan.

- This is a dinosaur robot receptionist at the Henn na Hotel in Japan.
- This hotel is the first hotel in the world to have mostly robots as workers.
- The robot receptionists speak different languages and help guests with their suitcases and small robots in the rooms that can answer questions. (weather and time)



A dinosaur robot greets a guest at the Henn na Hotel (Strange Hotel) near Tokyo Disney Resort in Japan.

- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FogiE8_3fPE

- Why do you think that the hotel would like to use robots instead of human?

- To keep costs low and increase efficiency.

(The hotel still uses human employees for security)



A dinosaur robot greets a guest at the Henn na Hotel (Strange Hotel) near Tokyo Disney Resort in Japan.

VOCABULARY Technology

1 Work in pairs. Answer the questions.

- 1** Look at the photo. What things can you see? Do you see any technologies that you recognize? What else do you think a robot like this could do?
- 2** Do you think this could really happen? What advantages or disadvantages are there in robots taking jobs from people?

1.	It's a robot operating a lawn mower.
2.	<p>Possible advantages: robots are cheaper and faster, and they can free humans from boring jobs.</p> <p>Possible disadvantages: there are few jobs available for people, some people will lose their jobs and everything made by robots will be exactly the same.</p>

- We are going to read three different facts about technology and focus attention on the three paragraphs.

2 Throughout history, technology has changed how people understand and connect to the world. Read the facts about technology. Match the words in bold (1–12) with the best category (a–g).

- When we think of (1) **technology**, we usually picture modern (2) **inventions** and (3) **digital** machines like smartphones, laptops and tablets. But technology is anything we make or use that helps us do something or (4) **control** the world we live in. Even simple office (5) **equipment** like pens, pencils and erasers were once important new (6) **developments**.
- Scientists used to believe that only humans made and used (7) **tools**, but in the 1960s, researcher Jane Goodall watched chimps go through a careful (8) **process** of taking leaves off small branches so they could use them to catch insects.
- (9) **Research** shows that nowadays many people feel that (10) **progress** in technology is too fast. They say we need to think more carefully about the possible drawbacks, such as what happens when our complicated (11) **electronic** equipment goes wrong. We can't usually just (12) **switch** the machine **off** and then switch it back **on** again!

- a** four nouns for things people use **1,**
- b** two nouns that mean *change* or *improvement*
- c** one noun that means *a series of actions or steps to do something*
- d** one verb that means *to make someone or something do what you want*
- e** one noun that means *a careful study of something*
- f** two adjectives we often use when we talk about technology
- g** one phrasal verb with two particles that means *start/stop something*

a	1 (technology) 2 (inventions) 5 (equipment) 7 (tools)
b	6 (developments) 10 (progress)
c	8 (process)
d	4 (control)
e	9 (research)
f	3 (digital) 11 (electronic)
g	12 (switch off/on)

a	1 (technology) 2 (inventions) 5 (equipment) 7 (tools)
b	6 (developments) 10 (progress)
c	8 (process)
d	4 (control)
e	9 (research)
f	3 (digital) 11 (electronic)
g	12 (switch off/on)

3 Complete the sentences using words from Exercise 2. Then discuss the question from item 1 with a partner.

- Do we simply use our **technology**, or does it **control** us?
Sometimes in this **digital** age, it can be difficult to know!
- Recent **developments** have made computer **equipment** smaller and smaller.
- People rely more and more on new **inventions**. But is this really **progress**?
- Research** has found that these things aren't just **tools** that we use when we need them – many of us pay more attention to our smartphone than to the people around us.
- Trying to teach yourself not to look at your phone so often can be a difficult **process**.
- You should always **switch off** your computer properly so that you don't lose any work. We need to be careful with **electronic** equipment.

LISTENING

4 MY PERSPECTIVE

Which of these technologies are most useful for you?
Rank them from 1 (most useful) to 6 (least useful).
Then compare your list with a partner.

camera	computer	phone	printer	tablet	TV
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5 Work in pairs. Discuss the questions.

- Do you use an electronic device every day? If so, what?
- What kind of problems can using electronic devices cause?
- How many different ways of communicating can you think of?
- Which way of communicating do you use most often? Why?

6 Look at the timeline about the history of communication technology at the bottom of the page. Match each type of communication below with a date on the timeline.



telephone



cell phone*



next big thing



text message



smoke



bird



smartphone

Important dates in the history of communication technology

10,000 YEARS AGO	2,000 YEARS AGO	0–100	1400s	1830s	1876	1962	1973	1990s
1 smoke	2 bird	Mail service	Mail service in Europe grows	The first efficient telegraph lines	3 telephone	First email	4 cell phone	5

6 Look at the timeline about the history of communication technology at the bottom of the page. Match each type of communication below with a date on the timeline.



text message



telephone



cell phone*



next big thing



smoke



bird



smartphone



1992	2007	The future
5 <u>text message</u>	6 <u>smart phone</u>	7 <u>next big thing</u>

7 Listen to the lecture and check your answers.  **61**

8 Listen again. Answer the questions.  **61**

- 1** What message was often sent by smoke signal? **'We are here.'**
- 2** Who used birds for communication? **the Roman army and the Persians**
- 3** Who probably had the first mail service? **the Romans**
- 4** Where did scientists develop the telegraph? **Russia, Germany and England**
- 5** What was the message of the first phone call? **'Mr. Watson, come here, I want to see you.'**
- 6** Why wasn't the mobile phone useful until 1979? **There was no network before then.**
- 7** When did email become popular? **in the 1990s**
- 8** What was the first text message? **'Merry Christmas'**
- 9** What does the speaker compare new technology to? **magic**