Uni 12 ROBOTS

VOCABULARY

New words	Transcription		Meaning
age	/eidʤ/	(n)	độ tuổi
broken	/ˈbroukən/	(adj)	bị hỏng, bị vỡ
choice	/tʃɔɪs/	(n)	sự chọn lựa
do the dishes	/du: ðə diʃiz/	(v)	rửa bát đĩa
do the washing	/du: ðə ˈwɔʃɪŋ/	(v)	giặt quần áo
doctor robot	/ˈdɒktər ˈrəʊbɒt/	(n)	người máy khám bệnh
feelings	/ˈfiːlɪŋ/	(n)	cảm xúc
gardening	/ˈɡɑːdnɪŋ/	(n)	công việc làm vườn
guard	/ɡɑːd/	(v)	canh giữ, canh gác
height	/haɪt/	(n)	chiều cao
hedge	/hedʒ/	(n)	hàng rào, bờ giậu
laundry	/ˈlɔːndri/	(n)	quần áo cần phải giặt
lift	/lɪft/	(v)	nâng lên, nhấc lên, giơ lên
minor	/ˈmaɪnə/	(adj)	nhỏ, không quan trọng
opinion	/əˈpɪn.jən/	(n)	ý kiến, quan điểm
planet	/ˈplænɪt/	(n)	hành tinh
recognise	/ˈrek.əɡ.naɪz/	(v)	nhận ra
robot	/ˈrəʊ.bɒt/	(n)	người máy
role	/rəʊl/	(n)	vai trò
space station	/speɪs ˈsteɪʃən/	(n)	trạm vũ trụ
type	/taɪp/	(n)	kiểu, loại
teaching robot	/ˈtiːtʃɪŋ ˈrəʊbɒt/	(n)	người máy dạy học
water	/ˈwɔːtə(r)/	(n)	nước
weight	/ˈweit/	(n)	trọng lượng
worker robot	/ˈwɜːrkər ˈrəʊbɒt/	(n)	người máy công nhân

GRAMMAR

I. Superlative adjectives "Short adjectives" (So sánh nhất của tính từ ngắn)

🔸 **Công thức**

> **Subject + be + the adj-est + noun**
> **E.g:** Russia is the largest country in the world.
>
> (Nga là nước lớn nhất trên thế giới.)

🔸 **Quy tắc thêm -est vào sau tính từ ngắn**

- Phần lớn các tính từ ngắn có một vần: thêm -est

     *clean → cleanest
     *new → newest
     *cheap → cheapest

- Tính từ có hai vần kết thúc bằng er: thêm -est

     *clever → cleverest

- Tính từ có hai vần kết thúc bằng ow: thêm -est

     * narrow → narrowest

- **Tính từ có hai vần kết thúc bằng y: đổi y thành i rồi thêm -est**

*happy	➔	happiest
*dirty	➔	dirtiest
*easy	➔	easiest
*noisy	➔	noisiest
*pretty	➔	prettiest

- Tính từ có một vần kết thúc bằng y giữ nguyên y rồi thêm -est
* *shy ➔ shyest

Tính từ kết thúc bằng e: chỉ thêm -st
* *simple ➔ simplest

- Tính từ kết thúc bằng một nguyên âm và một phụ âm: gấp đôi phụ âm cuối rồi thêm -est
* *thin ➔ thinnest

➕ **So sánh nhất của một số tính từ đặc biệt**

*good	➔	best
*bad	➔	worst
*far	➔	farthest, furthest
*little	➔	least
*many, much	➔	most

PRONUNCIATION

Tones in statements used as question

- Trong tiếng Anh, câu được chia làm 3 ngữ điệu chính

Falling Intonation (Ngữ điệu đi xuống)
Rising Intonation (Ngữ điệu đi lên)
Falling & Rising Intonation (Ngữ điệu vừa xuống vừa lên).

- **Ngữ điệu tiếng Anh trong câu trần thuật xuống giọng ở cuối câu**
   Eg: I love Danang City because it is a peaceful city.
- **Ngữ điệu tiếng Anh trong câu hỏi WH xuống giọng ở cuối câu.**
   Eg: Have you got the lasagna recipe?
      How much salt should we add to this salad?
- **Ngữ điệu tiếng Anh trong câu hỏi Yes/ No lên giọng ở cuối câu.**
   Eg: Do you like red?
      Does she know you?
- **Ngữ điệu tiếng Anh trong câu liệt kê** lên giọng trước dấu phẩy và trước liên từ "and", xuống giọng sau liên từ "And".
   Eg: I like soccer, volleyball and basketball.
- **Ngữ điệu tiếng Anh trong câu hỏi lựa chọn xuống giọng ở cuối câu.**
   Eg: **Do you like coffee or tea?**
- **Ngữ điệu tiếng Anh trong câu hỏi đuôi**
+ Xuống giọng ở cuối câu khi người nói chắc chắn điều mình nói và mong đợi câu trả lời đồng ý.
   Eg: She's beautiful, isn't she? Yes, she is
+ Lên giọng cuối câu khi người hỏi muốn nhận được câu hỏi chính xác là đúng hay không?
   Eg: You are a doctor, aren't you? Yes. I'm.
- **Ngữ điệu tiếng Anh trong câu cảm thán xuống giọng ở cuối câu.**
   Eg: Elsa, what a beautiful slime you have.

A **LISTENING**   **PRACTICE**

I. Listen to the short talk twice and circle the correct answer to each of the following questions

1. What can Ben's robot do?
   A. operate on people
   B. understand five languages
   C. lift heavy things
2. What else can Ben's robot do?
   A. take pictures   B. fly   C. build other machines
3. Where can Judy's robot work?
   A. schools   B. factories   C. homes
4. What can her robot do?
   A. clean   B. cook   C. carry people

II. Listen to the conversation twice and decide whether the following sentences are True or False.

1. Vy disagrees with the idea that in the near future robots will be able to do all our work. T   F

2. Duy agrees with the idea that we will live more comfortably in the near future. T   F

3. Mi disagrees with Duy's and Vy's opinions.   T   F

4. Mi doesn't think we should be careful with robots.   T   F

B   PHONETICS

I. Choose the correct intonation.
1. What can robots do now?   A. Rising   B. Falling
2. Can robots teach?   A. Rising   B. Falling
3. Robots can do many things like humans. A. Rising   B. Falling
4. Teacher robots can teach on the Internet   A. Rising   B. Falling
5. What type of robots are there?   A. Rising   B. Falling
6. Can robots understand our feelings? A. Rising   B. Falling

II. Practice saying the following sentences. Remember to lower your voice at the end of each sentence.
1. Everyday, I get up, have a shower, have breakfast and go to school.
2. Our schoolday starts at eight o'clock and ends at three thirty.
3. Robots are helping people at homes, schools, in factories and hospitals.
4. Stop it! I don't want to hear it
5. I couldn't agree with you more

III. Put a tick next to each of the sentences whose the intonation falls at the end.

1.	Nice to meet you	✔
2.	Do you like your new teacher?	
3.	I am going to walk in the park.	✔
4.	Do you have any books?	
5.	Leave it on the table.	✔
6.	Which bag is yours?	✔
7.	What a nice girl!	✔
8.	Have you finished?	

IV. Choose the word having the underlined part pronounced differently in each line.

(More exercises)

1. A. r<u>o</u>bot   B. h<u>o</u>me   C. br<u>o</u>ken   D. d<u>o</u>llar
2. A. m<u>ea</u>l   B. h<u>ea</u>vy   C. r<u>ea</u>ding   D. sp<u>ea</u>k
3. A. dish<u>es</u>   B. passag<u>es</u>   C. cloth<u>es</u>   D. glass<u>es</u>
4. A. sp<u>a</u>ce   B. m<u>a</u>ths   C. pl<u>a</u>net   D. f<u>a</u>shion

5. A. h<u>ei</u>ght   B. w<u>ei</u>ght   C. fr<u>ei</u>ght   D. <u>ei</u>ghtsome
6. A. ch<u>e</u>ss   B. cont<u>e</u>st   C. pr<u>e</u>tty   D. t<u>e</u>nnis
7. A. m<u>a</u>tch   B. <u>a</u>ctive   C. c<u>a</u>rry   D. b<u>a</u>ll
8. A. <u>th</u>at   B. <u>th</u>ink   C. <u>th</u>an   D. <u>th</u>is
9. A. c<u>o</u>w   B. sl<u>o</u>w   C. h<u>o</u>ld   D. ph<u>o</u>to
10. A. badmint<u>o</u>n   B. v<u>o</u>lleyball   C. m<u>o</u>dern   D. c<u>o</u>mmon

V. Choose a word that has different stressed syllable from others.
1. A. human   B. repair   C. statement   D. language
2. A. design   B. household   C. subject   D. follow
3. A. educate   B. hospital   C. paragraph   D. understand
4. A. between   B. welcome   C. improve   D. complete
5. A. restaurant   B. adjective   C. imagine   D. difficult
6.   A. supermarket   B. materials   C. environment   D. pollution
7.   A. plastic   B. recycle   C. paper   D. metal
8.   A. bottle   B. robots   C. rubbish   D. activity
9.   A. recognize   B. understand   C. organize   D. educate
10. A. educate   B. concentrate   C. finish   D. control

C   VOCABULARY-GRAMMAR-COMMUNICATION

1. Choose the correct answers A, B, C, or D to finish the sentences.
1. Which country is the _____ in the world?
   A. big   B. bigger   C. biggest   D. bigest
2. This is the _____ of all home robots in the show.
   A. fast   B. faster   C. fastest   D. fasttest
3. Going to this school is a good _____. I love studying here.
   A. choose   B. choice   C. Choices   D. to choose
4. I think the best way to _____ English is to practice it every day.
   A. help   B. repair   C. improve   D. play.
5. In the future, robots can _____ old people.
   A. take care   B. put away   C. look after   D. look at
6. This box is too _____ for me to move upstairs.
   A. heavy   B. broken   C. useful   D. used
7. What is the greatest _____ that robot can carry?
   A. height   B. weight   C. length   D. depth
8. Mai often _____ clothes for her family in the evening
   A. does   B. irons   C. cuts   D. gets
9. My sister cooks meal and I _____ the washing.
   A. do   B. make   C. get   D. perform
10. You can see many kinds of _____ at the high tech – international show.
   A. food   B. books   C. clothes   D. robots
11. Robots can _____ our houses when we are away.
   A. see   B. guard   C. look at   D. look
12. In the future, robots will be able to do more _____ things for us.

A. easy   B. harder   C. complicated   D. much difficult
13. My father always _____ coffee at home instead of going to the coffee shop.
   A. do   B. does   C. make   D. makes
14. A robot can do _____ different things from looking after a baby to building a house
   A. much   B. many   C. few   D. little
15. Robots will be very useful for our lives but they use _____ energy.
   A. some   B. a little   C. very   D. too much
16. Living in the city is better than _____ in the countryside.
   A. live   B. lives   C. living   D. to live
17. Driving a car is more convenient than _____ a motorbike .
   A. ridding   B. riding   C. rides   D. riderless
18. In 2020, robot swill be able to _____ our voice and face but they won't think like human.
   A. recognizable   B. recognization   C. recognize   D. recognizing
19. I think robots are now very _____ because they can help us do many things.
   A. useful   B. useless   C. usefulness   D. uselessness
20. Today we will have a _____ about robots.
   A. discuss   B. discussion   C. dicussible   D. dicussed
21. I don't agree _____ you that robots will be able to write a letter to an English friend.
   A. to   B. about   C. of   D. with
22. By 2030, robots will be able to look _____ children or old people.
   A. after   B. at   C. for   D. up
23. The teacher says Mandy is one of the _____ students in our class.
   A. taller   B. tallest   C. most tall
   D. more tall
24. Computers are getting _____ than ever before.
   A. smarter   B. smartest   C. smart   D. more smart
25.   – I have visited Nha Trang, Da Nang and Phu Quoc
   – Oh, lucky you! Which do you like _____?
   A. good   B. better   C. the best
   D. gooder
26. A horse is usually _____ than a pig.
   A. bigger   B. biggest   C. Big   D. biger
27. Luck is the _____ child in his family.
   A. young   B. younger   C. youngest   D. more young
28. Summer is hotter _____ winter.
   A. of   B. than   C. with
   D. to
29. What is the _____ river in England?
   A. longer   B. longest   C. long
   D. more long
30. I've got _____ hair than you.
   A. short   B. shortest   C. shorter
   D. more shorter
31. Lan: "Could you ride a bike when you were in year 5?"
   Nam: "_____ "
   A. Yes, they could.   B. Yes, I could.   C. No, he couldn't.   D. No, I could.
32. Ba: "Can Robots build a house?"
   Nam: "_____ "
   A. Yes, we can.   B. That's a good idea.   C. Yes, they can.
   D. No, they can.

33. Jone: "Robots are helping us a lot in industry, education, and in our house..."
   Tom: "_____ "
   A. I agree with you.   B. What about you?
   C. I hope not.   D. Do you agree with that.
34. Nick: " We waste a lot of money and time researching and making robots"
   Phong: "_____ "
   A. I think not.   B. I don't think so.   C. I agree with. D. I don't hope so.
35. Duong: "Will Robots be able to talk to us?"
   Mai: "_____ "
   A. Yes, they can   B. No, they aren't   C. Sure they will.
   D. No, they will.

II. Choose the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined words in each of the following questions.

1. Robots can will be able to cut the **hedge**.
   A. trees   B. flowers   C. grass   D. fence
2. Could he ride a **bike** when he was in Year 6?
   A. car   B. horse   C. bicycle   D. motorbike
3. Young people **are interested in** home robots.
   A. like   B. don't like   C. hate   D. dislike
4. My little sister is very **clever**.
   A. kind   B. nice   C. tall   D. intelligent
5. In the past, robots had a **minor** role. They could only do very simple things.
   A. big   B. important   C. small   D. large

III. Choose the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined words in each of the following questions.

1. I **have no idea** where she is.
   A. do not know   B. don't care about
   C. think about   D. don't take care of
2. Ann **no longer works here**
   A. no more works here   B. doesn't still work here
   C. doesn't work here any more   D. still works here.
3. Manuel **claims** that he did the work without help.
   A. don't say   B. tells   C. asks   D. don't promise
4. Teachers **ought not to** swear in front of the children.
   A. should   B. need not   C. could not   D. don't have to
5. I'm usually **free** in the evening.
   A. tired   B. relaxed   C. busy
   D. not at home

IV. Find a mistake in the four underlined parts of each sentence and correct it.

1. Wash-Bot is <u>cleaner</u> than Clean-Bot, <u>but</u> Trash-Bot is <u>ironically</u> the <u>cleaner</u>.
                          A   B   C   D (cleanest)
2. Pet-Bot is <u>slowest</u> than the <u>grass cutting</u> Lawn-Bot <u>and</u> the home <u>cleaning</u> Clean-Bot
                      A (slower)   B   C   D
3. I <u>am</u> the <u>happy</u> person <u>because</u> my parents bought me my <u>favourite</u> robot.
      A   B (happiest)   C   D
4. This robot <u>can</u> lift objects <u>that are</u> ten times <u>heaviest</u> than its <u>own body</u>.
                   A   B   C (heavier)   D
5. Homework-Bot is <u>one</u> of the <u>smarter</u> robots we <u>have got</u> in <u>this show</u>.
                        A   B (smartest)   C   D

V. Complete each of the following sentences with superlatives.

1. My room is the cleanest room in my house. **(clean)**
2. This is the cleverest/ most clever robot I've ever known. **(clever)**
3. In my opinion, John is one of the luckiest men in the world. **(lucky)**
4. Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world. **(high)**
5. Sam draws the best pictures of the doctor robots. **(good)**
6. The blue whale is the biggest animal in the world. **(big)**
7. This is Ant Robot, one of the tiniest robots in this show. **(tiny)**
8. I'm sure this is the strongest robot in this competition. **(strong)**
9. Our robot gave the quickest answer among 20 robots in this round. **(quick)**
10. This is the darkest color we can use to paint our robot. **(dark)**
11. This is the tallest robot in the show. It is two metres tall. **(tall)**
12. Tokyo is one of the largest cities in the world with 37 million people. **(large)**
13. She usually buy the cheapest clothes in the store. **(cheap)**
14. The longest river in the world is the Amazon. It is in Brazil. **(long)**
15. Riko is the heaviest of the three robots. **(heavy)**

VI. Complete each of the following sentences with comparatives or superlatives.

1. Travelling by plane is much safer than travelling by train. **(safe)**
2. Do you think Mona is the prettiest girl in our class? **(pretty)**
3. This robot is worse at playing the piano than that robot. **(bad)**
4. The company have shown off the latest generation of its robot at an international robot show in Ha Noi. **(late)**
5. I think we need a faster robot than this one. **(fast)**
6. This is the thinnest smartwatch we've ever produced. **(thin)**
7. The use of robots in housework makes people lazier. **(lazy)**
8. This cleaning robot produces less noise than the one we bought last month. **(little)**
9. I don't like this robot because it's the slowest robot I've ever seen. **(slow)**
10. We have used the most modern techniques to make this robot. **(modern)**

VII. Complete the conversation, using the sentences A-E given in the box to fill in the blanks.

   A. If you ask me, that can be true.
   B. I don't agree with you.
   C. What do you think?
   D. You are right!
   E. You may be right.

Tom : I think robots are going to be smarter than people. **(1)** C. What do you think?
Sam : Well, **(2)** A. If you ask me, that can be true., but I believe robots cannot replace people. They can't do many things people can do.
Tom : **(3)** B. I don't agree with you. Robots can do everything like humans, from cleaning the house, taking care of sick people to teaching school subjects to children
Sam : **(4)** E. You may be right. but that do not have feelings like humans, so they can't show love and care
Tom : Mmm, **(5)** D. You are right! I have never thought about that.

VIII. Rearrange the following sentences to make a dialogue.

   A. Really? What is it about?
   B. A robot with feelings? Sounds interesting.
   C. Hi, Mike. How was your weekend?
   D. It was about E-ro, a robot with the ability to feel and love.
   E. Yep, the movie was quite touching. I cried a lot.
   F. I think that in the future, robots can do many things for humans,
   G. I just stayed at home and watched a really good sci-fi movie.
   H. I totally agree with you.

1.C	2.D	3.A	4.D	5.B	6.B	7.F	8.F

D READING

I. Read the following passage and circle the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbers blanks.

① Robots now have many uses. Many factories use robots to (1) _____ lots of hard work quickly and without many mistakes. These are 'industrial' robots. The military uses robots to find and get rid (2) _____ bombs. If a robot (3) _____ a mistake, the robot is damaged or destroyed, which is better than a person being killed. There are also robots that help at (4) _____, to vacuum or cut grass, for example. Such robots must learn about the area of work. There are two robots on Mars. Because it (5) _____ a long time to send a signal from Earth to Mars, the robots do much of their work alone, without commands from Earth. People still think of robots as having a shape like a person – two legs, two arms, and a head.

1. A. do   B. are   C. have   D. play
2. A. in   B. of   C. for   D. about
3. A. make   B. making   C. to make   D. makes
4. A. bank   B. home   C. school   D. hospital
5. A. take   B. to take   C. takes   D. taking

② A robot teacher is (1) _____ than no teacher at all. In some parts of the world, there aren't enough! teachers. About 10 per cent of children under 14 years old don't go to school. Robots can help (2) _____ that problem. They can teach anywhere and don't get stressed, or tired, or move somewhere for an (3) _____, and better job. Teachers all over the world are leaving. They think it is a difficult job and feel overworked. Perhaps the question is 'How can robots help teachers?' Office workers can use software to organise and answer (4) _____ and arrange meetings. Robots can help teachers cut the time of marking homework and writing reports. Teachers would have (5) _____ time and energy for their jobs.

(Adapted from https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/skills/reading)

1. A. good   B. better   C. best   D. well
2. A. make   B. do   C. create   D. solve
3. A. easier   B. harder   C. hotter   D. faster
4. A. essays   B. tests   C. emails   D. paragraphs
5. A. little   B. many   C. less   D. more

II. Read the text and answer the following questions.

① My robot is three years old now, and it helps me a lot with my schoolwork. I can't go to school because my health is not good. I send my robot to school in my place. The robot sends information to me and I can ask it to perform a number of functions. It asks and responds to questions from teachers, moves around the school, and it even chats with my classmates. I am really happy with it and my grades have improved thanks to this robot. It was quite difficult to get used to using the robot at first. I am really lucky to have him. I think more people will have robots in the future because this type of technology is developing quickly.

1. Why does the robot have to help the author with his study?
   ☞ Because his health is not good and he can't go to school
2. What does the author ask his robot to do?
   ☞ He asks it to send information and perform a number of functions.
3. What can the robot do in class?

🖎 It asks and responds to questions from teachers, moves around the school, and it even chats with his classmates

4. How does the author feel about his robot?

🖎 He is really happy and lucky to have it.

5. What does the author think about the future of robots?

🖎 He thinks more people will have robots in the future because this type of technology is developing quickly

❷ Would you like a robot in your house? It is now generally accepted that in the future robots will take over many of our tasks, especially jobs of a repetitive nature. But It's doubtful if robots will ever be able to do any of the more creative types of work or indeed if people would want them to. In the home robots would probably be used to do the cleaning, table-laying, scrubbing and washing up, but it's considered at they will be used to do the cooking - at least not in the near future. Robots in the home might not be creative enough to do the cooking plan the meals, and so on. They would be used as slaves, thereby freeing people to do more of the things they wanted.

1. What kind of job would a robot take over?

🖎 It would take over many of our task, especially jobs of a repetitive nature

2. What would robots do in the home?

🖎 Cleaning, table-laying, scrubbing and washing up

3. Can robots do creative work? Why? (Why not?)

🖎 No, they can't. Because they might not be creative enough

4. What would people use robots for?

🖎 They would use robots as slaves there by freeing people to do more of the thing they wanted.

5. Would you like a robot in your house? Why? (Why not?)

🖎 Yes, I would. Because it can help do the housework.

III. Read the text and decide if each statement is true (T) or false (F) by ticking the correct box.

Asimo is the smartest robot in the world. It can jump, walk, climb stairs and even hop on one leg! Many people say that Asimo is fantastic because it can help elderly people who cannot do the housework, such as cleaning or washing up. However, Asimo costs a lot, so not every old person can buy one. And it is a bad thought that we do not take enough care of the older generation and rely too much on technology. If your family has an elderly member, like your grandma or grandpa, you can call them or visit them for a cup of tea. Robots can do many things, but they are not as caring and loving as we are

	True	False
1. In the world, no robots is smarter than Asimo	T	
2. Asimo can be a good home robot	T	
3. Asimo is not cheap so it is not useful		F
4. We should let technology care for the old		F
5. Robots can do caring and loving things		F

IV. Read the test and decide if each statement describes one of the four robots. There is one robot that can be used twice.

South Korea

The robot, Tiro, is working as a teaching assistant in an elementary school, helping students in Seoul

U.S.A.

These robots can get the book you need from a collection of 1.5 million books at North Carolina State University Libraries within a minute. Called BookBots, these librarians won't ever tell you to quiet down.

Japan

Need someone to wake you up, tell you when to bring an umbrella and read aloud your
messages or emails? Meet Wakamaru. This robot takes care of you.
Pets make people happy but they are not allowed to enter hospitals. In Tokyo, doctors use fuzzy robotic seals called Paro to help sick people feel better and reduce their stress

	Tiro	BookBots	Wakamaru	Paro
1.This robot usually works with children.	✓			
2.This robot updates the weather.			✓	
3.This robot is in the shape of an animal.				✓
4. This robot can find books quickly.		✓		
5. This robot lives at home with you.			✓	

V. Read the text and decide whether the statements are true (T), false (F) or have no information (N). Write T, F or N.

A robot is a machine but it is not just any machine. It is a special kind of machine. It is a machine that can move. It follows instructions. The instructions come from a computer. Because it is a machine, a robot does not make mistakes. It does not get tired and it never complains unless you tell it to!

Robots can help humans in many ways. People use robots to make things in factories or explore dangerous places. For example, robots can help make cars and explore volcanoes. They also use robots at home to clean or vacuum the house. Some robots can even recognise words and help answer telephone calls. Some robots look like humans. But most robots do not. They just look like machines.

1. A robot can do more things than a normal machine.

True

2. Robots follow instructions from a computer.

False

3. Robots help people explore dangerous places.

True

4. One of the best use of a robot is to help explore new planets.   No information

5. The author thinks that robots are useless.

False

VI. Read the following passage and circle the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

A robot cannot think or do things alone. People use a computer to control it. Today, robots are not very popular because they are too expensive, but they are very useful. They can help us save a lot of time and work. A robot can do the same work for 24 hours, and yet, it does not complain or get tired. In the US, people use robots to guard some important places. These robots can listen to certain noises and sends signals for help if there's trouble or danger. In Japan, people use robots in factories to build cars. In the future, scientists will design many types of intelligent robots. Their robots will be able to do many more complicated things. However, some people do not like robots. They fear that one day robots will be too powerful.

1. Why do people use a computer to control a robot?
   A. Because it can save time and work.   B. Because it cannot think or do things alone.
   C. Because it is too expensive.   D. Because it is very useful.
2. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE according to the text?
   A. People use computers to control robots.
   B. Robots cannot do the same work for 24 hours.

C. Robots do not get tired of working.

D. People use robots to guard some important places

3. In Japan, people use robots in factories to_____.

    A. guard important places   B. do many more complicated things

    <mark>C. build cars</mark>   D. listen to certain noises

4. Some people fear that one day robots _____.

    A. will be busier than humans   B. will be able to do complicated things

    <mark>C. will have too much power.</mark>   D. will make too much noise.

E   WRITING

I. Reorder the words and phrases to make meaningful sentences.

1. you / do / What / about / think / in the past / the role of robots /.

    ☝ <mark>What do you think about the role of robots in the past?</mark>

2. do / can / the housework / Home robots /.

    ☝ <mark>Home robots can do the housework</mark> .

3. help / Nurse robots / can / sick people /.

    ☝ <mark>Nurse robots can help sick people.</mark>

4. can / big buildings / Worker robots / build /.

    ☝ <mark>Worker robots can build big buildings.</mark>

5. can / in classes / teach / Teacher robots /.

    ☝ <mark>Teacher robots can teach in classes.</mark>

6. robot / A/ good / can / do /tasks / move / and/basic /.

    ☝ <mark>A good robot can move and do basic tasks.</mark>

7. They / smart/ but / usually / not /have / do / feelings/are /.

    ☝ <mark>They are usually smart but do not have feelings.</mark>

8. Factories / use / to / hard / do / Many / robots / work /.

    ☝ <mark>Many factories use robots to do hard work.</mark>

9. Also /are / robots /help / to / There / household chores / do /.

    ☝ <mark>There are also robots to help do household chores.</mark>

10. Robots / look / Some / after / people / hospitals / in / sick /.

    ☝ <mark>Some robots look after sick people in hospitals.</mark>

II. Reorder the sentences to make a meaningful paragraph.

    A. I have an amazing robot.

    B. He is in the shape of a teddy bear.

    C. He can walk slowly and climb stairs.

    D. Theodore is always happy.

    E. He is brown and has two long legs and two short arms.

    F. His name is Theodore.

    G. But he can't speak or jump.

The correct order is:

1.A	2.F	3.B	4.E	5.C	6.G	7.D

III. Rewrite the sentence so that it is closest in meaning to the original one. Use the word in brackets.

1. This robot is capable of understanding the human feelings.   **(can)**

    ☝ <mark>This robot can understand the human feelings.</mark>

2. A3 is faster than the two other robots.   **(fastest)**

    ☝ <mark>A3 is the fastest of three robots</mark>.

3. Nobody in the class is as tall as Nam.   **(tallest)**

    ☝ <mark>Nam is the tallest student in class.</mark>

4. Robots can do more things today than they could in the past.   **(fewer)**

    ☝ <mark>Robots could do fewer things in the past than it can today.</mark>

5. This robot is smaller than that one.   **(big)**

☝ That robot is bigger than this robot.

IV. Rewrite the following sentences, beginning the following sentences, beginning as shown, so that their meaning stays the same.

1. Today is hotter than yesterday.
☝ Yesterday was ==so as hot as today.==

2. No one in our football team is more skillful than Quang Hai.
☝ Quang Hai is ==the most skillful in our football team.==

3. No house in my city is higher than his house.
☝ His house is ==the highest in my city.==

4. My sister is the most intelligent in her class.
☝ No one in her class is ==more intelligent than my sister.==

5. Jack is very intelligent but his brother is the most intelligent in his family.
☝ Jack's brother is ==more intelligent than him.==

6. My house is bigger than your house.
☝ Your house is ==smaller than my house.==

7. The black car is cheaper than the red one
☝ The red car is ==more expensive than the black car.==

8. No one in the group is taller than Trung.
☝ Trung is ==the tallest in the group.==

9. Do you have a better refrigerator than this?
☝ Is this ==the best refrigerator you have?==

10. There is less noise in the country than there is in the city.
☝ There isn't ==as much noise in the country as in the city.==

11. I don't have so many storybooks as my sister does.
☝ I have ==fewer storybooks than my sister does.==

12. My friends have more music CD's than I do.
☝ I don't have ==as many music CD's as my sister.==

13. My brother drinks more coffee than my sister does.
☝ My sister drinks ==less coffee than my brother does.==

14. She eats more chocolate than I do.
☝ I eat ==less chocolate than she does.==

15. There isn't as much rice in the bowl as there is on the plate.
☝ There is ==more rice on the plate than (there is) in the bowl==.

IV. Use the information below to write a short paragraph of .80 words about Hobot, a domestic robot.

Name of robot	Hobot
Type of robot	Domestic robot
Advantage	Easy to operate
What can it do for you?	•**Do all the housework:** make beds, do washing-up, cook • When you are away: answer the phone, water flowers • In the morning: wake you up, bring a cup of tea •At night: lock the house, your burglar alarm

This is Hobot, a domestic robot that can do all the housework for you. Easy to operate, Hobot can make the beds, do the washing-up and even cook for you. He can answer the phone and be programmed to water the flowers when you are away. Hobot can wake you up in the morning and bring you a cup of tea. At night, Hobot can look up the house and be your burglar alarm so that you can relax and sleep in peace.