

UNIT 12: OUR GREENER WORLD

A – TRỌNG TÂM KIẾN THỨC

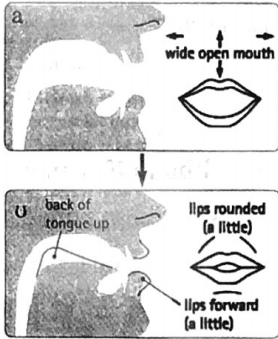
I. Từ vựng

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Types of robots - home robot - worker robot - teaching robot - doctor robot - rescue robot - construction robot - space robot | | | | | | | |
| Functions of robots | | | | | | | |
| guard the house | recognize our faces | do the heavy thing | work in hazardous environments | control vehicles | deliver orders | synthesize speech | diagnose diseases |

II. Ngữ âm

1. Phát âm: /ɔɪ/ vs. /aʊ/

| Âm | Độ dài hơi | Mô tả | Môi | Lưỡi | Minh họa |
|------|------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------|
| /ɔɪ/ | Dài | Đọc âm /ɔ/ rồi chuyển dần sang âm /ɪ/ | Môi dẹt dần sang hai bên | Lưỡi nâng lên & đẩy dần ra phía trước | |

| | | | | | |
|------|-----|---------------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| /aʊ/ | Dài | Đọc âm /a/ rồi chuyển dần sang âm /ʊ/ | Môi tròn dần | Lưỡi hơi thụt dần về phía sau |  |
|------|-----|---------------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

• Âm /ɔɪ/ có thể được nhận diện bằng nhóm chữ cái oi hoặc oy.

| | | | |
|----|------|-------|-------|
| oi | coin | point | voice |
| oy | boy | enjoy | toy |

• Âm /aʊ/ có thể được nhận diện bằng nhóm chữ cái ow hoặc ou.

| | | | |
|----|------|-------|-------|
| ow | how | now | vowel |
| ou | loud | mouth | sound |

2. Trọng âm của danh từ ghép

Danh từ ghép thường có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết đầu.

| | | | |
|------------|--------------|------------|------------|
| paperknife | /'peɪpənɑɪf/ | schoolboy | /'sku:lɔɪ/ |
| houseboat | /'haʊsbɔ:t/ | bookseller | /'bʊksələ/ |

III. Ngữ pháp

1. Ôn tập động từ khuyết thiếu

| Modals | used to describe possibility | used to guess or give suggestion | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | at present | in the past |
| must | You must keep it a secret. You mustn't tell anyone. | Louise must get very bored in her job. She does the same thing every day. | Someone must have taken my bag. I can't find it anywhere. |
| can (khả năng ở hiện tại) | I can come and see you tomorrow if you like. | They haven't lived here for very long. They can't know many people. | X |
| could (khả năng ở quá khứ) | We had a lovely room in the hotel. We could see the lake. | You couldn't have met Linda at the party. She was at my house all day. | You could have left your phone at work. |
| may/might | I haven't decided where to | Mark is absent from today | A: I can't find my phone |

| | | | |
|--|--------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| | go on holiday. I may go to London. | class. He may be ill. | anywhere. |
| | Take an umbrella with you. It might rain later. | She is not answering her phone. She might be sleeping . | B: You might have left it at work. |

• **Phân biệt can/could và be able to**

can thường được sử dụng để diễn tả khả năng có tính cố định của một đối tượng nào đó (như khả năng nghe, nhìn,...) ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai, còn trong quá khứ **could** sẽ được sử dụng, **be able to** thường được sử dụng để diễn tả khả năng hoàn thành hành động trong một tình huống nhất định. Đôi khi *can/could* cũng có thể được sử dụng để thay thế cho *be able to*.

Tom can/will be able to come tomorrow.

My grandfather could speak five languages.

The fire spread quickly, but everybody was able to escape.

Mark was an excellent table-tennis player when he was younger. He could beat anybody. (= anh ấy có khả năng, anh ấy đủ tốt để đánh bại bất kì ai)

Johnny and Mark played a match yesterday. Mark played well, but Johnny was able to beat him. (= Johnny đã thành công đánh bại Mark trong trận đấu hôm qua)

2. Các chức năng khác của động từ khuyết thiếu

- Dùng động từ khuyết thiếu trong câu yêu cầu/nhờ vả (requests)

Can/Could you wait a moment, please?

Helen, can you do me a favour?

Excuse me, could you tell me how to get to the bus station?

- Dùng động từ khuyết thiếu trong câu xin phép (permissions)

Could I use your phone charger? = Do you mind if I use your phone charger?

Is it all right if I sit here?

Do you think I could borrow your bike?

May I ask you a question?

- Dùng động từ khuyết thiếu trong lời mời hoặc đề nghị (invitations or offerings)

Can I get you some coffee?

Would you like some coffee?

B - BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG

I. Từ vựng

Exercise 1: Fill in the blank with the correct form of the verb given.

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| <i>do</i> | <i>cut</i> | <i>take</i> | <i>look</i> | <i>lift</i> | <i>make</i> | <i>allow</i> | <i>get</i> |
|-----------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|------------|

1. You had better _____ more notice of small details to ensure accuracy in your job.
2. With the help of machinery, we don't have to spend much time _____ the dishes.
3. Using robots at home _____ us to have more time to rest.
4. One day robots can help people to do the simplest things such as brushing teeth and _____ dressed.
5. I hate _____ the hedge but a home robot can help me with that.
6. Can we rely on a robot to _____ after our kids?
7. Worker robots have strong arms that can easily _____ heavy objects.
8. The availability of home robots _____ our life more and more convenient.

Exercise 2: Fill in the blank with a suitable word from the box.

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| <i>home</i> | <i>mining</i> | <i>space</i> | <i>robotic</i> | <i>constructio</i> <i>n</i> | <i>rescue</i> | <i>doctor</i> | <i>teacher</i> |
|-------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|

1. _____ robots can use cameras and other sensors to recognize different minerals.
2. Nowadays, _____ nurses can assist patients in moving around and delivering medicines.
3. _____ robots are being employed to explore the surface of Mar as well as other planets.
4. _____ robots can help people have more time to relax at home.
5. Thanks to _____ robots, roads and bridges are built faster, making transportation more and more convenient.
6. _____ robots are becoming more and more popular these days as they are able to both deliver the lesson and manage students' homework.
7. In disaster-stricken areas, people use _____ robots to aid in search of humans and properties.
8. Do you think that _____ robots can diagnose complicated diseases?

Exercise 3: Fill in the blank with the correct form of the word given.

1. Do robots have the _____ to express feelings? ABLE
2. Are they in _____ about the impact of robots? AGREE

3. Humanoid robots are _____ examples of the development of artificial intelligence. TYPE
4. Sophia, a humanoid robot made her first public _____ in 2016. APPEAR
5. Robots can be programmed to deliver a _____. SPEAK
6. Will future robots be equipped with emotional _____ like a human being? EXPRESS
7. With the development of technology, robots can do many _____ things for humans. COMPLICATE
8. Scientists are working on _____ doctors which can actually work in hospitals. ROBOT

II. Ngữ âm

Exercise 1: Choose the word whose underline part is pronounced differently from others.

| | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. <u>co</u> in | B. <u>bo</u> y | C. <u>no</u> un | D. <u>po</u> int |
| 2. A. <u>de</u> stroy | B. <u>jo</u> y | C. <u>bo</u> il | D. <u>ou</u> t |
| 3. A. <u>to</u> y | B. <u>po</u> wer | C. <u>ar</u> ound | D. <u>ho</u> w |
| 4. A. <u>to</u> wn | B. <u>al</u> low | C. <u>po</u> ison | D. <u>mo</u> uth |
| 5. A. <u>ou</u> rs | B. <u>spo</u> il | C. <u>to</u> wer | D. <u>mo</u> use |
| 6. A. <u>co</u> w | B. <u>do</u> wn | C. <u>ou</u> tline | D. <u>av</u> oid |
| 7. A. <u>jo</u> int | B. <u>cho</u> ice | C. <u>go</u> wn | D. <u>lo</u> yal |
| 8. A. <u>lou</u> dly | B. <u>ow</u> l | C. <u>po</u> und | D. <u>jo</u> in |
| 9. A. <u>ann</u> ounce | B. <u>bo</u> yfriend | C. <u>ann</u> oy | D. <u>oi</u> ly |
| 10. A. <u>tom</u> boy | B. <u>so</u> il | C. <u>mo</u> untain | D. <u>ro</u> yal |
| 11. A. <u>hou</u> sewife | B. <u>pro</u> ud | C. <u>dro</u> ught | D. <u>to</u> ilet |
| 12. A. <u>sou</u> r | B. <u>appo</u> int | C. <u>mo</u> isture | D. <u>vo</u> yage |
| 13. A. <u>ou</u> tside | B. <u>pu</u> t | C. <u>vo</u> w | D. <u>rejo</u> ice |
| 14. A. <u>so</u> ya | B. <u>overjo</u> yed | C. <u>andro</u> id | D. <u>anyho</u> w |
| 15. A. <u>dro</u> wn | B. <u>cl</u> own | C. <u>spo</u> il | D. <u>bo</u> unce |

Exercise 2: Choose the word whose main stress is different from the others.

| | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. earplug | B. seatbelt | C. policeman | D. seaweed |
| 2. A. bedroom | B. rainfall | C. motorcycle | D. ill-tempered |
| 3. A. blackbird | B. easy-going | C. greenhouse | D. childhood |
| 4. A. old-fashioned | B. newspaper | C. sunglasses | D. fundraiser |
| 5. A. two-thirds | B. waterproof | C. colour-blind | D. outlook |
| 6. A. low-key | B. low-cost | C. airplane | D. high-class |

| | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | | | |
| 7. A. runway | B. postcard | C. friendship | D. duty-free |
| 8. A. bedroom | B. someone | C. high-speed | D. network |
| 9. A. overdue | B. toothpaste | C. flashlight | D. nightgown |
| 10. A. football | B. telegram | C. photograph | D. department |
| 11. A. overnight | B. weather | C. busboy | D. weatherboard |
| 12. A. heartbreak | B. ghost-writer | C. economy | D. phonebooth |
| 13. A. departure | B. station | C. lightbulb | D. porky |
| 14. A. getaway | B. breakdown | C. well-known | D. make-up |

Exercise 3: Put the words into the right column. There are some words that do not belong to any group.

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|------|--------|-------|-------|-------|---------|-------|
| toy | out | oyster | mouth | low | royal | sound | enjoy |
| down | loud | annoy | ouch | clown | cow | boat | oink |
| downtown | soil | now | brown | row | noisy | moist | bow |
| wow | so | oil | voice | no | boy | boiling | |
| /ɔɪ/ | | | | /aʊ/ | | | |
| | | | | | | | |

III. Ngữ pháp

Exercise 1: Fill in the blank with the correct form of *can/could/be able to*.

- Can you read this article for us? We _____ not see properly without my glasses.
- After 3 years in Spain, I _____ speak Spanish fluently now.
- When my mom was young, she _____ play the piano really well.
- After 2 hours climbing, we finally _____ reach the top of the mountain at 8 am yesterday.
- Yesterday I lost my wallet. I looked for it everywhere, but I _____ not find it.
- If you ask Sarah this question, she will _____ help you.
- When I was 3 years old, I used to _____ do a cartwheel.

8. Anna was not at home yesterday, so I _____ not contact her.
9. I hate not _____ understand my English friends.
10. I've never _____ speak Chinese as well as my sister.

Exercise 2: Choose the correct answer.

1. _____ you play the violin?
A. Couldn't B. Can C. Able to
2. _____ become a professional athlete, you must be very fit.
A. Could B. Will you be able to C. To be able to
3. Do you think you _____ finish this work by Monday?
A. could B. will be able to C. be able to
4. I _____ stay in that room any longer. It was too noisy.
A. can't B. have not been able to C. couldn't
5. _____ you come to Lennon's birthday party last night?
A. Could B. Can C. Can't
6. _____ do this difficult exercise. See!
A. can B. could C. will be able to
7. _____ you understand what the professor was talking about?
A. Could B. Can C. May
8. I'm afraid that I _____ attend today's meeting. I'm still at the airport.
A. will be able to B. won't be able to C. can
9. Will people _____ live on Mars one day?
A. can B. be able to C. could be able to
10. I _____ speak when I was less than a year old.
A. could B. can C. have could
11. How long have you _____ drive a motorbike?
A. can B. could C. been able to
12. _____ you bring the book *AU The Bright Places* for me tomorrow?
A. can B. Could C. Are you able to
13. They _____ save the child from the burning house.
A. was able to B. were able to C. could to
14. I _____ never seem to play this note right.

A. can't B. can C. am able to

15. Madam, _____ you tell me what time is it, please?

A. Could B. Can C. Will

Exercise 3: Fill in the blank with *must have/might have/should have/can't have*.

1. I did not know you were going to Paris yesterday. You _____ told me in advance!
2. The grass is wet. It _____ rained last night.
3. Nobody picked up the phone at the office. It _____ closed today.
4. Sarah hasn't arrived yet. She _____ caught the wrong bus. I know for sure!
5. They _____ taken the train to work. I'm not sure.
6. I saw you at the football match yesterday. You _____ been ill like you said.
7. Anna _____ passed the exam - she did not study anything.
8. You _____ known that we are having an English test today. The teacher told us all yesterday.
9. You _____ told me about the discount. I could have got this bag \$1,000 cheaper.
10. You _____ studied harder. Your scores are very low.

Exercise 4: Choose one word from the table to fill in the blank, using the structure *must have/might have/should (not) have/would (not) have + P_{II}*.

| | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|-------------------|---------------|--------------|
| <i>decide</i> | <i>drink</i> | <i>enroll</i> | <i>drop</i> | <i>catch</i> |
| <i>so</i> | <i>have</i> | <i>break down</i> | <i>choose</i> | <i>come</i> |

1. I _____ so much beer last night. I feel dizzy now.
2. The engine is not starting. It _____.
3. You _____ a cold if you had worn a coat outside yesterday.
4. I _____ to join in that English club. It was a pretty bad idea.
5. A: Why didn't Sarah come to the birthday party last night?
- B: She _____ to stay at home and rest.
6. He _____ in the English course, but the application period was over.
7. I cannot find my phone. I _____ it somewhere in the room.
8. I _____ to work by train, but I missed the bus in the morning.
9. You _____ to this restaurant on Friday night. There are crowds of people there at that time.
10. I think you _____ the problem as me.

Exercise 5: Correct these sentences.

1. This group project would be very fun. I regret I didn't do it.

2. It's so sad that you didn't join the party. You would enjoy it so much.

3. Someone must have took my pen. It's not on the table anymore.

4. I should take a look at the weather forecast before going to school yesterday.

5. My dad would bring me to the airport this morning, but his car broke down.

6. You should tell me about your problem, I could have helped you.

7. J. K. Rowling is a very popular author. You must hear of her.

8. I feel a lot better now. The medicine I took last night must be helpful.

9. We could stay longer, but we decided to go home.

10. I would text you, but I didn't know your phone number.

C - BÀI TẬP LUYỆN TẬP

Exercise 1: Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from others.

| | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>br</u> ead | B. th <u>re</u> ad | C. th <u>re</u> at | D. <u>he</u> at |
| 2. A. develo <u>p</u> s | B. take <u>s</u> | C. colum <u>n</u> s | D. map <u>s</u> |
| 3. A. favo <u>ur</u> ite | B. bas <u>i</u> c | C. subscri <u>b</u> e | D. del <u>i</u> very |
| 4. A. <u>fo</u> ot | B. <u>fo</u> otstep | C. <u>g</u> ood | D. <u>fo</u> ol |
| 5. A. <u>ch</u> arity | B. <u>ch</u> aracter | C. <u>ch</u> oir | D. orch <u>i</u> d |

Exercise 2: Choose the word whose main stress is different from the others.

| | | | |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. history | B. attraction | C. literature | D. mountain |
| 2. A. between | B. behind | C. excited | D. confident |

| | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| | | | |
| 3. A. furniture | B. expensive | C. uniform | D. notebook |
| 4. A. neighbourhood | B. delicious | C. friendly | D. angry |
| 5. A. traffic | B. cathedral | C. fantastic | D. exciting |

Exercise 3: Fill in the blank with the correct word. One word can be filled in more than one sentence.

| | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------|--------------|
| <i>can</i> | <i>(not) have to</i> | <i>may</i> | <i>can't</i> |
| <i>(not) allowed to</i> | <i>should</i> | <i>need</i> | <i>must</i> |

1. You _____ be tired because you are working very hard these days.
2. You _____ not speak during the listening test!
3. Sarah _____ go to school because she is having a stomachache.
4. The kid is _____ ride his bike at night. He is just 5 years old, so it's not allowed.
5. Samuel has been living in England for years. He _____ speak English very well.
6. You are _____ to smoke here. This is a smoking-forbidden area.
7. He _____ go to the doctor's when he feels sick.
8. It is much later than I thought. I _____ probably go now.
9. I can hear you clearly. You _____ not shout.
10. You _____ turn your mobile phone off before coming in the test room.
11. Talk to Professor about your problems. I'm sure he _____ help you.
12. I am not sure where I will go for summer holidays, but I _____ go to China.
13. I _____ hear what he is saying. He should speak louder.
14. You are _____ play basketball here. It's a residential area, no sports allowed.
15. Smoking is absolutely not good for your health. You _____ stop smoking as soon as possible!
16. _____ you help me with this exercise? It's so hard for me.
17. This is not an important work. You _____ do it later.
18. You _____ bring your ID Card to the test centre. It's the rule.
19. Anna _____ not clean the room because her mom has already done it.
20. You _____ a professional trainer if you want a proper working out schedule.
21. You _____ not eat so much chocolate because it's bad for your teeth.
22. _____ you speak French?
23. _____ go out, please?

24. I do not know what to do this weekend, but I _____ just stay home.

25. You have lots of time. You _____ be hurry.

Exercise 4: Complete the sentence with a suitable Past Modal Verb (should have/must have/might have/can't have).

1. I did not know you were going to the club yesterday. You _____ told me first. I was so worried!

2. Sean looked very happy. He _____ passed his English test. He was so nervous before taking the exam.

3. I can't believe Anna has not arrived yet. She _____ got on the wrong bus.

4. You _____ been more focused. You don't understand anything about Geometry.

5. The door was not locked, so the thieves _____ got in really easy.

6. I don't know where my parents went for their anniversary, but they _____ visited Madrid or Amsterdam.

7. Anna _____ been ill yesterday. I saw her at the shopping mall yesterday.

8. We really enjoyed the concert. You _____ come with us.

9. Jimmy was crying all day long. He _____ failed the final exam. He spent so much time studying but it still did not work.

10. All she wears is designer clothes. She _____ bought them in fancy stores.

Exercise 5: Fill in the blank with the correct form of the verb given.

| | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| <i>recognize</i> | <i>guard</i> | <i>explore</i> | <i>improve</i> | <i>emerge</i> |
| <i>do</i> | <i>look</i> | <i>invent</i> | <i>trim</i> | <i>help</i> |

1. I have bought a household robot which can _____ the hedge for me.

2. Robots now can _____ humans' voice and do the tasks they are asked to do.

3. _____ laundry and cleans used to be a time-consuming task for housewives.

4. People are employing robots _____ their house so that their house are secure.

5. My new tutor robot can _____ me manage my study time and assign homework to me.

6. I hope that they will _____ a new type of robot which can work as a receptionist.

7. Do you know when the first robot _____ as a useful tool for manufacturing?

8. Scientists are working hard _____ the stability and efficiency of computers.

9. It is thought that robots cannot _____ after babies as well as a human babysitter.

10. So as to _____ planets, scientists have sent a lot of robots to the outer space.

Exercise 6: Choose the best answer.

1. In the past, people _____ spend a lot of time doing household chores but robots can help them now.
A. could B. had to C. must D. were able to
2. These robots need _____ regularly so that they work effectively.
A. maintaining B. to maintain C. maintain D. maintained
3. Robots have _____ an important role in keeping human workers from danger.
A. played B. made C. contributed D. impacted
4. Since their emergence, robots _____ to perform many complicated tasks.
A. will be able B. are able C. have been able D. were able
5. Do you think current robots can help people _____ their house?
A. to protect B. protect C. protecting D. Both A and B
6. _____ tasks such as cleaning the house or doing the laundry are now carried out by robots in an efficient way.
A. Complicated B. Simple C. Dangerous D. Unusual
7. In the past, Jane used to _____ walk two kilometres to work but she is too old now to do it.
A. can B. could C. be able to D. may
8. After the discussion, we agreed _____ each other that we shouldn't be over-reliant on robots.
A. to B. about C. at D. with
9. _____ with robots is now a reality thanks to technological advancement.
A. Conversing B. Conserving C. Contrasting D. Concerning
10. Apart _____ their role in heavy industry, what else can modern do to help humans?
A. to B. for C. from D. about

Exercise 7: Provide the correct form of the word given.

1. Voice _____ is a feature of many modern robots. RECOGNISE
2. Robots nowadays play a _____ role in many industries. MAJORITY
3. I was upset because my co-workers _____ with most of my ideas. AGREE
4. Modern technology is making our life more and more _____. COMFORT
5. Space robots can be very _____ for humans to explore the universe. HELP

6. _____ tasks are currently performed by robots instead of human workers. DANGER
7. Despite the advancement of technology, I think robots are to have emotions. ABLE
8. _____ in foreign language can be translated by applications in our phone. CONVERSE
9. Scientists are working hard to _____ new types of robots which are helpful for daily activities. INVENTION
10. It is thought that people _____ so much on technology that they become lazy. DEPENDENCE

Exercise 8: Choose the best answer to complete the following passage.

Humans are relying (1) _____ robots to carry out a large number of tasks, and many jobs have become (2) _____ thanks to the development of robots. This consequently leads (3) _____ job losses in certain industries. (4) _____, there are still many industries and workflows that need humans. Artificial intelligence has the ability to do (5) _____ jobs in structured and predictable conditions like factories. They don't have the cognitive skills and critical thinking which are (6) _____ to perform more complicated tasks. For example, surgery should be done by experienced surgeons who have skills and ability to perceive and (7) _____ each individual situation. Similarly, robots (8) _____ work as human resource professionals who need great social skills to do the job well.

| | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. on | B. over | C. at | D. in |
| 2. A. independent | B. automated | C. reliant | D. efficiency |
| 3. A. about | B. for | C. to | D. into |
| 4. A. Therefore | B. However | C. In addition | D. Thus |
| 5. A. repetitive | B. protective | C. original | D. conservative |
| 6. A. necessary | B. able | C. capable | D. practical |
| 7. A. access | B. assess | C. allow | D. allot |
| 8. A. are not able to | B. are able to | C. could | D. couldn't |

Exercise 9: Read the following passage and decide if the following statements are True (T) or False (F).

Ancient Robots

What do you think of when you read the word 'robot'? Many people think about big machines in car factories or futuristic monsters in films. Few of us think about the past. But people were building incredible machines with human abilities hundreds of years ago! For example, Egyptian texts from 1100

BC mention moving statues which 'chose' the next king. None of these statues exists, but probably they were built using the ancient Egyptians' mechanical technology.

Another ancient robot was a big robotic arm called "The Claw". The ancient Greek writer Polybius wrote about it in 213 BC. It was built during a war with the Romans, and it hung over the city wall towards the sea. When a Roman ship came close, the arm picked up the front of the ship and lifted it into the air. Then the boat fell backwards into the sea and sank. Again, we don't know if the machine was really built, but it was possible with Ancient Greek technology.

Another ancient Greek inventor, Philon of Byzantium, built a female robot at about the same time. If someone placed a cup in her hand, it mixed water and wine to make a drink. But the robot wasn't popular because people didn't need robots to work. They had lots of slaves.

The famous artist Leonardo da Vinci loved designing robots. Few of his ideas were built, but his plans are very detailed. One modern-day robot engineer, Mark Rosheim, still uses them to get ideas when designing robots for NASA! One of da Vinci's robots was a lion. He built it for the king of France in 1515. It could walk and present flowers! In 2009, engineers used the plans to build it again. It worked perfectly.

According to the passage,

1. _____ Robots are only the products of modern technology.
2. _____ The moving statues which chose the next Egyptian king still exist.
3. _____ The Claw was invented and written about by a Greek man called Polybius.
4. _____ We can't be sure about the existence of the ancient robotic arm.
5. _____ Robots weren't needed in ancient Greece due to the availability of slaves.
6. _____ Most of Leonardo da Vinci's robot designs were actually built.
7. _____ Leonardo da Vinci's ideas still inspire modern robot designers.
8. _____ A lion robot was built for public use in 1515.

Exercise 10: Rewrite these sentences using modal verbs: can(not)/ could (not)/ may (not)/ must (not)/ need (not).

1. I wasn't able to attend your party last week as I was fully occupied.

→ I

2. I don't understand what you are saying.

→ I

3. Promise me that you will never make that mistake again!

→ You

4. Probably Mary did all the housework before she went out.

→ Mary may

5. There is no need to be here.

→ I

6. Perhaps she will come to the party tonight. Who knows?

→ She

7. It wasn't necessary for you to buy that book.

→ You

8. Why don't we go out for a walk? The weather is so good.

→ You