

# UNIT 12.

## ROBOTS

### PART 1. THEORY

#### I. VOCABULARY

No.	English	Type	Pronunciation	Vietnamese
1	cut the hedge	V	/kʌt ðə hedʒ/	cắt tỉa hàng rào
2	dangerous	adj	/'deɪndʒərəs/	nguy hiểm
3	do household chores	V	/du: 'həʊshəʊld tʃɔ:rz/	làm việc nhà
4	do the laundry	V	/du: ðə 'lɔ:ndrɪ/	giặt quần áo
5	doctor robot	n	/'dɒktər 'rəʊbɒt/	người máy bác sĩ
6	energy	n	/'enədʒɪ/	năng lượng, điện
7	future	n	/'fju:tʃər/	tương lai
8	help sick people	V	/help sɪk 'pi:pl/	cứu người (bị ốm)
9	home robot	n	/həʊm 'rəʊbɒt/	robot gia đình
10	make the bed	V	/meɪk ðə bed/	dọn dẹp giường
11	modern	adj	/'mɒdn/	hiện đại
12	moon	n	/mu:n/	mặt trăng
13	planet	n	/'plænit/	hành tinh
14	power	n	/'paʊər/	năng lượng
15	robot	n	/'rəʊbɒt/	người máy
16	space robot	n	/speɪs 'rəʊbɒt/	người máy thám hiểm không gian
17	space station	n	/speɪs 'steɪʃn/	trạm vũ trụ
18	teach children	V	'ti:tʃ tʃɪldrən/	dạy trẻ
19	teaching robot	n	/'ti:tʃɪŋ 'rəʊbɒt/	người máy giảng dạy
20	worker robot	n	/'wɜ:kər 'rəʊbɒt/	người máy công nhân

#### II. GRAMMAR

✳ SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES WITH SHORT ADJECTIVES (DẠNG SO SÁNH NHẤT CỦA TÍNH TỪ NGẮN)

### a. Khái niệm so sánh nhất

So sánh nhất thường được sử dụng để so sánh một sự vật, hiện tượng với tất cả các sự vật, hiện tượng khác trong tiếng Anh. Trong cấu trúc này, trước mỗi tính từ được sử dụng trong câu sẽ có thêm từ "the".

### b. Cách sử dụng

So sánh nhất thường dùng khi so sánh từ 3 đối tượng trở lên nhằm diễn tả một người hoặc vật nào đó mang một đặc điểm nào đó vượt trội hơn hẳn so với tất cả những đối tượng còn lại được nhắc đến.

### c. Cấu trúc: S + be + the + adj-est...

Ex:

This dress is the cheapest in the shop. (Chiếc váy này rẻ nhất trong cửa hàng.)

Mai Anh is the tallest girl in the class. (Mai Anh là bạn nữ cao nhất trong lớp)

**Chú ý:** Ngoài dạng so sánh hơn nhất ta còn có dạng so sánh kém nhất S + be + the least + adj...

Ex: This car is the least safe. (Cái ô tô này kém an toàn nhất.)

Her ideas were the least practical suggestions. (Các ý tưởng của cô ấy là thiếu thực tế nhất.)

### d. Quy tắc đổi đuôi tính từ

- Thông thường ta thêm đuôi -est vào sau hầu hết các tính từ ngắn.

- Đối với những tính từ ngắn kết thúc bằng một phụ âm mà ngay trước nó là nguyên âm duy nhất thì chúng ta nhân đôi phụ âm rồi thêm đuôi "est"

Ex: hot → the hottest; big → the biggest

- Những tính từ có hai âm tiết và kết thúc bằng "y" thì đổi "y" thành "i" rồi thêm "est"

Ex: happy → happiest; busy → the busiest

- Một số tính từ có hai âm tiết nhưng kết thúc bằng -le, -et, -ow, -er vẫn được xem là tính từ ngắn.

### e. Một số tính từ bất quy tắc

Adjective	Superlative
good	the best
bad	the worst
much / many	the most
little	the least
far	further
happy	the happiest
simple	the simplest
narrow	the narrowest

clever	the cleverest
--------	---------------

### iii. PHONETICS

#### ✿ FALLING TONE IN STATEMENTS - NGỮ ĐIỆU XUỐNG TRONG CÂU KHẲNG ĐỊNH

Thông thường câu khẳng định có giọng đi xuống ở cuối câu nếu không có một lý do đặc biệt nào khác.

Ex 1: This is my father. His name is Tuan. ↘

Ex 2: We are very happy to meet you. ↘

## PART 2. LANGUAGE

### I. VOCABULARY

Exercise 1. Match the type of robots with suitable tasks.

No.	A	Opt.	B
1.	space robot	a.	work in mines
2.	home robot	b.	cut the hedge
3.	worker robot	c.	build space stations
4.	teaching robot	d.	explain lessons
5.	doctor robot	e.	help sick people

Exercise 2. Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

robots	robot show	dishes	space station
laundry	gardening	hedge	planet

1. He is cutting the \_\_\_\_\_ with a pair of garden shears.
2. To go outside the \_\_\_\_\_ you must wear a spacesuit!
3. Earth is the \_\_\_\_\_ we live on.
4. My grandmother enjoys \_\_\_\_\_ and grows her own fruit and vegetables.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ have replaced humans in doing many dangerous tasks.
6. They have to do my \_\_\_\_\_ today. They have no clean pants to wear.
7. I'll cook if you do the \_\_\_\_\_. Deal? - Deal.
8. We can see many types of robots at the international \_\_\_\_\_.

Exercise 3. Complete the sentences with the verbs in the box. There are 2 extra words.

listen	go	hear	finish	speak
play	find	love	understand	sleep

1. My dad couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ to work because he was ill.
2. John couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ his pen. It wasn't in his school bag.
3. Mary wasn't hungry - she couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ her lunch.
4. I couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ Jane because I don't speak German.
5. We couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ the teacher because the students were very noisy.
6. Tom couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ to music because his CD player was broken.
7. I was very tired but I couldn't \_\_\_\_\_.
8. We couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ tennis because the weather was bad.

**Exercise 4. What will robots be able to do? Put the words/ phrases into the correct type of robots.**

cook meals	make cars	give lessons
write poems	make new medicines	design new machines
find new materials	take our temperatures	help students with their homework
build new space stations	look after the patients	control home appliances
correct homework	feed babies	take care of the garden
work in the mines	guard our house	build cities on Mars

Types of robots	Functions
Home robots	_____ _____ _____
Teaching robots	_____ _____ _____
Worker robots	_____ _____ _____
Doctor robots	_____ _____ _____
Space robots	_____ _____ _____

**Exercise 5. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in the box. There are 2 extra words.**

make	discover	guard	do	lift
speak	recognise	listen	cut	understand

1. Home robots \_\_\_\_\_ all our housework, such as cleaning, washing the dishes, etc.
2. Security Robots can patrol streets or \_\_\_\_\_ your home.
3. ASIMO can \_\_\_\_\_ the faces and voices of multiple people speaking.
4. Nao Robot \_\_\_\_\_ Japanese, English, and Chinese and can answer your questions about banking.
5. Worker robots are good at \_\_\_\_\_ heavy things.
6. The Bosch robot could \_\_\_\_\_ either a latte, a cappuccino or a coffee.
7. Will future robots be able to \_\_\_\_\_ human emotions?
8. Bill Shane now \_\_\_\_\_ his grass with a robotic lawnmower.

## II. GRAMMAR

**Exercise 1. Put the adjectives in brackets in the superlative form.**

1. Who is (tall) \_\_\_\_\_ person in your family?
2. My mum is (good) \_\_\_\_\_ cook in the world.
3. December is (cold) \_\_\_\_\_ month of the year in my country.
4. What's (dangerous) \_\_\_\_\_ animal in the world?
5. Ethan is (happy) \_\_\_\_\_ boy that I know.
6. Where are (beautiful) \_\_\_\_\_ beaches in your country?
7. She bought (big) \_\_\_\_\_ cake in the shop.
8. Who is (famous) \_\_\_\_\_ singer in your country?
9. What is (popular) \_\_\_\_\_ makeup look of young girls?
10. This is a really good place. It's one of (good) \_\_\_\_\_ destinations in this city.

**Exercise 2. Choose the correct answer for each sentence.**

1. That was the funniest/ most funny thing to do.
2. Susie is the most prettiest/ prettiest of the four girls.
3. This is a really good school. It's one of the best/ most schools in the North West.

4. She is by far the most rich/ richest woman in the world.
5. School days are supposed to be the most happy/ happiest days of your life but I don't agree.
6. What is the most popular/ popularest sport in your country?
7. That was a really good meal, probably one of the deliciousest/ most delicious I have ever eaten.
8. I'm surprised I didn't fall asleep. I think that he is one of the most boring/ boringest people in the world.

**Exercise 3. Put the adjectives in brackets in the superlative form and a suitable preposition.**

1. She is by far (rich) \_\_\_\_\_ woman \_\_\_\_\_ Vietnam.
2. That was (funny) \_\_\_\_\_ thing to do \_\_\_\_\_ this weather.
3. Thank you for (delicious) \_\_\_\_\_ I have ever eaten \_\_\_\_\_ my life.
4. Susie is (pretty) \_\_\_\_\_ girl \_\_\_\_\_ our team.
5. I think that he is one of (boring) \_\_\_\_\_ people \_\_\_\_\_ the world.
6. I have had (happy) \_\_\_\_\_ days \_\_\_\_\_ my life.
7. Where are (nice) \_\_\_\_\_ beaches \_\_\_\_\_ Da Nang?
8. What's (small) \_\_\_\_\_ animal \_\_\_\_\_ the world?
9. July is (hot) \_\_\_\_\_ month \_\_\_\_\_ the year in Vietnam.
10. Who is (tall) girl \_\_\_\_\_ your class?

**Exercise 4. Put the adjective in brackets in the correct form of comparison: Comparative or Superlative.**

1. The weather this autumn is even \_\_\_\_\_ (nice) than last autumn.
2. He is \_\_\_\_\_ (clever) student in my group.
3. These products in this grocery are \_\_\_\_\_ (natural) than these in the near one.
4. A holiday in the mountains is \_\_\_\_\_ (memorable) than a holiday in the sea.
5. The price in the countryside is \_\_\_\_\_ (cheap) than that in big cities.
6. Canada is far \_\_\_\_\_ (large) than Vietnam.
7. John is a \_\_\_\_\_ (good) gardener than Stuart.
8. They are not going to the \_\_\_\_\_ (bad) hotel.
9. New York is the \_\_\_\_\_ (large) city of the United States.
10. My friend is \_\_\_\_\_ (quiet) than me.
11. The Palace Hotel was \_\_\_\_\_ (expensive) than the Rex Hotel.
12. Art-related subjects are \_\_\_\_\_ (interesting) than science classes.

13. My current apartment is \_\_\_\_\_ (comfortable) than the one, I rented 2 years ago.
14. John is the \_\_\_\_\_ (good) student in our class.
15. Many people would argue that robots are \_\_\_\_\_ (intelligent) than humans.
16. My garden is a lot \_\_\_\_\_ (colorful) than this park.
17. This is the \_\_\_\_\_ (interesting) book I have ever read.
18. Who is the \_\_\_\_\_ (rich) woman on Earth?
19. These are the \_\_\_\_\_ (beautiful) colours.
20. The palace is the \_\_\_\_\_ (expensive) hotel.

**Exercise 5. Choose the best option to complete the sentence.**

1. His illness was \_\_\_\_\_ than we had thought at first.
- A. much serious      B. more serious      C. serious      D. most serious
2. Nam is \_\_\_\_\_ in his class.
- A. taller      B. the most tall      C. the tallest      D. more tall
3. Traveling by plane is \_\_\_\_\_ than traveling by car.
- A. fast      B. more fast      C. the most fast      D. faster
4. Actually, today I feel \_\_\_\_\_ than I did yesterday.
- A. the worst      B. worst      C. worse      D. bad
5. Could you speak Vietnamese \_\_\_\_\_?
- A. more clearly      B. clearly      C. the most clearly      D. the clearest
6. That flight ticket is \_\_\_\_\_ of all.
- A. expensive      B. the most expensive
- C. more expensive      D. the expensive
7. Phong works \_\_\_\_\_ than most of his friends.
- A. a lot more hardly      B. more hardly      C. many harder      D. much harder
8. I tried to spend \_\_\_\_\_ money.
- A. little      B. less      C. the least      D. the less than
9. My friend is much \_\_\_\_\_ than me.
- A. prettier      B. pretty      C. the prettiest      D. more prettier
10. My mom speaks English \_\_\_\_\_ I do.
- A. fluently      B. more fluently than
- C. more fluently      D. most fluently

**Exercise 6. Use the given words in brackets to rewrite the sentences without changing the meaning of the original sentences.**

1. My brother was earning much less in his previous job than he is now. (more)

---

2. Chicken is cheaper than beef. (more)

---

3. To my knowledge, speaking English fluently is easier than listening to conversations in English. (hard)

---

4. This is the most delicious lunch she's ever had. (more)

---

5. There is no better doctor in this hospital than Mr. Long. (best)

---

6. This is the fastest moving car I've ever driven. (fast)

---

7. There isn't anywhere as old as this castle in the city. (oldest)

---

8. Have you got any bigger shirt than that one? (biggest)

---

9. I am not taller than anyone in the class. (shortest)

---

10. The company's revenue in May is the highest compared to the previous months. (lower)

---

### **III. PHONETICS**

**Exercise 1. Read exactly the sentences and pay attention to your intonation.**

1. Many people think spending money on robots is a complete waste of time and money.

2. She can walk when she was two years old.

3. These robots can do many things for the public such as cleaning streets or watering plants.

4. Home robots can do things like repairing things around the house or looking after the garden.

5. This new kinds of robots is fantastic.

6. Our future robot will be able to help us do the gardening.
7. Robots are helping US a lot in industry, education, and in our house.
8. We need a lot of money and time researching and making robots.
9. We must be careful because some people may use robots to do bad things.
10. Robots will be very useful for our lives but they use too much energy.

**Exercise 2. Answer the question.**

What is the tone of statement?

---

## PART 3. COMMUNICATION SKILLS

### I. LISTENING

□ Listen and do the tasks followed.

**Exercise 1. Listen and decide if each statement is True (T) or False (F). ✱ Track 11**

1. The speaker only mentions 2 types of robots: home robots and teaching robots.	
2. ROVs are used to reach places in the ocean.	
3. ROVs have one large camera.	
4. ROVs can collect samples.	
5. Mars Rover is a robot that was sent to the Moon.	

**Exercise 2. Listen and answer the question. ✱ Track 12**

1. Who use ROVs to explore the oceans?

---

2. Why do ROVs help US learn about all the animals that live down the ocean?

---

3. Why do ROVs have cameras?

---

4. What do most robots have?

---

5. What can Roomba do?

---

## II. SPEAKING

**Exercise 1. Complete the following conversation with missing sentences then practise it.**

- It can turn on the lights and TV.
- I hope in the future my robot can do everything for me!
- It helps me clean the house every day.
- I'm cleaning the floors.
- My father has just bought a robot.

**Huyen:** What are you doing, Linh?

**Linh:** (1) \_\_\_\_\_.

**Huyen:** Do you clean them every day?

**Linh:** Yes, I do. How about you? Can your robot clean the house?

**Huyen:** Yes. (2) \_\_\_\_\_.

**Linh:** What? You are joking!

**Huyen:** No. (3) \_\_\_\_\_. It can clean the floors very well.

**Linh:** what else can it do?

**Huyen:** (4) \_\_\_\_\_.

**Linh:** Oh, really?

**Huyen:** And it wakes me up in the morning, too.

**Linh:** Wonderful.

**Huyen:** (5) \_\_\_\_\_!

**Exercise 2. Reorder the sentences to make a dialogue then practise it.**

\_\_\_\_\_ What did you watch?

\_\_\_\_\_ Really? what is it about?

\_\_\_\_\_ Hi, Mike. How was your weekend?

\_\_\_1\_\_\_ Well, the film was very, very touching. David longs to be a 'real boy' so that he can regain the love of his human mother.

\_\_\_\_\_ It sounds great. I'll watch A.I. - *Artificial Intelligence* tonight.

\_\_\_\_\_ I just stayed at home and watched a really good science-fiction film.

\_\_\_\_\_ It's about David, a robotic boy with the ability to feel love.

\_\_\_\_\_ A.I. - *Artificial Intelligence*. It was brilliant.

\_\_\_\_\_ Who stars in it?  
\_\_\_\_\_ A child robot? Sounds exciting.  
\_\_\_\_\_ Haley Joel Osment plays the role of David.

### III. READING

**Exercise 1. Read and complete the text with the words in the box.**

safer	sensors	performing	assembly line jobs	automobile industry
-------	---------	------------	--------------------	---------------------

Robots are used in the (1) \_\_\_\_\_ to assist in building cars. These high- powered machines have mechanical arms with tools, wheels and (2) \_\_\_\_\_ that make them ideal for (3) \_\_\_\_\_. Not only do robots save more money in manufacturing costs, but they also perform tough tasks at a pace no human could possibly do. Robots also make car manufacturing (4) \_\_\_\_\_ because they can take on dangerous and difficult jobs in place of humans. Automotive industry robots are capable of (5) \_\_\_\_\_ a wide range of tasks such as installation, painting and welding, and aren't restricted by fatigue or health risks, therefore making them an incredibly useful and irreplaceable part of car production.

**Exercise 2. Read the following passage and answer the questions.**

Life in the future will be far better than it is today. People will be able to live in a cleaner environment, breathe fresher air and eating healthier food. Robots will be able to do most of the work in factories and they will be able to do all the dangerous things for us. More people will be able to work from home on computers so there won't be any traffic jams. Cars will be with us but they will be able to run solar energy instead of petrol. Robots will be able to interact with people. They will be able to do almost everything for us at home.

1. What will life in the future be like?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Will people be able to live in a cleaner or dirtier environment?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Will robots be able to do most of the work in factories for us?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Why won't there be any traffic jams?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Will robots be able to talk to people?

---

**Exercise 3. Read the text and choose the best option for each question.**

**ROBOTS**

A robot is a machine. But it is not just any machine. It is a special kind of machine. It is a machine that moves. It follows instructions. The instructions come from a computer. Because it is a machine, it does not make mistakes. And it does not get tired. And it never complains. Unless you tell it to!

Robots are all around US. Some robots are used to make things. For example, robots can help make cars. Some robots are used to explore dangerous places. For example, robots can help explore volcanoes. Some robots are used to clean things. These robots can help vacuum your house. Some robots can even recognize words. They can be used to help answer telephone calls. Some robots look like humans. But most robots do not. Most robots just look like machines.

Long ago, people imagined robots. But nobody was able to make a real robot. The first real robot was made in 1961. It was called Unimate. It was used to help make cars. It looked like a giant arm.

In the future, we will have even more robots. They will do things that we can't do. Or they will do things that we don't want to do. Or they will do things that are too dangerous for us. They will help make life better.

1. As used in paragraph 1, we can understand that something special is NOT \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. normal                      B. expensive                      C. perfect                      D. tired

2. According to the author, robots cannot be used to.

- A. explore volcanoes                      B. make cars  
C. clean your house                      D. do the gardening

3. What is the main purpose of paragraph 2?

- A. to show how easy it is to make a robot  
B. to tell what a robot is  
C. to describe the things a robot can do  
D. to explain the difference between a robot and a machine

4. Which of these gives the best use of a robot?

- A. to help make a sandwich                      B. to help tie shoes  
C. to help read a book                      D. to help explore Mars

5. How does the author feel about robots?

- A. Robots are useless.                      B. Robots are helpful.

C. Robots are confusing.

D. Robots are dangerous.

## IV. WRITING

**Exercise 1. Rewrite the sentences without changing the meaning of the original sentences.**

1. Today is hotter than yesterday.

→ Yesterday was

2. No one in her team is more beautiful than Salim.

→ Salim is

3. No house in the city is higher than his house.

→ His house is

4. Lan is the most intelligent in her class.

→ No one in Lan's class

5. If she reads many science books, she will have much knowledge.

→ The more

6. Minh is very intelligent but his brother is the most intelligent in his family.

Minh's brother is

7. Thang is more careful than Tuan.

→ Tuan

8. No producers in the world are bigger than Tesla.

→ Tesla

**Exercise 2. Write in complete sentences using the words and phrases given.**

1. Underwater robots/ dive/ longer/ deeper/ than/ human.

---

2. Robots/ become/ increasingly/ important/ investigate/ research/ hazardous/ dangerous/ environments.

---

3. Military robots/ be/ some/ most/ high-tech/ important/ robots/ used/ today.

---

4. Robots/ be able to/ think/ like/ humans.

---

5. Future/ robots/ be able to/ do/ more/ complicated/ things/ us.

---

6. Nowadays/ robots/ not/ talk/ people/ but/ future/1/ think/ they/ will.

---

7. More/ people/ lose/ jobs/ because/ robots/ replace/.

---

8. One/ advantages/ robots/ be/ they/ can/ work/ situations/ dangerous/ harmful/ humans.

---

9. Worker robots/ become/ more/ popular/ industries.

---

10. Robodex/ be/ largest/ robot/ exhibition/ world.

---

**Exercise 3. What can robots do? Let's make a writing about 80 - 100 words to talk about functions of robots.**

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---