Robot carers

How much do you remember after listening to the audio? **Complete the following**

The two main speakers are _____ and _____.

Today, they are talking about robot _____.

Robots re now being introduced in social care to operate as carers, to _____ the sick and elderly.

The first commercial robot was _____ in 1954.

Elderly people are people who are too _____ or too unwell to look after themselves.

Traditionally, in hospitals for example, _____ or carers take care of the elderly.

The problem is that there are more people who need _____ than people who can _____ them.

The ability to understand how someone feels is called _____.

We are given the example of a new robot named _____.

The idea is to have something there to talk to, to converse with, to interact with: a _____.

A robot has limitations, there are things a robot _____ do!

Money is tight : making robots in large quantities could be _____ than employing real people.

But some people could be left alone in a place forever and forgotten, they could be _____.

It's all a question of ethics: what is morally _____.

Drawing from the dialogue, what are the pros and the cons of robot carers?
Can you think of other pros and cons?

Place the stress on the following words (entourez ou soulignez la syllabe accentuée)

robots	problem	physical
perform	recently	company
elderly	develop	innovation
positive	empathy	realistic
negative	ability	abandoned
commercial	assistant	ethics
brand new	companion	vacancies
programme	introduce	
traditionally	privacy	

Vocabulary from the document

What's the English for ___? How do ou say ___ in English?

personne qui donne des soins	C		intimité	P	
soins sociaux	S	C	faire un signe de la main	W	
s'occuper de	L	A	serrer, tenir	G	
malade	S		seul, solitaire	L	
les personnes agées	the E		intelligent, astucieux	C	
infirmier, infirmière	N		postes vacants	V	
prendre soin de	T	C	chercheur	R	
meilleur marché	C		(l'argent est) rare	T	
éthique	E		éthique, déontologie	E	

Robot carers - TEACHER

How much do you remember after listening to the audio?   **Complete the following**

The two main speakers are **Rob** and **Sam**.

Today, they are talking about **robot carers**.

Robots are now being introduced in social care to operate as carers, to **look after** the sick and elderly.

The first commercial robot was **built** in 1954.

Elderly people are people who are too **old** or too unwell to look after themselves.

Traditionally, **nurses** or carers take care of the elderly.

The problem is that there are more people who need **help** than people who can **help** them.

The ability to understand how someone feels is called **empathy**.

We are given the example of a new robot named **Pepper**.

The idea is to have something there to talk to, to converse with, to interact with: a **companion**.

A robot has limitations, there are things a robot **can't** do!

Money is tight : making robots in large quantities could be **cheaper** than employing real people.

But some people could be left alone in a place forever and forgotten, they could be **abandoned**.

It's all a question of ethics: what is morally **right**.

Drawing from the dialogue, what are the pros and the cons of robot carers?
Can you think of others?

Place the stress on the following words (entourez ou soulignez la syllabe accentuée)

robots /ˈroʊbət, -bɑt/	**pro**blem	**phy**sical
per**form** /pərˈfɔːrm/	**re**cently	**com**pany
elderly	de**ve**lop /dɪˈvɛləp/	inno**va**tion /ˌɪnəˈveɪʃən/
positive	**em**pathy	rea**lis**tic /ˌrɪəˈlɪstɪk/
negative	a**bi**lity	a**ban**doned
com**mer**cial	as**sis**tant	**e**thics /ˈɛθɪks/
brand new	com**pa**nion	**va**cancies /ˈveɪkənsiz/
programme ˈprəʊɡræm/	intro**du**ce	
tra**di**tionally	**pri**vacy /ˈprɪvəsi/, /ˈpraɪvəsi/	