

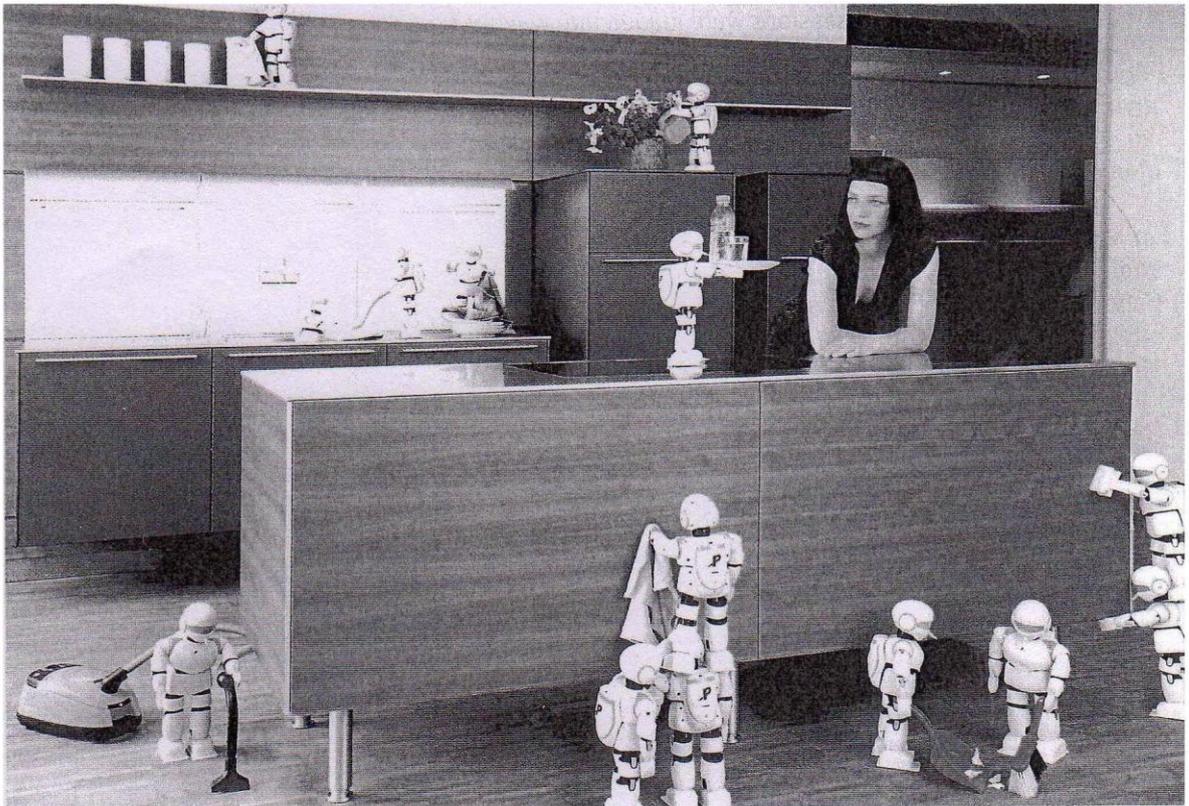
1^{re} – Idée de progrès

I, Robot (amazing machines)

Tâche finale: You participate in a televised debate about the opening of a robot factory. Defend your opinion about the utility of robots/dangers of robots. (EI)

Ω Etape 1

-Photo kitchen robots



Help!

Setting	Object advertised	Interpretation
messy floor	robot /'rəʊbɒt/	working mother / father
household chores /tʃɔ:z/ = housework	sensor /'sensə/ = captor /'kæptə/	time-saving
crumbs: miettes	domestic appliance /ə'plaiəns/: <i>appareil ménager</i>	labour-saving /leɪbəseɪvɪŋ/: <i>qui évite du travail</i>
unwind /ʌn'waɪnd/ = relax	vacuum /'vækjʊm/ cleaner: <i>aspirateur</i>	busy /'bɪzi/
rest: <i>se reposer</i>	battery-powered /'bætəri'paʊəd/	overwhelmed /'əʊvəwelmd/
kneel: <i>s'agenouiller</i>	hoover the room	reliable /rɪ'laɪəbl/
tidy /'taɪdi/ up: <i>ranger</i>		waste time + V-ing

Observe. Describe. React (main characters, place, time, atmosphere, activity)

Imagine it's an advertisement. What would your reaction be?

-TE

Ω Etape 2

-Recap

-Robot's face picture



Observe. Comment. Human or not?

-HRP-4C picture



Now that you know, what do you think.?

Prise de notes

-HW: Make a written recap about what we've said today.

Ω Etape 3

-Recap (2/3 élèves)

-Sonny and HCP-4C



Describe. Comment. Compare. Fiction or/and reality?

Prise de notes

-HW: Make a written recap about today's work + ! C.O. test next time

Ω Etape 4

-Recap (2/3 élèves)

-TE en commun sur Sonny et HRP-4C

-C.O. test sur vidéo (http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=c_j5sXaWn8k)

Ω Etape 5

-Retour sur la video de la C.O.

Comment. Give your opinion. Can she take the place of models ?

Lexique posant problème:

-le vocabulaire du défilé de mode : a (top)model / fashion show /parade / fashion week / on the cat-walk / (to) parade / to sway one's hips (se déhancher) / smart - stylish - sexy - pretty - gorgeous - beautiful / gangling (dégingandé) -(lanky) / awkward / heavy gait /walk / ridiculous / ludicrous (risible) / Absurd / make a fool of o.s

-vocabulaire sur l'usage, l'utilité d'un tel robot : useless / of no use / it isn't worth having such a robot! / It isn't worth it! (ça ne vaut pas la peine) / It isn't worth while* (ça ne vaut pas le coup) to.. / that robot isn't much good/ It is just good enough for /it is only fit for...

-lexique sur le quotidien à la maison , les tâches ménagères

-Prise de notes

-**HW:** Make a list of pros and cons of the use of such a robot. It will help you prepare you final task: **you participate in a televised debate about the opening of a robot factory. Defend your opinion about the utility of robots/dangers of robots.**

Ω Etape 6

-Recap

-Pros and cons mise en commun

-TE on the video and list of pros and cons

Ω Etape 7

-Extrait video du film I-Robot [Sonny a été arrêté et Will Smith l'interroge]

-Ecoute sans image: who is talking? What are they talking about? Can you imagine the situation?

-Visionnage

Describe. Comment. What's your opinion about the robot ? Focus on feelings, what can you say? Comment on the appearance and the speech.

Make suppositions on what happened before and why is the robot interrogated?

Prise de notes

-HW: Check to see if our suppositions are right (watch the movie at home or ask friends who know it). Make Sonny's portrait and make a summary of the movie. Give your point of view about it (like/dislike/why?)

Ω Etape 8

-Recap + HW (3/4 élèves)

-Echanges sur les différents points de vue concernant le film.

-TE

Ω Etape 9

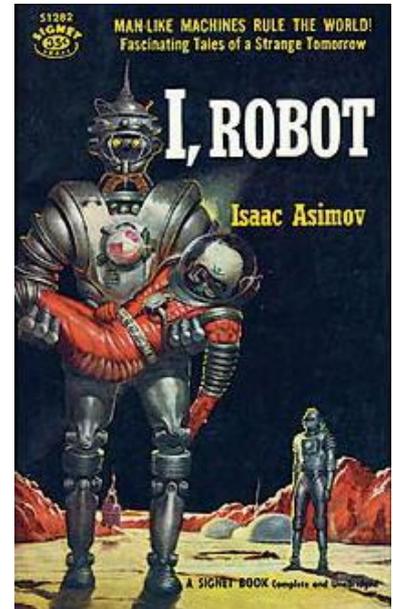
-Recap

-C.E. du texte

Three Laws of Robotics

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The Three Laws of Robotics (often shortened to The Three Laws or Three Laws) are a set of rules devised by the science fiction author Isaac Asimov. The rules were introduced in his 1942 short story "Runaround", although they had been foreshadowed in a few earlier stories. The Three Laws are:



1. A robot may not injure a human being or, through inaction, allow a human being to come to harm.
2. A robot must obey the orders given to it by human beings, except where such orders would conflict with the First Law.
3. A robot must protect its own existence as long as such protection does not conflict with the First or Second Laws.

These form an organizing principle and unifying theme for Asimov's robotic-based fiction, appearing in his Robot series, the stories linked to it, and his Lucky Starr series of young-adult fiction. The Laws are incorporated into almost all of the positronic robots appearing in his fiction, and cannot be bypassed, being intended as a safety feature. Many of Asimov's robot-focused stories involve robots behaving in unusual and counter-intuitive ways as an unintended consequence of how the robot applies the Three Laws to the situation in which it finds itself. Other authors working in Asimov's fictional universe have adopted them and references, often parodic, appear throughout science fiction as well as in other genres.

-TE

-Constitution des groupes de travail pour la préparation de la tâche finale (you participate in a televised debate about the opening of a robot factory. Defend your opinion about the utility of robots/dangers of robots)

1- 2 people in favor of robots

2- 2 people against robots

3- a TV presenter

-HW : Start making a list of ideas to prepare your final task + read the 'tips' + fiche method du débat (gap fillers, règles du débat, etc.)

Tips

Before the televised debate

-Decide on the opinion you will defend.

-Remember that the television presenter has a key role. He/she asks questions to keep the debate going and must make sure each debater can voice his/her opinion.

Prepare your contribution

-Jot down your key arguments/ideas [do not write complete sentences].

-Think of examples to illustrate your point.

While debating

-Wait for the TV presenter to allow you to speak.

-Listen before speaking. Take your opponents' remarks into account in order to rephrase and contradict them.

-Interrupt politely and ask for explanations if you don't understand.

Ω Etape 10

-Recap on what to do for the final task

-Work in groups of 5 to be ready for the debate next time

Ω Etape 11

-Passage à l'oral par groupe (1 groupe passé et les autres observent [grille])