### Lesson 3 Teaching Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st period</td>
<td>Introduction of the material</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd period</td>
<td>Using the Supplementary Handout, Teacher explains idioms, phrases and structures covered in the text, along with pronunciation check of the example sentences.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Have students become accustomed to the usage of the expressions in the Handout.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd period</td>
<td>Understanding the text</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5th period</td>
<td>Students' silent reading of the text</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Have students guess the content with the teacher's assistance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chorus-reading of the two to three paragraphs chosen from the text</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6th period</td>
<td>By using additional reading material, Teacher extends the topic to different related subjects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7th period</td>
<td>Understanding the material by silent-reading Encourage students to scan or skim through the passage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Have interaction with students</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

Which would you prefer to eat, home-made cookies or factory-made cookies? Home-made pickles; the pickles your grandmother made or factory-made pickles? Why? Which would you prefer to have as a pet, a real dog or Aibo; a robotic dog that Sony created some years ago? One last question; how would you feel if you found out that your girlfriend or your boyfriend was a robot? Would you be happy or sad to know that? Why? In this lesson we'll read about robots. What kind of robots would you like to have, if you could? Give time to think. Pick some students to present their answers. Chance for interaction. The kinds of robots I'd love to have are a snow-shoveling robot so that I can sleep in late in winter, an enthusiastic-teacher robot so I can sit at my desk sipping coffee during the lesson, and a fetch-me-beer robot so I can keep on watching TV without missing an important romantic scene from my favorite drama. One thing I can tell for sure is that it's a matter of time before I become 'metabo' overweight or obese.

After reading the example sentence, ask the following questions. Tell students how to answer that question by introducing the time record they have for a 100-meter dash, or the number of strokes they can continuously hit in tennis.

Next "manage stress." I have some questions for you. In today's world, everybody is under stress, you and me as well. When you are stressed out, how do you manage stress? Or when you feel worried and uneasy, how do you manage anxiety? Think of the specific situations and write how you deal with stress or anxiety. You can write about your experiences in the past. This is a solo activity. You have 15 minutes.

Give time. When the time is up, have some students voluntarily present their ideas, and discuss them with the class. Chance for interaction. Try to include as many students as possible in the discussion.

For the remaining three expressions those who, while sooner or later, just follow the reading procedure. The glossary is for students' reference when reading the text passage.

Give students 10 minutes to read and understand the passage. Students are allowed to refer to the glossary, but NOT a dictionary.
Ⅱ. Have students guess the content. 

Teacher helps students make better guesses about the content by asking answer-inducing questions, or by rephrasing or simplifying the sentences, or by giving specific examples. Teacher explains the content as he or she reads the passage aloud.

【 From Line 16 to 33 】

Line 22 "How do you do?" is a polite way of saying "Nice to meet you." "She appears to be an attractive young lady that everybody is really fond of" means "she looks like an attractive young lady that everybody likes." "With the aid of voice recognition technology." "Aid" means "help" or "assistance." Can anybody explain what 'voice recognition technology' is? If no response, have students check the word 'recognize.'

Line 30 "facial expression" is an expression on your face. When you are angry, you look angry. People can tell your mood from your facial expressions.

【 From Line 34 to 48 】

Line 35 "leading Japanese companies." A leading company is a well-known, powerful and/or successful company. Can you name some leading Japanese companies? Line 39 "a positive image" is a good image.

Line 39 "A robotic baby seal, which scored a striking hit among elderly people, has a little different function." For the meaning of 'scored a striking hit,' refer to the glossary. Give time. Do you know what a seal is? It's an animal. Where do they live? If no response, give a hint. Tama-chan is a seal. So this sentence means that a robot baby seal is very popular with old people and it has many functions. It can do many different things.

I have a question for you, what good things can this robot seal do for elderly people? Answer the question using your own words. Don't just read the sentence in the paragraph!

【 From Line 49 to 59 】

Another type of robot is introduced in this paragraph. One is a 'meal robot.' The other one is a 'robot suit.' Explain what each robot can do briefly using easy English, as if you are talking to a 6-year-old. Look at the photos at the bottom of this handout. These are the photos of the robots. Now try it. Give time and have students volunteer to answer.

【 From Line 60 to 75 】

Japanese companies started to develop 'robotic automation' after the leading American universities developed artificial intelligence. There was a reason that Japanese companies had to do so. What was it? Let me remind you again to use your own words when you answer. Do not just read the sentence from the text. Yes, in the future, there will be more old people than young people in Japan, old people can't work as much as when they were young. So we have to depend on 'robotic automation' for the jobs they can't do. 'Robotic automation' is, as explained in the glossary, to use a machine to do a job instead of people.

Line 68 "consumer robots." This paragraph says that consumer robots will change our lives more than the computer and the cell phone. How will our lives change? Work with a person sitting near you and make a list of some changes that robotic automation will bring about in our lives. This is pair work. You have 10 minutes.

【 From Line 76 to the end of the passage 】

Line 77 "an unpleasant job" means "a job we don't want to do."

Line 79, for "Japan's big push for humanoid robots is hard to understand." refer to the glossary. Give time. "Push" here means "effort."

Line 89 'Rather than something dangerous, robots in Japan are seen as gentle beings.' "A gentle being" means something gentle or a gentle thing. Why do we see robots as gentle beings in Japan? Yes, because of Mighty Atom. Everybody has a good image toward Atom and robots in general in Japan.

Ⅲ. Chorus-reading of the paragraphs chosen.

Teacher chooses any paragraph for students to chorus-read.

Let's practice reading the part of the text from Line 60 to 75. I'll read first and you listen; the second time I read, repeat after me. Repeat this procedure to ensure everyone clearly understands.

Additional reading material No.1

"The Bed" from "More True Stories" by Sandra Heyer, Longman
The Bed

Is it difficult for you to get up in the morning? Do you sometimes oversleep? Are you often late for work or school? Yes?

Then Hiroyuki Sugiyama of Japan has a special bed for you. Hiroyuki's bed will get you up in the morning! Here is how it works.

The bed is connected to an alarm clock. First, the alarm clock rings. You have a few minutes to wake up. Next, a tape recorder in the bed plays soft music or other pleasant sounds. The tape recorder in Hiroyuki's bed plays a recording of his girlfriend. She whispers in a sweet voice, "Wake up, darling, please." A few minutes later a second recording plays. The second recording can be loud music or unpleasant sounds. Hiroyuki hears a recording of his boss. His boss shouts, "Wake up immediately, or you'll be late!"

If you don't get up after the second recording, you'll be sorry. A mechanical "foot" is in the bed. The mechanical foot kicks you in the head. Then the bed waits a few more minutes. What! You're still in bed! Slowly the top of the bedrises higher and higher. The foot of the bed goes lower and lower. Finally, the bed is vertical. You slide off the bed and onto the floor. You are out of bed and awake!

Hiroyuki made his bed because he wanted to win a contest. He works for Honda Motor Company. Once every two years Honda has a contest - the "All-Honda Idea Contest." It is for Honda's 200,000 employees. The employees think of new ideas. If their ideas win, the employees win prizes. Hiroyuki Sugiyama won one of the top prizes for his bed.

Hiroyuki wanted to win a prize. He also wanted to solve a problem. "Getting up in the morning is difficult for me," Hiroyuki said. "Often I am almost late for work. Maybe this bed will solve my problem."

Hiroyuki's bed is not in stores. There is only one bed - the bed Hiroyuki made for the contest. Maybe someday a company will make Hiroyuki's bed and sell it in stores. Maybe people will buy millions of beds. Then Hiroyuki will be rich. If the bed makes Hiroyuki rich, it certainly will solve his problem. Hiroyuki will have a lot of money. He won't need to go to work, and he won't need to get up early!

Pair-work Q&A

Q1. Is getting up in the morning easy or difficult for you?
Q2. Would you like to have Hiroyuki's bed?
Q3. When do you usually go to bed?
Q4. When do you usually get up?
Q5. Is getting up in the morning difficult for anybody in your family? Who is it? How do you get him or her out of bed?

Scientists are cooking up new devices to make your kitchen more efficient and more fun

Matt Mason has seen the future — it's fun. As director of the Robotic Institute at Carnegie Mellon University in the US, Mason likes thinking about how machines could make our lives easier by doing the tasks we hate, such as cleaning. When it comes to the kitchen, he is confident that within a few decades, robots will be doing most of the boring work, freeing us to relax. "We think of the kitchen as a place for chores," says Mason. "But we're in the process of discovering it as a place we can enjoy."

So unless you really love to clean, you won't have to. And the revolution has already begun: the iRobot company has given us the Roomba robotic vacuum, and recently unveiled the Scooba, which vacuums, wet-scrubs and dries hard floors all at once.

Robotic floor cleaners of the future could take different forms, says Dan Kara of Robotic Trends, which tracks developments in automation. He envisions a hard-floor cleaning system that's built into the wall; it would blow debris to a part of the room where it would be sucked up by a vacuum. Then the system would spray the floor with cleaner, and an arm would mop it up. "This is sheer speculation, of course," Kara explains, "but you could program it to come on at 3 a.m., and it would just wet-mop the floor for you."

Glossary

cook up = create
decades = a decade = 10 years, 3 decades = 30 years
chores = jobs you have to do around the house such as washing the dishes, ironing, washing clothes.
unveil = showing something for the first time.
tracks developments in automation

speculation = guessing that something will happen or what will happen next without knowing all the facts.

Question: Explain "a hard-floor cleaning system" mentioned at the end of the passage, using your own words.