

INGLÊS

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10

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VOCABULARY STUDY

2.1

Technological innovation

WORD GROUPS STUDY THESE WORD GROUPS

TECHNOLOGY (TECNOLOGIA)

artificial intelligence (inteligência artificial)

automation (automatização)

chip (chip)

computer (computador)

cyberspace (ciberespaço)

digital revolution (revolução digital)

electronics (eletrônica)

industrialisation (industrialização)

Internet (internet)

machine (máquina)

mechanisation (mecanização)

robot (robô)

robotics (robótica)

technofreak (obcecado por tecnologia)

telemedicine/telehealth (telemedicina)

virtual reality (realidade virtual)



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ADVANTAGES OF TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION

(VANTAGENS DA INOVAÇÃO TECNOLÓGICA)

advances in medicine and science (avanços na medicina e na ciência)

better communications (melhores comunicações)

different types of entertainment (tipos de entretenimento diferentes)

easier access to information and knowledge (acesso mais fácil à informação e ao conhecimento)

faster and more comfortable means of transport (meios de transporte mais rápidos e confortáveis)

help in police investigation (ajuda na investigação policial)

help in space exploration (ajuda na exploração espacial)

increase in production (aumento da produção)

machines do the hardest, dullest tasks (as máquinas fazem as tarefas mais difíceis e mais aborrecidas)

smart houses (casas inteligentes)

DRAWBACKS OF TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION

(DESVANTAGENS DA INOVAÇÃO TECNOLÓGICA)

addiction (dependência)

loss of healthy habits (perda de hábitos saudáveis)

social isolation (isolamento social)

unemployment (desemprego)

SAMPLE EXERCISES

1 Find in the puzzle (across and down) ten words related to technology.

R	T	Y	H	N	J	T	Y	N	A	E	D	C	F	T	H
P	K	M	I	E	D	F	H	I	P	N	R	O	B	O	T
A	C	O	M	P	U	T	E	R	T	H	I	J	M	D	E
Q	O	R	J	U	I	E	F	R	C	V	Z	W	H	I	A
A	M	W	R	E	U	L	A	D	S	E	C	X	A	M	D
S	M	E	R	D	D	E	R	E	C	I	P	L	T	F	D
E	U	F	F	T	C	M	C	I	I	D	G	V	E	N	I
F	N	R	I	N	T	E	R	N	E	T	V	H	I	O	C
R	I	G	D	U	F	D	E	P	N	A	S	T	E	R	T
T	C	T	C	C	H	I	P	O	C	R	P	O	C	H	I
U	A	H	V	I	A	C	A	L	E	T	R	O	I	N	O
I	T	U	B	O	E	I	Z	I	O	M	A	H	N	E	N
O	I	I	N	L	R	N	N	U	E	T	R	Z	A	Q	C
P	O	J	X	E	L	E	C	T	R	O	N	I	C	S	E
V	N	K	S	P	A	E	M	H	E	R	I	N	O	M	K
B	S	O	I	N	F	O	R	M	A	T	I	O	N	E	L

2 What's the word?

- 1 the science of designing and operating robots
r _____
- 2 that is in the form of numbers; that shows information by displaying numbers on a screen
d _____
- 3 space in which electronic messages travel
c _____
- 4 someone who is obsessed with technology
t _____
- 5 the use of machines to do work that was previously done by people
a _____
- 6 images created by a computer that appear real to the person looking at them
v _____ r _____

ANSWER KEY

- 1 Across: robot, computer, internet, chip, electronics, information
Down: communications, telemedicine, science, addiction
- 2 1. robotics; 2. digital; 3. cyberspace; 4. technofreak; 5. automation; 6. virtual reality

OVER TO YOU

1 Fill in the chart with the advantages of technology in each area.

WORK	TRANSPORTS	COMMUNICATION	MEDICINE	POLICE	ENTERTAINMENT

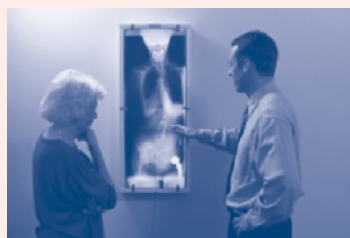
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2 Put in the missing vowels to complete this text about some disadvantages of technology.

Tchn_l_g_c_l _nn_v_t_n c_n h_v_s_m_ d_s_dv_nt_g_s s_ch
 s th _ncr_s_ _f_n_mpl_ym_nt,d_ t_ th_ s_bst_t_t_n
 _f m_n b_ m_ch_n_s.
 _s f_r p_rs_n_l r_l_t_ns,p_pl_t_nd t_ d_d_c_t t__ m_ch
 t_m_ t_ th_ c_mp_t_r,th_ _nt_rn_t,_nd t_ f_rg_t s_c_l l_f_.

3 Complete the text about telemedicine with the words below.

An orthopaedic (1) _____ in Lewisburg is being examined by a doctor – but the doctor is 180 (2) _____ away in the University of Virginia, Charlottesville. The University of Virginia Health System offers (3) _____ facilitated services at locations throughout the Commonwealth of Virginia. They offer (4) _____ to their specialists regardless of (5) _____. Telemedicine involves using television (6) _____, special (7) _____ equipment and broadband (8) _____ linkages that allows you and the specialist to see and talk to each other in (9) _____. Your local physician may (10) _____ medical data, pictures, (11) _____ images and other important information directly to the specialist at the University of Virginia Health System. After (12) _____ the information provided, the specialist will interact with and (13) _____ the patient and send a (14) _____ which includes (15) _____ and treatment recommendations back to your physician. Your own doctor will treat you and provide (16) _____ care.



- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| telemedicine | follow-up | patient | diagnosis |
| telecommunications | miles | report | real time |
| computerised | monitors | x-ray | reviewing |
| geographic boundaries | examine | send | access |

READING

THE HISTORY OF ROBOTICS

BY ADAM CURRIE

Ever since robots were invented, people have been very interested in them. Robotic technology has made many things possible. "Robot" comes from the Czech word "robota", meaning "forced labour", and first used in a play written in 1920. The word "robotics" also comes from science fiction – it first appeared in the short story "Runaround" (1942) by Isaac Asimov.

According to The Robot Institute of America (1979) a robot is "a reprogrammable, multifunctional manipulator designed to move materials, parts, tools, or specialized devices through various programmed motions for the performance of a variety of tasks."

The modern uses of Robots are:

1) for EXPLORATION

People are interested in places that are sometimes full of danger, like outer space, or the deep ocean. But when they cannot go there themselves, they make robots that can go there. The robots are able to carry cameras and other instruments so that they can collect information and send it back to their human operators.

2) for INDUSTRY

When doing a job, robots can do many things faster than humans. Robots do not need to be paid, eat, drink, or go to the bathroom like people. They can do repetitive work that is absolutely boring to people and they will not stop, slow down, make mistakes or fall asleep like a human. They are used for such tasks as painting, cutting and welding metal.

3) for MEDICINE

Sometimes when operating, doctors have to use a robot instead. A human would not be able to make a hole exactly one 100th of an inch wide and long. When performing operations, robots can do the job much faster and more accurately than a human can.

4) for the MILITARY and POLICE

Police need certain types of robots for bomb-disposal and for bringing video cameras and microphones into dangerous areas, where a human policeman might get hurt or killed. The military also uses robots for locating and destroying mines on land and in water, entering enemy bases to gather information, and spying on enemy troops. Robot planes can also carry smart missiles and bombs.

5) for ENTERTAINMENT

At first, robots were just for entertainment, but as better technology became available, real robots were created. Many sci-fi robots are seen on TV (*Star Trek – The Next Generation*) and in movies (*Forbidden Planet, Lost in Space, Blade Runner, Star Wars*). These imaginary robots do a lot of things that the real ones cannot do.