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Man and robot linked by brain scanner

1. Noun - Plural _____
2. Noun _____
3. Noun _____
4. Location _____
5. Type Of Building _____
6. Location _____
7. Adjective _____
8. Noun - Plural _____
9. Verb - Base Form _____
10. Noun Starting With The Letter R _____
11. Noun _____
12. Verb - Base Form _____
13. Noun - Plural _____
14. Verb - Present Ends In Ing _____
15. Verb - Past Tense _____
16. Noun _____
17. Full Name Of A Person _____
18. Unit Of Distance - Plural _____
19. Proper Noun _____
20. Location _____
21. Last Name Of A Person _____
22. Noun - Plural _____
23. Noun _____

24. Noun _____
25. Adjective _____
26. Noun _____
27. Noun _____
28. Verb - Past Tense _____
29. Part Of Body _____
30. Noun _____
31. Noun _____
32. Noun - Plural _____
33. Adjective _____
34. Adjective _____
35. Verb - Base Form _____

Man and robot linked by brain scanner

_____Noun - Plural_____ have made a robot move on a human's behalf by monitoring thoughts about _____Noun_____, reports New Scientist.

The man-machine link joined a man in a _____Noun_____ scanner in _____Location_____ and a robot wandering a _____type of building_____ in _____Location_____.

The person controlling the robot could also see through the eyes of his _____Adjective_____ surrogate.

The _____Noun - Plural_____ are now working on ways to make the man-machine link more sensitive and to let people _____Verb - Base Form_____ via the robot.

The research project connected a robot to a man having his brain scanned using fMRI (Functional Magnetic _____noun starting with the letter R_____ Imaging). This monitors blood flowing through the _____Noun_____ and can spot when areas associated with certain actions, such as movement, are in use.

Using brain scanners is a step beyond current efforts to link up men and machines. Much recent work involved teleoperated robots in which humans _____Verb - Base Form_____ controls, such as _____Noun - Plural_____, to make a robot move.

By contrast, the _____Verb - Present ends in ING_____ approach is more subtle and attempts to fool the human subject into thinking that they are _____Verb - Past Tense_____ in the robot.

The _____Noun_____ helping to prove the technology works linked up student _____Full Name of a Person_____ who was in a lab at Bar-Ilan University, Israel, with a small two-legged robot thousands of _____unit of distance - plural_____ away at _____Proper Noun_____ Technology Institute in _____Location_____.

Prior to connecting the two, researchers made Mr _____Last Name of a Person_____ think about different sorts of _____Noun - Plural_____ and developed software that could quickly spot his _____Noun_____.

The result, reported the _____Noun_____, was that he could control the robot in almost _____Adjective_____ time.

The illusion of embodiment was tested by surprising Mr Shapira with a _____Noun_____ so he could see his _____Noun_____ self - a test that _____Verb - Past Tense_____ him he was present in the French lab.

The next step for the research is to refine it to use a different type of scanning that can work using a _____Part of Body_____ cap rather than an fMRI machine that a person has to lie in. The robot used to represent a human is to be upgraded to a version that has a similar _____Noun_____ and _____Noun_____ to a real person.

The research is part of an international project called Virtual Embodiment and Robotic Re-Embodiment that aims to refine ways to link people and _____Noun - Plural_____ in both _____Adjective_____ environments and the real world.

Work is being done on _____Adjective_____ applications of the technology but the researchers warned that it was a long way from being able to _____Verb - Base Form_____ anyone yet.

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