

Passive: Inventors and Inventions

A good or a bad invention?



Our lives ⁽¹⁾ _____ (*make*) better every day thanks to inventions. But sometimes, inventions can make our lives worse. This can happen when an invention ⁽²⁾ _____ (*not use*) according to the inventor's plan. For example, Alfred Nobel, a Swedish scientist, invented a strong explosive in 1867. It ⁽³⁾ _____ (*call*) dynamite and it revolutionized the world of engineering. After its invention, many bridges, tunnels and other structures ⁽⁴⁾ _____ (*build*) with the help of dynamite. However, dynamite ⁽⁵⁾ _____ (*also, use*) to kill people in wars. This upset Nobel. Before his death, Nobel decided to use the money from his famous invention to make the world a better place. A special fund ⁽⁶⁾ _____ (*start*) in Nobel's name. Every year, Nobel prizes ⁽⁷⁾ _____ (*give*) for extraordinary work in science, medicine, literature and the promotion of world peace.



Where is the rice grown?



People usually think that rice ⁽¹⁾ _____ (*grow*) in China. But did you know that there's a place in Spain full of rice fields? They ⁽²⁾ _____ (*locate*) in north-eastern Spain on the banks of the Ebro Delta at the Riet Vell nature reserve. 300 tonnes of rice ⁽³⁾ _____ (*produce*) each year. The first rice ⁽⁴⁾ _____ (*plant*) here in 2003. Chemicals ⁽⁵⁾ _____ (*not use*) in the fields before 2003 so the rice is organic. Lots of birds ⁽⁶⁾ _____ (*help*) by the rice fields, including herons and flamingos. The rice ⁽⁷⁾ _____ (*buy*) by many countries, including Germany. In 2004 the rice ⁽⁸⁾ _____ (*give*) an organic food award.

How is paper produced

add • dry • introduce • invent • mix • not make • not need • produce • use (x2)

Paper ⁽¹⁾ _____ from wood. The fibres of wood from trees ⁽²⁾ _____ with water until they become a soft wet pulp, which ⁽³⁾ _____. This method of paper-making ⁽⁴⁾ _____ in the 2nd century BC in China. However, early writing material ⁽⁵⁾ _____ (*always*) from wood. In fact, the word *paper* comes from papyrus plants which ⁽⁶⁾ _____



by the Egyptians to make a form of paper in 3,000 B.C. When machines for paper making ⁽⁷⁾ _____ in the 19th century, paper became easy to afford. Today, one of the problems with the huge production of paper is that a chemical called chlorine ⁽⁸⁾ _____ to make the paper white. Recycling is important, because chlorine ⁽⁹⁾ _____ and less energy ⁽¹⁰⁾ _____ for recycled paper.

When was modern football game started?



For centuries, people had local games where teams competed with a ball, but the rules of our modern game of football ⁽¹⁾ _____ (not write) until 1863 in England. Today this exciting and skilful sport ⁽²⁾ _____ (enjoy) all over the world. Every four years thirty-two countries ⁽³⁾ _____ (allow) to compete in the World Cup. The 2015 World Cup ⁽⁴⁾ _____ (hold) in Brazil, and the matches ⁽⁵⁾ _____ (watch) by a TV audience of over thirty billion people. The sport ⁽⁶⁾ _____ (not play) only by men. Women's football is quickly becoming more popular. The first Women's World Cup took place in 1991 in China, where the competition ⁽⁷⁾ _____ (win) by a team from the United States.

Who doesn't like sweets



Who doesn't like sweets? Sweets ⁽¹⁾ _____ (love) by people everywhere – and not only by children. At our house, a sweet dessert ⁽²⁾ _____ (enjoy) by the whole family after every meal. My favourite dessert ⁽³⁾ _____ (invent) many years ago – by mistake! One day in 1905, a drink ⁽⁴⁾ _____ (leave) outside by an eleven-year old boy named Frank Epperson. The drink had a mixing stick in it. It was very cold that night and the drink froze. When the frozen drink ⁽⁵⁾ _____ (take) out of the cup, it stayed on the stick. That's how the first ice lolly ⁽⁶⁾ _____ (create). Of course, ice lollies ⁽⁷⁾ _____ (not sell) in shops immediately. After all, their inventor was only a boy! But eighteen years later, Frank Epperson opened an ice lolly factory. Today, millions of his sweets creations ⁽⁸⁾ _____ (eat) worldwide.



Why were vaccines a great innovation?

give kill make need not protect not understand



Disease is one of man's greatest enemies. Between 1347 and 1351, about 25 million people in Europe ⁽¹⁾ _____ by the Black Death. Before vaccines, people ⁽²⁾ _____ from disease. The first vaccine ⁽³⁾ _____ in about 1800, but the theory ⁽⁴⁾ _____ for another 50 years. Today, vaccines ⁽⁵⁾ _____ to most children in developed world, but more vaccines ⁽⁶⁾ _____ in poorer countries.

Printing

buy invent make not teach print write

The earliest books ⁽¹⁾ _____ by hand. This took a long time, so very few copies ⁽²⁾ _____. They ⁽³⁾ _____ only by rich and important people. Ordinary people ⁽⁴⁾ _____ to read. The printing press ⁽⁵⁾ _____ in 1450 by Johann Gutenberg. He printed copies of the Bible. In the modern world, millions of books, magazines and newspapers ⁽⁶⁾ _____ every day.

