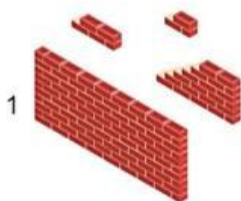


UNIT 3: EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT

READING

Exercise 1: Match the topics with the correct pictures.

population *pollution* *building materials* *new technology* *traffic jam*



Exercise 2: Match the words and phrases in the box with the correct synonyms.

began to use	circle	were made for	mostly
had the idea	produce	very small	images

introduced _____

mainly _____

make _____

pictures _____

round _____

thought _____

tiny _____

were designed for _____

Exercise 3: Choose the correct synonym for the words and phrases in bold.

1. The UK **introduced** the two-pound coin in 1998.
 - ☐ began to use
 - ☐ created
 - ☐ made
2. Before money, it was **common** for people to use food, such as rice, in exchange for tools.
 - ☐ Easy
 - ☐ Difficult
 - ☐ normal
3. The line graph **shows** the number of people who worked in finance in the years between 1990 and 2015.
 - ☐ Displays
 - ☐ Explains
 - ☐ includes
4. According to recent figures, the company was **valued at** £25 million in 2015.
 - ☐ sold for
 - ☐ offered
 - ☐ worth
5. Many countries in Europe **started to produce** paper money in the 17th century.
 - ☐ began to make
 - ☐ changed to
 - ☐ decided to use
6. The five-yen coin, used in Japan, is round with a **very small** hole in the middle.
 - ☐ square
 - ☐ tiny
 - ☐ very big

Exercise 4: EXAM PRACTICE. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct option.

The ballpoint pen

Most of us have at least one, but how did this popular item evolve?

One morning in 1945, a crowd of 5,000 people jammed the entrance of Gimbels Department Store in New York. The day before, Gimbels had placed a full-page advertisement in the New York Times for a wonderful new invention, the ballpoint pen. The advertisement described the pen as “fantastic” and “miraculous”. Although they were expensive, \$12.50 each, all 10,000 pens in stock were sold on the first day.

In fact, this “new” pen was not new at all. In 1888, John Loud, a leather manufacturer, had invented a pen with a reservoir of ink and a rolling ball. However, his pen was never produced, and efforts by other people to produce a commercially successful one failed too. The main problem was with the ink. If it was too thin, the ink leaked out of the pen. If it was too thick, it didn’t come out of the pen at all.

Almost fifty years later, in 1935, a newspaper editor in Hungary thought he spent too much time filling his pens with ink. He decided to invent a better kind of pen. With the help of his brother, who was a chemist, he produced a ballpoint pen that didn’t leak when the pen wasn’t being used. The editor was called Ladislav Biro, and it was his name that people would associate more than any other with the ballpoint pen.

By chance, Biro met Augustine Justo, the Argentinian president. Justo was so impressed with Biro’s invention that he invited him to set up a factory in Argentina. In 1943, the first Biro pens were produced.

Unfortunately, they were not popular, since the pen needed to be held in a vertical position for the ink to come out. Biro redesigned the pen with a better ball, and in 1944 the new product was on sale throughout Argentina.

It was a North American, Milton Reynolds, who introduced the ballpoint pen to the USA. Copying Biro’s design, he produced the version that sold so well at Gimbels. Another American, Patrick Frawley, improved the design and in 1950 began producing a pen he called the Papermate. It was an immediate success, and within a few years, Papermate were selling in their millions around the world.

1. People went to Gimbels to buy a ballpoint pen because

- A. they couldn’t get them anywhere else.
- B. they had been told how good the pens were.

- C. they had never seen a ballpoint pen before.
- D. they thought the price was good.

2. Why were early ballpoint pens not produced commercially?

- A. Nobody wanted to buy one
- B. It cost too much to produce them.
- C. They used too much ink.
- D. They didn't work properly.

3. Why was Ladislav Biro's pen better than earlier models?

- A. It didn't need to be filled with ink as often.
- B. It was designed by a chemist.
- C. The ink stayed in the pen until it was needed.
- D. It was easier to use.

4. Biro's first commercially-produced pen

- A. was produced in a factory owned by the Argentinian president.
- B. only worked if used in a certain way.
- C. was a major success.
- D. went on sale in 1944.

5. Patrick Frawley's pen

- A. was a better version of an earlier model.
- B. took time to become successful.
- C. was the USA's first commercially successful ballpoint pen.
- D. was only successful in the USA.