

A Changing World

Work with a classmate and number these inventions in chronological order. Then listen and check.

Radio Host: Today's show is dedicated to the memory of inventors whose work changed humanity in very positive ways. Many different fields of knowledge have benefited from the contributions of these great men and women. In today's show we will remember six of them. A few centuries ago, [Johannes Gutenberg](#) developed the printing press in his native Germany in 1440. This invention contributed to the promotion of both reading and writing and revolutionized the life of all humankind. A second invention is under [Thomas Alva Edison's belt](#). Even though Edison worked really hard for many years in the United States to make the electric lighting system efficient for humanity, it is considered that he built such a system only in 1879. The third invention we would like to highlight today is the automobile, one of the major breakthroughs in human history. It was [Karl Benz](#) who created the first motor car in Germany in 1885. The motor car helped people to move fast from one place to another. Both the fourth and fifth contributions came from the field of science. [Alexander Fleming](#) discovered penicillin while working in his laboratory in London, England. It was 1928 and from then on, penicillin has been used all over the world to fight infectious diseases of all sorts. More recently, in 1956, [Helen Murray Free](#) did a lot of experiments until she developed the first glucose test to help patients in the United States fight diabetes. Patients could actually take the test at home, so they had much more control of their condition. The world of technology was also much developed by the work of [Robert Noyce and Jack Kilby](#) in the United States. These two scientists invented the first microchip in 1957. This invention revolutionized the world of technology and communications forever.



Lesson 1

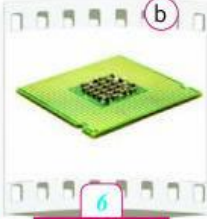
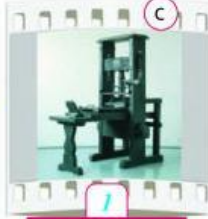
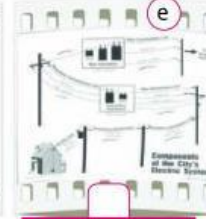
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1. Work with a classmate and number these inventions in chronological order. Then listen and check.

Listening Strategy

Pay attention to specific dates to determine the chronological order of events.

					
a	b	c	d	e	f
glucose test	microchip	printing press	penicillin	electric system	motor car



2. Listen to the lecture again and complete the chart below.

	WHO	WHAT	WHERE	WHEN
a.	Johannes Gutenberg	the printing press	Germany	1440
b.			United States	
c.	Karl Benz			
d.				1928
e.	Helen Murray Free		United States	
f.	Robert Noyce and Jack Kilby	the microchip		1957

Listening Strategy

Use **Wh** words such as *who*, *what*, *where*, *when* and *why* as a guide to listen for information related to people, actions, places, events, reasons and purposes.

Key Expressions Under one's belt: in one's possession or experience

3. Look for some of the verbs from the listening in the Word Search and complete the Simple Past tense list. Then complete the grammar chart on the following page.

Simple Present	Simple Past
a. build	<i>built</i>
b. invent	
c. discover	
d. create	
e. develop	<i>developed</i>
f. work	
g. make	
h. find	



Reflect on Grammar

Question Word (Wh)	Auxiliary Verb	Subject	Main Verb (base form)	Complement	Answer
Who (subject, doer)			invented	the printing press?	Johannes Gutenberg invented the printing press.
What (object, action)	did	Karl Benz			Karl Benz invented the motor car.
Where (place)	did	Fleming			
When (time)		Thomas Alva Edison		the electric lighting system?	
Why (reasons and purpose)			work	on the electric lighting system?	To make it efficient for humanity.

4. Write the wh-questions for the following answers. Pay attention to the colored words.

- When did Louis Braille invent his code for the blind ? Louis Braille invented his code for the blind *in 1829*.
- Who ? *Alexander Graham Bell* invented the telephone.
- Where ? John Baird invented the television *in England*.
- _____ ? The Wright Brothers made *the first successful airplane*.
- _____ ? *To help patients fight diabetes*.

5. Ask and answer wh-questions about these inventors and their inventions. Work with a partner.

George Eastman

"Randi" Altschul

Tim Berners-Lee

Bette Nesmith Graham

John Pemberton



camera
1888, USA



disposable cell-phone
1999, USA



World Wide Web
1989, Switzerland



liquid paper
1956, USA



Coca-Cola
1886, USA

Where?

Why?

Who
developed the
World Wide
Web?

Tim Berners-Lee
developed the
World Wide Web.

When?

What?

Project Stage 1

- Get together in groups. Select an inventor or invention you think is interesting to know about.

- Find relevant information and share it with your partners.

E.g. Bette Nesmith invented Liquid Paper in 1956.