# 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 becomes 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.