

Passive: Inventors and Inventions

How is paper produced

Paper ⁽¹⁾ _____ (produce) from wood. The fibres of wood from trees ⁽²⁾ _____ (mix) with water until they become a soft wet pulp, which ⁽³⁾ _____. (dry) This method of papermaking ⁽⁴⁾ (introduce) in the 2nd century BC in China. However, early writing material ⁽⁵⁾ _____ (always/not make) from wood. In fact, the word *paper* comes from papyrus plants which ⁽⁶⁾ _____ (use) by the Egyptians to make a form of paper in 3,000 B.C. When machines for paper making ⁽⁷⁾ (invent) in the 19th century, paper became easy to afford.



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?



Disease is one of man's greatest enemies. Between 1347 and 1351, about 25 million people in Europe ⁽¹⁾ _____ (kill) by the Black Death. Before vaccines, people ⁽²⁾ _____ (not protect) from disease. The first vaccine ⁽³⁾ _____ (make) in about 1800, but the theory ⁽⁴⁾ _____ (not understand) for another 50 years. Today, vaccines ⁽⁵⁾ (give) to most children in developed world, but more vaccines ⁽⁶⁾ _____ (need) in poorer countries.