

Task 1.

A. Read the text below. Match the inventions (A–H) with the passages (1–6). There are two extra inventions you don't need to use.

- A Inventions of Scottish scientists
- B This invention helped the police
- C Edison's invention projects
- D Inventions in electric power
- E Innovation by Isaac Merritt Singer
- F Invention of the telephone
- G The first television
- H An important discovery in medicine

INVENTIONS

- 1) In the 1800s scientists tried to find out about how electricity works. They also learned how to make electricity with an electrical generator. The best type of a generator was invented by Nikola Tesla, an immigrant from Croatia. In the 1890s his generators began to use the power of Niagara Falls to create cheap electricity. The inventor who made widest use of electricity was Thomas Edison, hundreds of ways to use electricity were discovered by him.
- 2) First a newsboy and then a telegraph operator, Edison wanted to invent practical things, «Anything that won't sell, I don't want to invent», he said. During one five-year period he took out a new patent almost every month. His greatest invention was the light bulb (1879). By 1882 some New York City buildings were glowing with electric light. Gas lights were replaced by electric lighting so quickly that in 1899 25 million light bulbs were produced at Edison's factory. Edison is famous for many other inventions. The dictating machine, motion-picture camera, and phonograph are also developed by Edison.
- 3) Everybody knows that the telephone was invented by Bell. Bell showed the new invention in 1876. It was mentioned in New York Tribune: «The telephone is a curious device that might fairly find place in the magic of the Arabian Tales. Of what use is such an invention?» People quickly realised the answer to that question. In 1877 telephone lines connected Boston and Salem in Massachusetts. By the 1890s many other American cities were connected by long-distance telephone lines.

4) Although sewing machines had been created before, Singer invented one that was easy to use. In a time before clothing stores were common, Singer's sewing machine saved hours of labour for those who made clothes at home. Singer soon had a prosperous sewing machine company in New York City.

5) The telegram was invented in 1844, but for years, no one thought the invention had any future. Then in 1853, two criminals, Oliver Martin and Fiddler Dick, tried to escape by jumping on the London — Slough train. The London police cabled their colleagues in Slough where the criminals were caught. It started the success of the new technology. The British police used it so often that they got their own special telegram address: Handcuffs, London.

6) Penicillin was discovered by bacteriologist Alexander Fleming who worked at St Mary's Hospital in London in 1928. He found that it killed bacteria. Now it is used to fight many diseases such as diphtheria, meningitis and pneumonia.

Task 2.

Match the names of the scientists (1—7) with their inventions (A—G) and make up sentences.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B	1) Alexander Graham Bell	A the first antibiotic, penicillin, 1928
<input type="checkbox"/>	2) John Boyd Dunlop	B the telephone, 1876
<input type="checkbox"/>	3) Alexander Fleming	C the first working television system, 1926
<input type="checkbox"/>	4) John Logie Baird	D rubber tyres with air inside, 1887
<input type="checkbox"/>	5) Marie Curie	E the motion-picture camera, 1888
<input type="checkbox"/>	6) Thomas Edison	F an electrical generator, 1890s
<input type="checkbox"/>	7) Nikola Tesla	G radioactivity, the end of the 19 th century

1) The telephone was invented by Alexander Graham Bell in 1876.

2)

3)

4)

5)

6)

7)