

# Passive: Inventors and Inventions

## A good or a bad invention?



Our lives <sup>(1)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (make) better every day thanks to inventions. But sometimes, inventions can make our lives worse. This can happen when an invention <sup>(2)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (not use) according to the inventor's plan. For example, Alfred Nobel, a Swedish scientist, invented a strong explosive in 1867. It <sup>(3)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (call) dynamite and it revolutionized the world of engineering. After its invention, many bridges, tunnels and other structures <sup>(4)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (build) with the help of dynamite. However, dynamite <sup>(5)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (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 <sup>(6)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (start) in Nobel's name. Every year, Nobel prizes <sup>(7)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (give) for extraordinary work in science, medicine, literature and the promotion of world peace.



## Where is the rice grown?



People usually think that rice <sup>(1)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (grow) in China. But did you know that there's a place in Spain full of rice fields? They <sup>(2)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (locate) in north-eastern Spain on the banks of the Ebro Delta at the Riet Vell nature reserve. 300 tonnes of rice <sup>(3)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (produce) each year. The first rice <sup>(4)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (plant) here in 2003. Chemicals <sup>(5)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (not use) in the fields before 2003 so the rice is organic. Lots of birds <sup>(6)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (help) by the rice fields, including herons and flamingos. The rice <sup>(7)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) by many countries, including Germany. In 2004 the rice <sup>(8)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (give) an organic food award.

## How is paper produced

add • dry • introduce • invent • mix • not make • not need • produce • use (x2)

Paper <sup>(1)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ from wood. The fibres of wood from trees <sup>(2)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ with water until they become a soft wet pulp, which <sup>(3)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. This method of paper-making <sup>(4)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ in the 2nd century BC in China. However, early writing material <sup>(5)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (always) from wood. In fact, the word *paper* comes from papyrus plants which <sup>(6)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_



by the Egyptians to make a form of paper in 3,000 B.C. When machines for paper making <sup>(7)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ 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 <sup>(8)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to make the paper white. Recycling is important, because chlorine <sup>(9)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ and less energy <sup>(10)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ 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 <sup>(1)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (not write) until 1863 in England. Today this exciting and skilful sport <sup>(2)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (enjoy) all over the world. Every four years thirty-two countries <sup>(3)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (allow) to compete in the World Cup. The 2015 World Cup <sup>(4)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (hold) in Brazil, and the matches <sup>(5)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) by a TV audience of over thirty billion people. The sport <sup>(6)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (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 <sup>(7)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (win) by a team from the United States.

## Who doesn't like sweets



Who doesn't like sweets? Sweets <sup>(1)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (love) by people everywhere – and not only by children. At our house, a sweet dessert <sup>(2)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (enjoy) by the whole family after every meal. My favourite dessert <sup>(3)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (invent) many years ago – by mistake!

One day in 1905, a drink <sup>(4)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (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 <sup>(5)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (take) out of the cup, it stayed on the stick. That's how the first ice lolly <sup>(6)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (create). Of course, ice lollies <sup>(7)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (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 <sup>(8)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (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 <sup>(1)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ by the Black Death. Before vaccines, people <sup>(2)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ from disease. The first vaccine <sup>(3)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ in about 1800, but the theory <sup>(4)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ for another 50 years. Today, vaccines <sup>(5)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to most children in developed world, but more vaccines <sup>(6)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ in poorer countries.

## Printing

buy invent make not teach print write

The earliest books <sup>(1)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ by hand. This took a long time, so very few copies <sup>(2)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. They <sup>(3)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ only by rich and important people. Ordinary people <sup>(4)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to read. The printing press <sup>(5)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ in 1450 by Johann Gutenberg. He printed copies of the Bible. In the modern world, millions of books, magazines and newspapers <sup>(6)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ every day.

