

10A The mothers of invention

1 VOCABULARY verbs: *invent, discover, etc.*

Complete the sentences with the past participle of these verbs.

base call design discover give invent
open play show use

- The London Olympic Stadium was designed by the architectural company, Populous.
- The Statue of Liberty was _____ to the people of the USA as a present from the French people.
- Gold was first _____ in California in 1848.
- Lemons and sugar are _____ to make lemonade.
- The game of rugby was first _____ at Rugby School in the UK.
- The first public movie was _____ to an invited audience in Indiana in 1894.
- The river that flows through Washington D.C. in the USA is _____ the Potomac.
- The first games console was _____ by Ralph H. Baer.
- Heathrow airport's Terminal 5 was _____ by the Queen in 2008.
- Many characters in Somerset Maugham's books are _____ on real people.

2 GRAMMAR passive

a Order the words to make sentences.

1 discovered / were / Galileo / Saturn's rings / by /
Saturn's rings were discovered by Galileo

2 is / on / of / life / the film *The Iron Lady* / the /
based / Margaret Thatcher

3 Apple / invented / mobile phones / by / weren't

4 isn't / petrol / lead / in / used / nowadays

5 sold / low-cost flights / online / are

6 an / were / architect / by / Petronus Towers /
designed / the / Argentinian

7 wasn't / Steven Spielberg / *Avatar* / by / directed

8 company / by / made / Minis / British / aren't /
a / any more



b Write sentences in the present or past passive.




- what / your new baby / call
What is your new baby called _____?
- contact lenses / invent / a Czech chemist
_____?
- where / olives / grow
_____?
- the VW Beetle / design / in the 1930s
_____?
- diamonds / find / in many different colours
_____?
- when / vitamins / discover
_____?
- Spanish / speak / in Spain and many parts of South America
_____?
- where / the *Lord of the Rings* films / make
_____?

c Rewrite the sentences in the passive.

- A factory in China makes these toys.
These toys are made by a factory in China.
- People of all ages wear jeans.
Jeans _____.
- Microsoft didn't invent laptop computers.
Laptop computers _____.
- Does a computer control the heating?
Is _____?
- Stieg Larsson wrote *The Millennium Trilogy*.
The Millennium Trilogy _____.
- People don't use cassette recorders very much today.
Cassette recorders _____.
- Picasso didn't paint *The Scream*.
The Scream _____.
- Did the same person direct all the Harry Potter films?
Were all _____?

3 PRONUNCIATION -ed

a **iChecker** Listen and **circle** the past participle with a different -ed sound.

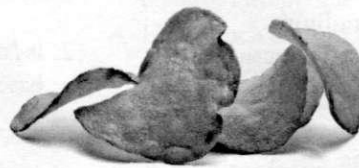
1  d dog	2 /ɪd/ d	3  d dog	4 /ɪd/ d	5  t tie
called discovered paint	checked invented pretended	opened wanted designed	rained started directed	decided produced based

b Listen again. Practise saying the words.

4 LISTENING

a **iChecker** Listen to a radio programme about things that have been invented by accident. Match the inventions 1–3 with the inventors a–c.

- | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 The microwave oven | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | a George Crum |
| 2 The X-ray | <input type="checkbox"/> | b Percy Spencer |
| 3 Crisps | <input type="checkbox"/> | c Wilhelm Roentgen |



b Listen again and correct the sentences.

- The discovery that microwaves heated food was made in ~~1954~~. 1945
- The microwaves melted a bar of chocolate on the table.
- The man who discovered the X-ray machine was American.
- He discovered that electrical rays could pass through water and air.
- The image on the first X-ray is of the man's hand.
- Thin fried potatoes are called crisps by Americans.
- Their inventor was a waiter.
- The crisps were first called 'Saratoga potatoes'.

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

- hairdryer /'heɪdrɔɪə/
- hammer /'hæmə/
- knife /naɪf/
- logo /'ləʊɡəʊ/
- tin opener /'tɪn əʊpənə/
- zip /zɪp/
- bullet-proof vest /'bʊlɪt pru:f vest/
- disposable nappies /dɪspəʊzəbl 'næpɪz/
- tinned food /tɪnd fu:d/
- windscreen wipers /'wɪndskri:n waɪpəz/

10B Could do better

1 VOCABULARY school subjects

a Match the school subjects and the questions.

- 1 Foreign languages c
- 2 Geography
- 3 History
- 4 Literature
- 5 Maths
- 6 Physical Education
- 7 Science
- 8 Information Technology
- 9 Art

- a What's 15 times 99?
- b Who wrote *Macbeth*?
- c How do you say 'Thank you' in German?
- d How do you select a program?
- e When did Queen Victoria die?
- f How many metres is one lap of an athletics track?
- g Who painted *Three Musicians*?
- h What's the capital of Sweden?
- i What's the chemical symbol for water?

b Match the questions in a with the answers.

- 1 Stockholm h
- 2 Pablo Picasso
- 3 *Danke schön*
- 4 1,485
- 5 William Shakespeare
- 6 H₂O
- 7 400 metres
- 8 Click on the icon.
- 9 1901

2 GRAMMAR used to

a Complete the sentences with the correct form of *used to* and the verb phrase.

- 1 ? *Did you use to be* (you / be) a good student?
- 2 - I _____ (behave) very well.
- 3 + We _____ (wear) a uniform at school.
- 4 ? _____ (Alex / have) a nickname at school?
- 5 - Pupils _____ (not study) IT when I went to school.
- 6 + Her school _____ (be) a same-sex school, but now it's mixed.
- 7 - We _____ (not play) basketball in PE.
- 8 ? _____ (your teachers / give) you a lot of homework?

b Correct the mistakes in the **highlighted** phrases.

- 1 **I use to** sit at the back of the class. Used to
- 2 **He used go** to school on Saturday mornings. _____
- 3 **We didn't used to understand** our German teacher. _____
- 4 **Did you used to** go to school by bus? _____
- 5 **School use to** start at 9.00 but now it starts at 8.30. _____
- 6 **Did your friends use help** you with your homework? _____

3 PRONUNCIATION used to / didn't use to

iChecker Listen and repeat the sentences. Copy the rhythm.

- 1 I **used** to be **good** at **maths**.
- 2 **We used** to **hate** the **teacher**.
- 3 She **didn't use** to **like** school.
- 4 They **didn't use** to **wear** a **uniform**.
- 5 **Did** you **use** to play **football** in **PE**?
- 6 Did **your school** use to **open** in the **holidays**?

4 READING

- a Read the interview. Write the questions in the correct place.

Did you have a favourite teacher?

Where did you go to school?

Did you ever behave badly?

What's the most important lesson you learned at school?

What did you want to do when you left school?

What subjects were you good at?

My schooldays

DAVID SUCHET, actor, played Hercule Poirot in the TV series of Agatha Christie murder mysteries.

Interview by Tim Oglethorpe



1 Where did you go to school?

Grenham House, a boarding school in Kent, and Wellington School, a private school in Somerset.

2

One thing my schooldays did teach me was the importance of teamwork. At boarding school, I was an outsider and I was really, truly unhappy there. When I started playing sport at Grenham House, I became a member of a team, and I felt a lot better about myself. Like sport, acting is also nearly always a team event and you rely just as much on other people as they do on you.

3

Yes, I did. My brother and I both went to the same school and sometimes, we used to break the rules. In private schools at that time, a common punishment used to be 'the cane': a long stick which the head teacher used for hitting naughty boys. Both of us were caned on several occasions.

4

Well, I wasn't very academic at all, really, and I was very bad at maths. Luckily for me, I was really good at sport and that's the only reason they accepted me at Wellington. I was in the school rugby team, and I also played tennis. I played at Wimbledon once, in the junior tournament, and I got through to the second round.

5

Although I was good at sport, I never really considered taking it up professionally. Once I left Wellington, I wanted to become an actor and I didn't play nearly as much sport when I left school.

6

Yes, my favourite teacher was Mr Storr, head of the school tennis team, and also my English teacher. One day, when I was 14 or 15, I had to read in class. After the class, he said to me, 'The way you read suggests you might enjoy acting. Would you consider playing Macbeth in the school play?' That was the beginning of my acting career, and I've never looked back since.

- b Read the interview again. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

- 1 He thinks it's important to work together with others. T
- 2 David didn't always enjoy his first school. —
- 3 David wanted to be a tennis player when he left school. —
- 4 He and his brother used to behave well. —
- 5 In the past, the headmaster could hit pupils with a stick. —
- 6 David didn't use to be a very good student. —
- 7 He only got into Wellington because he was good at sport. —
- 8 Mr Storr taught maths and coached the tennis team. —

- c Look at the highlighted words. Use your dictionary to look up their meaning and pronunciation.

5 LISTENING

- a **iChecker** Listen to two people talking about language learning in schools. Were Tony and Amy good at languages when they were at school?

- b Listen again and **circle** the correct answer.

- 1 Amy studied **German** / **French** the longest.
- 2 Amy can remember one language more than the others because she **practised it on holiday** / **studied it at university**.
- 3 Adults remember **some numbers** / **some adjectives** from their language classes.
- 4 According to Tony, some people are **too busy** / **too uncomfortable** to speak a foreign language.
- 5 **German** / **Italian** is more popular than Spanish.
- 6 In the future, schools will **offer more European languages** / **make younger pupils learn languages**.

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

behaviour /bi'heivjə/

marks /mɑ:ks/

nickname /'nɪkneɪm/

disorganized /dɪs'ɔ:ɡənəɪzd/

emotional /ɪ'məʊʃənəl/

primary school /'praɪməri sku:l/

secondary school /'sekəndri sku:l/

express yourself /ɪk'spres jɔ:self/

be good (bad) at /bi 'gʊd æt/

10C Mr Indecisive

1 GRAMMAR *might* (possibility)

- a Max and Sam are telling a colleague about their plans for next weekend. Complete the text with *might* and a verb from the box.

be eat go have invite make rain take

'We feel like doing something special next weekend, but we haven't decided what to do yet. It ¹ might be sunny, so we ² _____ for a walk in the country on Saturday. We ³ _____ lunch in a restaurant, or we ⁴ _____ some sandwiches with us.

On the other hand, it ⁵ _____, so we won't be able to go out. In that case, we ⁶ _____ some friends for dinner on Saturday. We ⁷ _____ dinner ourselves, or we ⁸ _____ out, we're not sure.

Everything depends on the weather, really.'

- b Complete the sentences with *might* or *might not* and a verb from the box.

be come fail get go go-out have miss

- I'm really tired so I might not go out tonight.
- Miguel doesn't speak English, so he _____ the job with the American company.
- If you have a temperature, you _____ flu.
- My parents _____ to our party – they're thinking of going on holiday then.
- I haven't seen Johnny with Vanessa for a long time. They _____ together any more.
- If the taxi doesn't come soon, we _____ the train.
- We love skiing, so we _____ to the Alps for our next holiday.
- Sue hasn't practised much so she _____ her driving test.

2 VOCABULARY word building: noun formation

- a Complete the chart with the correct noun or verb.

Verb	Noun
¹ <i>choose</i>	choice
confuse	² <i>confusion</i>
decide	3
⁴	death
educate	5
⁶	election
imagine	7
⁸	information
invite	9
¹⁰	life
opt	11
¹²	organization
¹³	success

- b Complete the sentences with verbs or nouns from a.

- After the death of my grandfather, my grandmother came to live with us.
- I made the right _____ to continue studying when I left school. I loved university.
- They're going to _____ all their friends to their party.
- _____ at school depends on how hard you work.
- We're sorry to _____ passengers that the 14.30 train to Birmingham is delayed.
- He _____ to study history instead of geography at school.
- Can you _____ a world without electricity?
- The documentary was about the _____ of the author, Charles Dickens.

3 PRONUNCIATION diphthongs

a Tick (✓) the pairs of words which have the same sound and cross (X) the pairs that don't.

- | | | | |
|---|---------|---------|---|
| 1 | might | science | ✓ |
| 2 | may | fail | — |
| 3 | know | now | — |
| 4 | where | were | — |
| 5 | here | there | — |
| 6 | tourist | Europe | — |
| 7 | show | cow | — |
| 8 | noisy | boy | — |

b **iChecker** Listen and check. Then listen again and repeat.

4 READING

a Read the text. What was the aim of the experiment?

b Read the text again and **circle** the correct answer.

- The participants in the experiment were all **at university** / **at work**.
- The two groups were shown the card game **in different places** / **at different times**.
- The participants had to go back **some time later** / **the next day**.
- Some** / **All** of the participants went to bed between the two visits.
- There were **two** / **four** packs of cards in the card game.
- The cards in the packs were **the same** / **different**.
- The group who were taught in the morning **won** / **lost** more often than the other group.
- The experiment helped researchers find a connection between **being creative** / **REM sleep** and making decisions.

c **Highlight** five words you don't know. Use your dictionary to look up their meaning and pronunciation.

Let me sleep on it

For many years, people have said that a good night's sleep often helps when you have to make an important decision. Research done recently by an American University has shown that this idea is actually true.

The researchers used a card game for their experiment and 54 students between the ages of 18 and 23 took part. The scientists divided the participants into two groups. Both groups were given a short lesson in how to play the card game, either in the morning or in the evening. The lesson was very short, not long enough for either group to learn exactly how the card game worked. All of the students were asked to come back 12 hours later. The 28 students who had the class in the afternoon went home to a normal evening and their usual night of sleep, while the 26 who received the class in the morning came back after a day of normal activities without having a sleep.

On their second visit, the students played the game for long enough to learn that taking cards from the four different packs gave different results. Two of the packs had cards which helped players win more often while the other two packs had cards which made them lose. The object was to avoid losing the game.

In the experiment, the students who had had a normal night's sleep chose cards from the winning packs four times more than those who had spent the 12-hour break awake. The students who had slept also understood better how to play the game.

These results show that sleep helps a person make better decisions. The researchers think that this has something to do with rapid-eye-movement or REM sleep, which is the creative period of our sleep cycle. The experiment shows that there is a connection between REM sleep and decision making, but researchers do not yet know what the connection is.

5 LISTENING

a **iChecker** Listen to five speakers talking about decisions they have made. How many of them made good decisions?

b Listen again and match the speakers with the sentences.

- Speaker 1 C A He / She thought time was more important than money.
 Speaker 2 — B He / She didn't get a prize.
 Speaker 3 — ~~C~~ He / She didn't arrive on time.
 Speaker 4 — D He / She didn't enjoy a special occasion.
 Speaker 5 — E He / She didn't accept an invitation.

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| products /'prɒdʌkts/ | make a decision /'meɪk ə dɪ'sɪʒn/ |
| dissatisfied /dɪs'sætɪsfɑɪd/ | miss an opportunity /'mɪs ən ɒpətʃuːnəti/ |
| indecisive /ɪndɪ'saɪsɪv/ | pick somebody up (= in a car) /'pɪk sʌmbədi ʌp/ |
| electrical gadgets | pick sth /'pɪk/ |
| /ɪlektrɪkl 'gædʒɪts/ | take sth seriously /teɪk 'sɪəriəsli/ |
| be able to /bi 'eɪbl tə/ | |