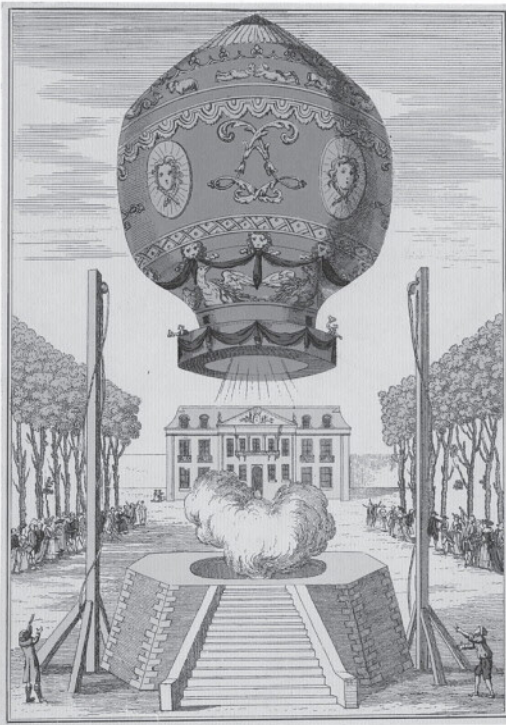


Lesson One Story

1 Read the story and circle.

- 1 The children are at the Museum of *Ideas / Achievements / Inventions*.
- 2 In the museum, there are types of transport from the *present / past / future*.
- 3 The first mobile phone was invented in the *1870s / 1880s / 1970s*.
- 4 Some early cars had *two / three / four* wheels.
- 5 The children get an idea for a new type of *phone / bike / balloon*.
- 6 They want to make something that can *fly / float / sail*.

2 Read the information and match.



The first hot-air balloon was invented by two French brothers, Joseph and Etienne Montgolfier. They got the idea when they found that hot air from a fire made a paper bag rise into the air.

In September 1783, the brothers made a big balloon from cloth and paper. They made a fire under it. They thought it might be dangerous to go up in it themselves, so the first passengers were a duck, a sheep and a chicken!

In November that year, two friends of the Montgolfier brothers went up in a similar balloon. The balloon rose to 150 metres and floated for nine kilometres over the city of Paris – and it came down safely.

- | | | |
|---|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 The first hot-air balloon was invented | <input type="checkbox"/> b | a animals. |
| 2 It was invented by | <input type="checkbox"/> | b in 1783. |
| 3 They discovered that a paper bag went up | <input type="checkbox"/> | c for nine kilometres. |
| 4 The first passengers were | <input type="checkbox"/> | d when it contained hot air. |
| 5 The first people in a hot-air balloon floated | <input type="checkbox"/> | e the city of Paris. |
| 6 They floated over | <input type="checkbox"/> | f two brothers. |

3 What do you think happens next in the story? Tick (✓) one.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| a The children go in a hot-air balloon. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b The children don't win a prize. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c The children draw a vehicle that can fly. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d The children win first prize. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

1 Complete the text.

devices experiments machines designed ~~invented~~ discovered inspiration

Boomerangs are well known in Australia, where they have been made by the local people for the past 10,000 years. However, boomerangs were ¹ invented much earlier and were also used in other parts of the world. A 30,000-year-old boomerang was ² _____ in a cave in Poland and, in Egypt, King Tutankhamen owned some of these interesting ³ _____.

We don't know where the ⁴ _____ for the boomerang came from but, at first it, was ⁵ _____ for hunting animals, not for sport. Then people saw that when they threw a small boomerang in a special way, it flew through the air and came back to them. After more ⁶ _____, the 'returning' boomerang was made. Now it is mainly used for sport. Although boomerangs are often made by ⁷ _____ in factories, the best ones are made by hand.



More words

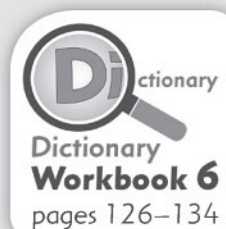
2 Add -ment to the verbs to make nouns.

1 enjoy enjoyment

2 pay _____

3 develop _____

4 entertain _____



3 Complete the sentences.

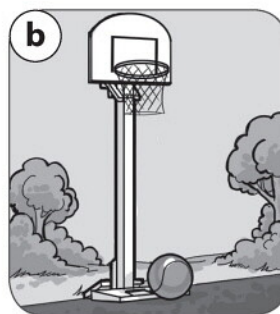
equipment arrangement ~~enjoyment~~ agreement
development entertainment excitement payment

- 1 I love horse riding. It gives me a lot of enjoyment.
- 2 Jess and I have made an _____ to meet after school today.
- 3 The _____ at the festival was great. There was music, dancing and street theatre.
- 4 I need to take some money to school tomorrow. Our teacher is collecting the _____ for our class trip.
- 5 Babies grow and change very quickly. After the age of two, their _____ is slower.
- 6 You don't need a lot of _____ to go running. You only need a pair of good running shoes.
- 7 There was a lot of _____ when the holidays started!
- 8 There was an international _____ to try to stop pollution.

1 Read and circle.



- A When ¹is / was glue first invented?
B In 1750. The glue ²is / was made from fish!



Basketball ³is / was played by thousands of people all around the world. The game ⁴is / was invented by James Naismith in 1891.



- A type of skateboard ⁵is / was ridden in the 1930s, but the modern skateboard ⁶isn't / wasn't developed until 1958.



Jeans ⁷is / are sold in almost every country in the world. They ⁸are / were first made in 1873.

2 Complete the text. Use the present or past passive. Irregular verb list page 135

Pizza

Today, pizzas ¹are enjoyed (enjoy) all over the world, but this popular food ²(invent) long ago. In 1522, tomatoes ³(bring) from Peru to Europe. In Italy, the tomatoes ⁴(put) on bread. That's how the first pizza ⁵(make).

A pizza restaurant ⁶(open) in Naples in 1738. Soon, pizzas were popular all over Italy.

From 1850 to 1900, thousands of Italians went to live in the US and they took the recipe for pizza with them. Now, in the US, more than three billion pizzas ⁷(sell) every year! Imagine how many pizzas ⁸(eat) in the whole world!



3 Write sentences. Use the present or past passive. Use these words or your own ideas.

glasses pasta tennis a boat the *Titanic*

Pasta is eaten in Italy.

Reading

1 Look at the pictures and tick (✓) two things a pencil has inside it. Read and check.

- a) graphite ☐ b) ink ☐ c) clay ☐ d) stone ☐

The history of the pencil



A pencil is usually made of wood, with pencil lead inside. Pencil lead is a black material. It is made with graphite which is mixed with clay. This mixture is pressed into thin rods to form the centre of the pencil. The thin rod is the part of the pencil that leaves marks on the paper when we write. The wooden part outside this is the part that we hold.

16th century

People first discovered the use of graphite for writing in the 1700s. Pencils from this time were just pieces of graphite wrapped in sheepskin or string.

18th century

The design of the pencil was changed. A hollow space was made in a piece of wood, a rod of

lead was put in the space, and then another piece of wood was glued on top. After that, the pencil was cut to a sharp point at one end. So, pencils don't need to have a nib in them like pens do.

Today

Wooden pencils are made by machines in factories. Pencils are also made of plastic or metal, and they sometimes have cartridges filled with lead. There are pencils with different colours! There are even pencils that can write underwater!

Pencils are used all around the world. More than 14 billion pencils are made in the world every year. That's enough to go all the way around the earth 62 times!

2 Read again and circle.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1 Graphite is ... | <input checked="" type="radio"/> a a black material. | b made of clay. | c a type of wood. |
| 2 Pencil lead is put ... | a inside the pencil. | b outside the pencil. | c on the pencil. |
| 3 The wood around the pencil ... | a is for decoration. | b protects the lead. | c makes it bigger. |
| 4 Graphite was first used ... | a 2,000 years ago. | b 500 years ago. | c 50 years ago. |
| 5 A pencil doesn't have ... | a a nib. | b a sharp point. | c a cartridge. |
| 6 Modern pencils are made ... | a of sheepskin. | b of string. | c in factories. |
| 7 14 billion pencils are ... | a broken every year. | b made every year. | c used underwater. |

Words in context

1 Complete the text.

nibs clay sharp reservoir rotates ink cartridges hollow

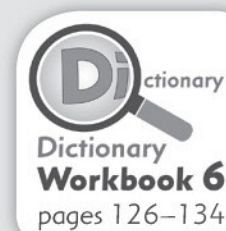
- ◆ Writing first developed in Mesopotamia (modern Iraq). There wasn't any paper, so people wrote on blocks of ¹ clay with ² _____ sticks.
- ◆ The English word *paper* comes from the word *papyrus*, which was the plant that the Ancient Egyptians used to make paper.
- ◆ A type of fountain pen was designed for the Caliph of Egypt in 953. He wanted a pen that didn't drop ³ _____ on his fingers and clothes. Pens with ⁴ _____ weren't used until the 20th century.
- ◆ For centuries, a goose feather was the best pen. The centre of the feather is ⁵ _____, so it has a small ⁶ _____ to hold the ink.
- ◆ People had to use knives to keep their quill pens sharp. Metal ⁷ _____ made things easier. They were stronger and lasted longer.
- ◆ Pencil sharpeners were invented in the 19th century. The pencil sharpener ⁸ _____ around the pencil to make it sharp.



More words

2 Match the words from page 44 to the definitions.

underwater rod press string



- 1 string *noun* thin rope, used to tie things together
- 2 _____ *adj* below the surface of the water
- 3 _____ *noun* a straight, thin piece of metal or other hard material
- 4 _____ *verb* to push something, often with your hand or finger

3 Complete the sentences with words from Exercises 1 and 2.

- 1 I'm going to take a fishing rod so I can catch fish.
- 2 I've wrapped the package. Now I'm going to tie some _____ around it.
- 3 Some fountain pens have wide _____ to write with, and others have thinner ones.
- 4 We have night and day because the earth _____ once every 24 hours.
- 5 Sometimes, birds build nests inside _____ trees.
- 6 The people of Mesopotamia _____ a stick into wet clay to make letters.
- 7 You must be careful! That knife is _____.
- 8 Dolphins can stay _____ for about ten minutes.

Writing

1 Read the information and complete the sentences.

Inventor: Alexander Graham Bell (1847–1922)

Invention: the telephone

Born: 3rd March, in Edinburgh, Scotland

First phones: Made of metal and wood

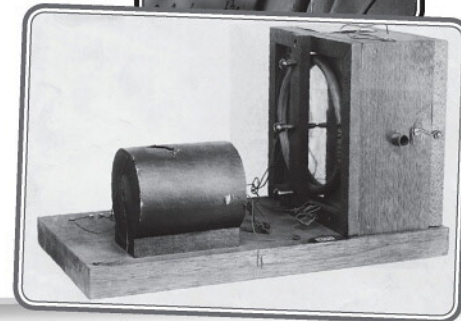
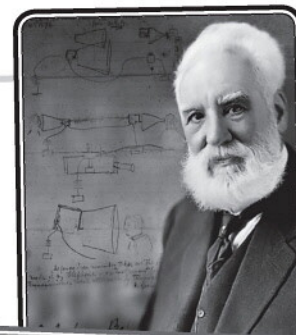
1876: First telephone call. Said: "Mr Watson, come here. I want to see you."

1877: Start of Bell Telephone Company, US.

1877–1880: Telephone lines in most American cities

1891: First phone call to another country

20th century: Big changes in phone technology. First mobile phone 1973



1 To begin with, phones were made of metal and wood.

2 In 1876, _____.

3 Soon after, _____.

4 During the late 1870s, _____.

5 In 1891, _____.



My writing

2 Write a biography of Alexander Graham Bell.

Remember!

Write when he was born, when he died and what the main events in his life were.

1 Write sentences. Use the present or past passive. V Irregular verb list page 135

1 glasses / invent / in 1248

Glasses were invented in 1248.

today / they / wear / by many people to help them see better

2 this building / design / by a Spanish artist called Gaudí

today / it / visit / by many tourists

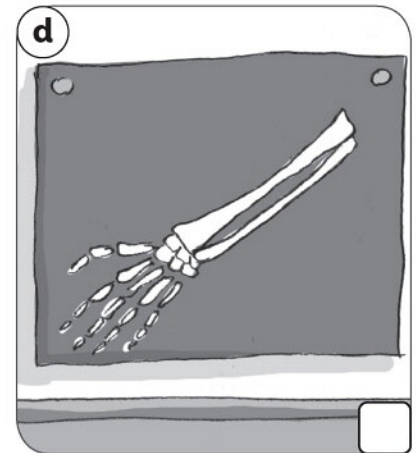
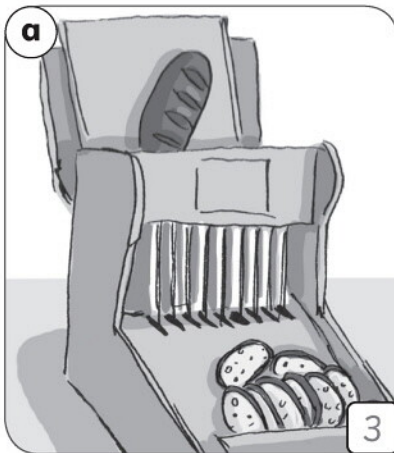
3 this machine / use / to cut bread

it / invent / in 1928

4 X-rays / discover / in 1895

now / they / use / by doctors to look at bones

2 Match the pictures and the sentences from Exercise 1.



3 Read and circle.

- 1 *Inventions* / Experiments are being done to test new medicines.
- 2 A key ring is a *device* / *machine* for keeping your keys together.
- 3 Frogs like to hide in the grass at the side of a *reservoir* / *cartridge*.
- 4 When you *press* / *rotate* the switch, the computer starts.
- 5 A long time ago, people wrote on *ink* / *clay*, not paper.
- 6 The development of writing 8,000 years ago was a great *movement* / *achievement*.
- 7 You need a lot of *equipment* / *excitement* to go rock climbing.
- 8 My dad wants to *build* / *discover* a house next to that lake.