

(انكليزي ٣)



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Applying new skills

Match each adjective to a word / words to make phrases from the article in Lesson 2.

1 expensive

2 huge

3 wedding

4 traditional

5 foreign

6 local

7 bridal

a affair

b bride

c dress

d expenses

e reception

f wedding

g women

③ You are going to read another newspaper article about marriage. Look at the headline, picture and topic sentences. What do you think the main point of the article will be?

④ In the pink box, you can read the next sentence from each paragraph. Match the topic sentence and the next sentence.

Example:

Nisha Sharma is an ordinary young Indian woman.
She is a third-year student of software engineering at Indraprastha University in Delhi.

⑤ Read the article on page 15 of the Reading Resources book. Check your answers to Exercises B and C above.

⑥ Guess the meaning of these words and phrases from context.

1 extraordinary

2 arrested

3 union going

4 matches

5 illegal against

6 stacked

7 brand new

8 attacked

9 refused

10 disagreed

heap

completely new

started fighting

leaves sadly

regret

⑦ What conclusion do you expect to find in the final paragraph?

1 Discuss in pairs.

2 Read the final paragraph.

⑧ Read the article again.

1 What is the writer's opinion of Nisha's actions?

2 What is the writer's opinion of the Dalal family's actions?

3 What evidence can you find for your answers?

Paying the Price of Asking Too Much



① Nisha Sharma is an ordinary young Indian woman.

② However, on May 11th, 2003, this 21-year-old woman did something extraordinary.

③ The union between Nisha and Munish was an arranged marriage.

④ Nisha's family were prepared to pay money to Munish's family.

⑤ Nisha's father agreed to pay 15,000 rupees to Munish's father.

⑥ Thank God the marriage did not take place, said Nisha's mother.

⑦ Nisha's actions made the front page of newspapers across India.

⑧ Bride price is a big problem in India.

'What if they had hurt her or killed her?' F

Arranged marriages are normal in India. C

However, the actions of one brave woman may make a small difference. E

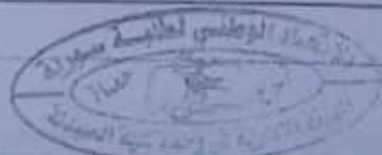
In addition, there were 'gifts' from the Sharmas to the Dalals. D

On that day, Nisha Sharma was getting married to Munish Dalal. B

She is a third-year student of software engineering at Indraprastha University in Delhi. A

This money is called a dowry by some people. F

They led to congratulations from Indian government ministers. R



THEME 7 They Made Our World Genius and Perspiration



In this theme you are going to read two texts about inventors.

Lesson 1: Vocabulary

You are going to learn some vocabulary you will need to understand the texts.

1. How much do you know about space? Do the quiz and find out.
- 1 What is the name of the planet that we live on?
 - 2 What is at the centre of our Solar System?
 - 3 How many planets are there in our Solar System?
 - 4 Which is the biggest planet?
 - 5 Which is the smallest planet?
 - 6 What is the name of the satellite that goes round our planet?
 - 7 What kind of object is the sun?
 - 8 What was the first animal in space?
 - 9 Who was the first man in space?
 - 10 Who was the first woman in space?

2. Read the text, which contains the green words. Then find a green word for each dictionary definition below.

3. An **inventor** often works in a **laboratory**. He or she has an idea and builds a **device** to see if the idea will work. In many cases, the device doesn't work the first time. The inventor has to **experiment** with different ways of making the device, or with different **materials**.

4. Samuel Morse was an **inventor**. In 1840, he **invented** a way of sending messages thousands of miles by electricity. He called it the **telegraph** because, in Greek, **tele** means 'a long way' and **graph** means 'writing'. He registered his **invention** with the government and got a **patent** on it. This meant other people could not make money out of the invention.

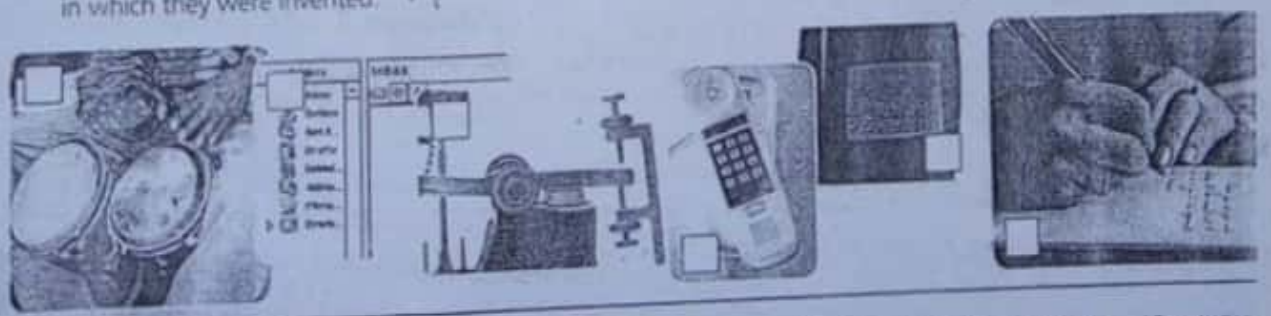
5. The telegraph was the start of fast communication between different places. However, the invention of the telephone in 1876 led to the death of the telegraph.

- planet (n)
- satellite (n)
- Solar System (n)
- space (n)
- star (n)
- the Earth (n)
- the moon (n)
- the sun (n)
- device (n)
- experiment (v)
- invent (v)
- invention (n)
- inventor (n)
- laboratory (n)
- material (n)
- patent (n)
- telegraph (n)

- 1 experiment
- 2 materials
- 3 invention
- 4 inventor
- 5 laboratory
- 6 patent
- 7 telegraph

device	something made for a special purpose
materials	test something to check an idea
invention	think of or create something for the first time
invented	something thought of or created for the first time
inventor	a person who thinks of or creates something for the first time
laboratory	a room for doing experiments
patent	thing needed for a particular activity
telegraph	a document that says only the named person can make or sell an invention
	a device for sending and receiving electrical signals

6. Look at these important inventions in the field of communications. Guess the order in which they were invented.



Lesson 2: Reading

1 Read this part of a short poem by an English poet. Explain it in your own words.

2 You are doing some research into the work of famous inventors in the field of communications. Make a list of research questions about an inventor and his inventions. (Remember the serving-men from Kipling's poem.)

*I keep six honest serving-men
(They taught me all I know).*

*Their names are What and Where and When
And Why and Who and How.*

Rudyard Kipling

3 You are going to read an article about an inventor. Some people call him the greatest inventor of all time.

- 1 Look at the title. Check the meaning of *inspiration* in a dictionary. What do you think the other 99% is?
- 2 Look at the pictures. Can you guess what any of the inventions are?
- 3 Look at the first paragraph. Do you know what he invented?
- 4 Look at the topic sentences. In which paragraph do you expect to find an answer to each of your research questions (Exercise B)? Explain your choice.

4 Read the article on page 16 of the Reading Resources book.

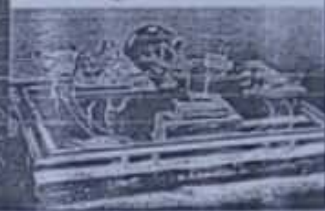
- 1 Make notes of the answers to your research questions in Exercise B.
- 2 Check your answers to the questions in Exercise C.

5 These statements are probably true. Find evidence in the text.

- 1 Edison's mother taught him to read.
- 2 *Hereditary* means something you get from your parents.
- 3 The telegraph was used on the railway system.
- 4 Edison knew people wanted the Stock Exchange device before he made it.
- 5 Edison stopped working as a telegrapher in 1870.
- 6 A tape recorder is a kind of phonograph.
- 7 Before Edison, people made light bulbs with different materials.
- 8 A digital movie camera is a kind of kinetograph.



One per cent inspiration



1 Thomas Alva Edison was born in Ohio, USA, on February 11, 1847. He moved with his family to Michigan when he was seven. Even then, there was an indication of his future life. 'He spent most of his time in the cellar,' his father told reporters later. 'He had a laboratory down there.'

2 Around 1855, Edison went to school for a short time.

3 At about the age of 12, Edison became almost completely deaf.

4 In 1862, the teenage Edison saved a little boy from being hit by a train.

5 He followed his own advice.

6 Edison's favourite invention appeared in 1877.

7 Edison went on to work on many more inventions.

8 On December 9, 1914, fire destroyed Edison's laboratories.

9 Edison died on October 18, 1931.

Paying the Price of Asking Too Much

Nisha Sharma is an ordinary young Indian woman. She is a third-year student of software engineering at Indraprastha University in Delhi. In her spare time, she is doing courses on textile design and web design.

However, on May 11th, 2003, this 21-year-old woman did something extraordinary. On that day, Nisha Sharma was getting married to Munish Datta. Just before the ceremony, Nisha called the police. Her husband-to-be was arrested along with his mother.

The union between Nisha and Munish was an arranged marriage. Arranged marriages are normal in India. Two families get together and they agree that their children will get married at some time in the future. In this case, the two families did not know each other from the local area. They put advertisements in the paper, looking for suitable matches. Nisha Sharma accepted the arrangement and was happy to marry Munish.

Nisha's family were prepared to pay money to Munish's family. This money is called a dowry by some people. Other people call it bride price. The government tried to stop the practice in 1961, when it made dowry or bride price illegal. However, the parents of many grooms still demand it, and the parents of many brides still pay it.

Nisha's father agreed to pay 15,000 rupees to Munish's father. In addition, there were gifts from the Sharmas to the Dattas. They are still packed in the Sharma's living room: two washing machines, two refrigerators, two home theatre systems, an electric fan and a flat-screen television. There is a brand-new, gold-coloured car for Munish parked outside. However, on the day of the wedding, Munish's

family asked for another 12,000 rupees! Nisha decided it was too much and refused to get married.

"Thank God the marriage did not take place," said Nisha's mother. "What if they had hurt her or killed her?" Nisha had the same thoughts, especially after the groom's father attacked her own father on the morning of the wedding. The murder of brides is, unfortunately, common in India. Nearly 7,000 women died in this way in 2001.

Nisha's actions made the front page of newspapers across India. They led to congratulations from Indian government ministers.

The reports in the papers probably caused several other similar events. Anupama Singh walked out on her groom moments after the marriage, when he asked for more money. Farzana Zaki refused to be married the day before her wedding, when the groom demanded more money and a house. Nisha's case has also led to many offers of marriage. However, she is not considering any of them. "I just want to concentrate on my studies for the moment," she says.



Bride price is a big problem in India. However, the actions of one brave woman may make a small difference. They may make it a little more difficult for greedy families to demand too much.

One Per Cent Inspiration

THOMAS ALVA EDISON was born in Ohio, USA, on February 11, 1847. He moved with his family to Michigan when he was seven. Even then, there was an indication of his future life. He spent most of his time in the cellar, his father told reporters later. He had a laboratory down there.

Around 1855, Edison went to school for a short time. His teachers thought that he was not very clever. He stopped going, and his mother spent some time teaching him at home. Once he could read, however, he did most of the teaching himself. Edison felt strongly about education. Most schools at that time, he believed, taught children to memorize facts. It was better, he thought, for children to observe nature and to make things with their hands. The present system, he said, does not encourage original thought or reasoning.

At about the age of 12, Edison became almost completely deaf. He thought it was from an accident, but it was probably an hereditary disease. His father, and later his son, had the same hearing loss. He did not let his disability get in the way of his life, however. Indeed, he once told a group of deaf people: 'I prefer the quiet of deafness to the noise of conversation.'

In 1862, the teenage Edison saved a little boy from being hit by a train. The boy's father, a stationmaster, thanked him by teaching him how to use the telegraph. Edison learnt well and got a job as a telegraph operator. He travelled thousands of miles, doing the job in railway stations all over America. In 1867, Edison moved to Massachusetts to work as a telegrapher. But his first love was inventing things. He registered his first patent the following year. It was for an electrical vote recorder. However, nobody wanted to buy it. Edison said later: 'I learnt a good lesson then. Only invent things that people want to buy.'

He followed his own advice. He made a device for the New York Stock Exchange and

sold it to them in 1870. He wanted \$4,000 for the device. Finally, the manager of the exchange asked him, 'How much do you want?' Edison said, 'Pay me what it's worth.' The manager paid him \$40,000. Edison was now able to work full time as an inventor. He was well-known for working very long hours and making constant improvements to his inventions. He once said, 'Most people miss opportunity because it wears overalls and looks like work.'

Edison's favourite invention appeared in 1877. He wrapped a piece of tin foil around a cylinder. He connected a microphone and a speaker to the cylinder. He said, 'Mary had a little lamb' into the receiver. The speaker played his words back. He called the device a phonograph. The name comes from two Greek words and literally means 'sound writing'. Today we call it a tape recorder. It is the basis of the whole recorded music industry.

Edison went on to work on many more inventions. Perhaps his most famous is the electric light system. He didn't actually invent the light bulb, but in 1879 he discovered the best material to make it from. He experimented with hundreds of materials before he found the one that really worked. He once said, 'I haven't failed. I have just discovered 10,000 ways that don't work.' In 1888, Edison told reporters, 'I am experimenting with a device which does for the eye what the phonograph does for the ear, which is the recording and reproduction of things in motion.' Edison's kinetograph, or 'movement writing', appeared in 1891. It was the start of the motion picture industry, or the movies.

On December 9, 1914, fire destroyed Edison's laboratories. However, he said, 'I am 67, but I'm not too old to make a fresh start.' Edison rebuilt the laboratories and went back to work.

Edison died on October 18, 1931. Time magazine called him a genius, but during his lifetime he said, 'Genius is one per cent inspiration and ninety-nine per cent perspiration.'

THEME 7 They Made Our World Biro and Marconi

In this theme you are going to write about a famous invention in the field of communication.

Lesson 1 Vocabulary

You are going to learn some of the vocabulary you will need to write about the invention.

A Three of the red words are past simple verbs. What is the infinitive in each case? Write the word after each verb. Be careful with the spelling.

B Cover the red words. Correct the spelling.

1 controll control

4 infent invent

2 drov drove

5 saled sailed

3 flue flew



C Can you ...

1 drive a jet?

3 sail in a submarine?

5 ride a horse?

2 join the navy?

4 row a plane?

6 control a car?

D In Lesson 2 you are going to read about a famous invention. Here is the outline of the text. Choose a green verb for each space. Make any necessary changes.

Ladiso Biro was born in Hungary in 1900. He had to use a pen in his job, but it didn't work very well. He decided to make a better pen. At first, there were problems with the new invention, but Biro thought several solutions. He realised for example, that he needed a new kind of ink. He solved the problems and the pen worked. However, he produced his invention in his own country. He moved to Argentina and began to develop the pen there. He sold his first pens to the British and American governments. Sales reached 50,000 a week by 1945.

E In Lesson 4 you are going to write about another famous invention. You may need the nouns from some of the red and green verbs. Complete the table. Be careful with spelling.

decision	1	decide	decision
development	2	develop	development
invention	3	invent	invention
production	4	produce	production
sale	5	sell	sale
solution	6	solve	solution

control (v)

drove (v)

flew (v)

invent (v)

jet (n)

navy (n)

rode (v)

row (v)

sailed (v)

submarine (n)

decide (v)

develop (v)

produce (v)

reach (v)

realise (v)

sell (v)

solve (v)

think of (v)

work (v) (= do the job correctly)

Lesson 2: Writing

Look at the topic sentences opposite. Answer the questions.

- 1 Who is the text about?
- 2 When was he born?
- 3 What nationality was he?
- 4 What did he invent?
- 5 When did he invent it?
- 6 Where did he develop his invention?



- ⓑ Topic sentences do not answer all the reader's questions. Look at the underlined words / phrases. Think of questions to find out extra information in each case.

Example:

Biro had to use a fountain pen in his work as a proof-reader.
 What's a fountain pen? What does a proof-reader do?

- Ⓒ Uncover the other sentences. Find the sentences that continue each paragraph. Find answers to your questions in Exercise B.
- Ⓓ Cover the topic sentences. Write a good topic sentence for each paragraph.

BALLPOINT PEN



FOUNTAIN PEN



Lesson 3: Learning new skills

- Ⓐ Explain the meaning of these words. They are all connected with pens.

ballpoint cartridge ink fountain pen nib inkwell smudge

- Ⓑ Complete this summary of the invention of the ballpoint pen. Use a preposition or an adverb in each space.

Ladislo Biro was born in 1900 in Hungary. Biro had to use a fountain pen in his work for a proof-reader. However, there were problems in the fountain pen for Ladislo's work. Ladislo decided to make a better pen. He thought of several solutions. Biro could not develop his invention in Hungary. in 1940, Ladislo and Georg moved to Argentina. The new pens were an immediate success.

- Ⓒ Look again at the text in Exercise B.
- 1 What is interesting about all of the sentences?
 - 2 Read the Skills Check and check.

- Ⓓ The writer has done more research – see under the text opposite. Decide where to put each extra sentence.

Example:

Topic sentence	Ladislo Biro was born in 1900 in Hungary.
Paragraph	He had a number of jobs as a young man – journalist, painter, sculptor.
	He even worked as a hypnotist for a short time.
	He had a brother called Georg, who was a chemist.

Skills Check

Summarising with topic sentences

Every paragraph should begin with a topic sentence. This prepares the reader for the content of the paragraph. The **topic sentences** together should make a **summary** of the text.

Always write your topic sentences first. Try to give the main point of the story. Then continue each paragraph to give more information.

Topic sentences	Other sentences in the paragraph
1 Ladislo Biro was born in 1900 in Hungary.	a A proof-reader checks manuscripts from writers and makes corrections on them. Ladislo used a fountain pen in his work. Fountain pens use normal ink, but they carry the ink in a special cartridge. This means that you do not have to keep dipping the nib into an inkwell.
2 Biro had to use a fountain pen in his work as a proof-reader.	b Finally, he decided to put a small ball in the tip of the pen instead of a nib. As the pen moved along the paper, the ball turned. It picked up ink from the ink cartridge and left it on the paper. By 1938, he had a ballpoint pen that worked.
3 However, there were problems with the fountain pen for Ladislo's work.	c He had a number of jobs as a young man – journalist, painter, sculptor. He had a brother called Georg, who was a chemist.
4 Ladislo decided to make a better pen.	d He knew that the ink used in newspaper printing dried quickly. He asked his brother to make a similar ink for a new kind of pen. However, the thicker ink would not flow through a normal nib. Ladislo realised that he needed to invent a new nib.
5 He thought of several solutions.	e There, in 1943, Biro got money to develop his pen. He registered a patent in the same year.
6 Biro could not develop his invention in Hungary.	f Sales reached 50,000 a week in 1945. By 1956, they were a quarter of a million a day. Now, more than 15 million biros are sold every day in 160 countries.
7 In 1940, Ladislo and Georg moved to Argentina.	g The Second World War was coming, and the Biro brothers had to leave their home country.
8 The new pens were an immediate success.	h Firstly, the ink took a long time to dry, so he had to be careful not to smudge his corrections. Secondly, the pen did not hold very much ink, so he had to keep refilling it.

- a He even worked as a hypnotist for a short time.
- b He made a thick ink like a paste.
- c He sold his first pens to the British and American governments.
- d Lewis Waterman invented the fountain pen in 1884.
- e Many companies now make ballpoint pens, but most people in the English-speaking world call all ballpoint pens *biros*.
- f The ballpoint pen was not a new idea – John Loud invented it in 1888.
- g They wanted to escape the advance of Hitler.