

To The **Max!** Student's Book 3



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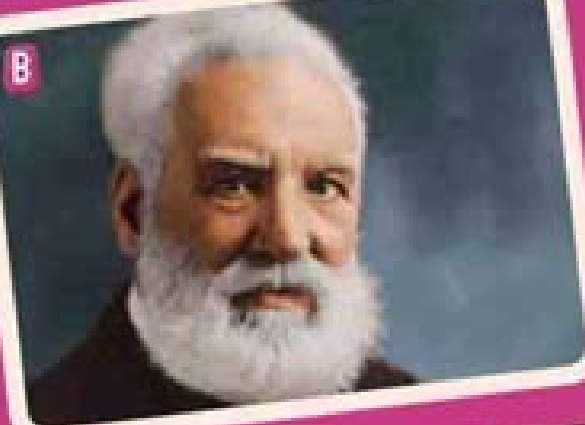
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Great Inventions

A**B****C****D**

Discuss

- 1 What were the most important inventions in history?
- 2 Who are the people in Pictures A, B, C and D?
- 3 Can you name any of their inventions?
- 4 Discuss with your teacher how these people changed the world and how life would be without their inventions.
- 5 In your opinion, which of these inventions is the most interesting and why?



- Can you imagine life without a telephone? Would life be boring and dull?

Great Inventions

Yesterday Frank and Jack met outside the Public Library.

Frank: Hello, Jack. How are you?

Jack: I'm fine.

Frank: What have you taken out from the library?

Jack: I've borrowed the second volume of Alexander Graham Bell's life. Have you heard of him?

Frank: Of course. He was an eminent scientist, inventor, engineer and innovator who was credited with inventing the first practical telephone.

Jack: Did you know that his mother and wife were deaf and that's what influenced his life's work?

Frank: Yes. His research on hearing and speech led him to experiment with hearing devices, which eventually led to Bell being awarded the first US patent for the telephone in 1876.

Jack: It is because of this invention that we are able to talk to our friends and families from the comfort of our own homes.

Frank: In addition to using telephones during emergencies.

Jack: I consider Bell one of the most influential figures in human history.

Frank: Did you know that, in 1944, the US post office issued a commemorative stamp honouring Bell? It became very popular and sold out quickly.

Jack: I think we take telephones for granted; we should value them more.

Frank: You're right. Even though new technologies like mobile phones, internet and e-mails are useful, let's not forget that telephones are still essential in emergencies like power cuts.

A Answer the following questions:

1 What are John and Frank talking about?

2 What happened in the year 1876?

3 How was Bell honoured?

4 Should we value telephones more?

5 What would life be like without telephones?

B Put T for true or F for false.

- | | |
|--|-----|
| 1 Frank borrowed a book from the library. | () |
| 2 Graham Bell was an engineer. | () |
| 3 The telephone is an influential device in human history. | () |
| 4 Telephones should be taken for granted. | () |
| 5 You can write an e-mail during an electricity power cut. | () |
| 6 Without phones, life would be fun. | () |

C How often do you use a telephone?

D Choose a person you would give a commemorative stamp to and give your reasons why?

E Which do you think is more important: e-mails or mobile phones? Support your answer.



Percy Shaw

Percy Shaw, was an English inventor and businessman. He **patented** the reflective road stud or "cat's eye" in 1934 and established a company to manufacture his invention in 1935.

Shaw was the fourth child and second son of James Shaw, a labourer who worked at a local mill, and his second wife, Esther Hannah. Shaw's father also had seven children from his first wife, who died in 1883. In 1892, his parents moved their large family to Halifax, where Shaw lived the rest of his life.

Shaw was educated at Boothtown Boarding School and started work as a labourer in a cloth mill at the age of 13. He became an **apprentice** to a wire drawer, but the low wages were not attractive and he soon took a series of unskilled jobs in the field of engineering. He was well-placed to join his father in a new business repairing small machine tools used during World War I. After his father's death in 1929, he started his own small business as a road contractor.

Invention

Shaw was **inventive**, even at an early age, but his most famous invention was the cat's eye for lighting the way along roads in the dark. There are many stories about how he came up with the idea. The most famous one involves him driving down the difficult road from the Old Dolphin public house in Clayton Heights to his home in Halifax, when a cat on a fence along the edge of the road looked at the car and reflected his headlights back to him, allowing **him** to take **corrective** action and remain on the road. In an interview with Alan Whicker, however, he told a different story of being inspired on a foggy night to think of a way of moving the reflective studs on a road sign to the road surface. Furthermore, local school children, who were taken on visits to the factory in the late 1970s, were told that the idea came from Shaw seeing light **reflected** from his car headlamps by tram tracks in the road on a foggy night. By following the advancing reflection, it was possible to **maintain** the correct position in the road.

In 1934, he patented his invention based on the 1927 reflecting lens patent of Richard Murray. A year later, Reflecting Road Studs Ltd. was formed to manufacture the devices. Sales were slow, but approval from the Ministry of Transport and the blackout in World War II gave a huge boost to production. The firm, located near Shaw's home, grew in size, making more than a million road studs a year, which were **exported** all over the world. A later patent added a rainwater reservoir to the rubber shoe, which could be used to wash the glass "eyes" when a car drove over the stud. Such a success was the invention of the "cat's eye".

Shaw became **eccentric** later in life, removing the carpets and much of the furniture from his home, and keeping three televisions running constantly with a fourth in reserve. One **luxury** was his Rolls-Royce. He never married, and he died from cancer and heart disease at Boothtown Mansion, Halifax, where he had lived for all but two of his 86 years.



Questions

Answer these questions:

- 1 When did Percy Shaw start his own business?

- 2 What is meant by "cat's eye"?

- 3 How would you describe Shaw in his later life?

- 4 What did Richard Murray invent?

- 5 What does the underlined word "him" refer to?

Discussion

Discuss the questions below with your partner and then share your ideas with the pair next to you.

- 1 What would you like to know about Percy Shaw that was not mentioned in the passage?
- 2 What are the main qualities of a good inventor?
- 3 What is the first thing you would do if you were an inventor?



New Words

patent

patent (n.): an official document that says that one person or company has the right to make or sell a new invention or product and no one else is allowed to copy it. **patent (v.):** register a patent for an invention.

apprentice

apprentice/apprenticeship

apprentice (n.): someone who works for an employer for an agreed amount of time in order to learn a skill. **apprenticeship (n.):** the agreement or relationship between the apprentice and the one from whom he is learning.

inventor

invent/inventive/invention/inventor

invent (v.): make up new technologies. **inventive (adj.):** able to think of new and interesting ideas. **invention (n.):** the creation of something in the mind; making up new technologies. **inventor (n.):** someone who invents.

correction

correct/correction/corrective

correct (v.): make something right. **correct (adj.):** right, true. **corrective (adj.):** making right. **correction (n.):** the act of correcting.

reflection

reflect/reflective/reflection

reflect (v.): for light to hit something and come back so that you can see it, as in a mirror or water. **reflective (adj.):** something that reflects. **reflection (n.):** the act of reflecting.

Write the definitions for the following words:

maintain

export

eccentric

luxury

The Past Simple Tense

We use the past simple tense for:

1 A Completed Action in the Past



We use the past simple tense to express the idea that an action started and finished at a specific time in the past. Sometimes, the speaker may not actually mention the specific time, but they have one specific time in mind.

Examples:

- *I saw a film yesterday.*
- *We discussed different solutions to the problem.*

2 A Series of Completed Actions



We use the past simple tense to list a series of completed actions in the past. These actions happened one after the other.

Examples:

- *I finished work, then walked to the beach and found a nice place to swim.*
- *I read the passage twice and answered the questions.*

3 Long Duration in the Past



The past simple tense can be used with a duration which started and stopped in the past. A longer duration is often indicated by expressions such as: *all year, all of last week* etc.

Examples:

- *I lived in Brazil for the whole of last year.*
- *Twenty students applied for the competition last week.*

We often use the following time expressions with the past simple: *once, last week/ night/ month/ year ... ago, yesterday and in previous times / years.*

Note: For formation see Grammar Reference.

Used to

We use "used to" for:

1 A Habit in the Past

"Used to" expresses the idea that something was an old habit that stopped in the past. It indicates that something was often repeated in the past, but it is not usually done now.

Examples:

- *Jerry used to study English.*
- *Sam and Mary used to go to Mexico in the summer.*

2 Past Facts and Generalisations

"Used to" can also be used to talk about past facts or generalisations which are no longer true.

Examples:

- *People used to use gold and silver as money.*
- *Sarah used to be fat, but now she is thin.*

"Used to" vs. Simple Past

Both the past simple tense and "used to" can be used to describe past habits, past facts and past generalisations:

Examples:

- *In the past, people used to ride horses.*
- *In the past, people rode horses.*

However, "used to" cannot be used with specific times; you can say:

- *I used to walk down this road.*
But you can't say:
• *I used to walk down this road this Tuesday.*

Examples:

- *You used to play the piano.*
- *You played the piano last Sunday. (✓)*
- *You used to play the piano last Sunday. (✗)*

Remember!

"Used to" is always in the past form.

- *I used to play the piano. (✓)*
- *I use to play the piano. (✗)*

A Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- She was tired, so she _____ to work.
a walked b didn't walk
c walks d already walked
- Did you _____ a new film last Monday?
a watch b watched
c just watched d watches
- The rain _____, so the game started.
a stops b is stopping
c stopped d stop
- Last summer, John _____ to the Far East.
a travel b travelling
c travels d travelled
- _____ Sam _____ the internet last Sunday?
a Did / use b Did / used
c Do / use d Do / uses
- The party was terrible. I _____ like it.
a did b do
c didn't d don't
- He _____ the country with an iron fist.
a ruling b ruled
c don't rule d was ruled
- Graham Bell _____ the telephone in 1876.
a invented b invent
c invents d invention
- The president _____ the release of all hostages by the end of the month.
a demanded b demanding
c demand d don't demand
- Did he _____ your country last year? Yes, he did.
a visited b is visiting
c visit d visits

B Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb between brackets:

In 2004, there _____ (be) a tsunami in South Asia. The tsunami _____ (destroy) many towns. Many people _____ (be) hurt and some died. Doctors _____ (give) people shots to make sure they _____ (not, get) sick. They _____ (speak) to people about what had happened. They also _____ (provide) them with tents and clothing.

C Rewrite the following sentences correctly:

- 1 On 19th December, I used to buy gifts for my family.

- 2 Anna used to buy some new clothes three weeks ago.

- 3 They used to watch a horror film last Friday.

- 4 Nancy and Sally used to be at the theatre last night.

- 5 Nancy and Sally used to acted at the theatre.

- 6 She use to travelled by bus.

1

Speaking Activities

Look at the following inventions. Which of them do you find the most useful?

Use the following words to compare the pictures.

successful enjoyable fashionable fun
moveable useless



Practise with your partners:

- 1 Form groups of three.
- 2 Discuss the questions in your groups.
- 3 Compare answers with the other groups.
- 4 Write down the answers you find the most interesting.

- 1 How was the world different before the wheel was invented?
- 2 Do you think the person who invented the atomic bomb was happy with his discovery?
- 3 Do new inventions always create new problems?
- 4 How do people invent things?
- 5 Have you ever thought of inventing anything?
- 6 Which invention is better: the internet or electricity?
- 7 Do you think an invention could save the world from global warming? If so, what kind of an invention?
- 8 What invention do you think an ant might like?
- 9 Do you think new inventions always make inventors rich?
- 10 Who is the world's greatest inventor ever?



Prefixes and Suffixes

A **prefix** is a group of letters added to the **beginning** of a root word. A prefix changes the meaning of a word.

Prefix	Meaning	Examples
re-	again or back	restructure, revisit, reappear, rebuild, refinance
dis-	reverses the meaning of the verb	disappear, disallow, disarm, disconnect, discontinue
over-	too much	overbook, oversleep, overwork
un-	reverses the meaning of the verb	unbend, uncouple, unfasten
mis-	badly or incorrectly	mislead, misinform, misidentify
out-	more or better than others	outperform, outbid
be-	make or cause	befriend, belittle
co-	together	co-exist, cooperate, co-own
de-	do the opposite of	devalue, deselect
fore-	earlier, before	foreclose, foresee
inter-	between	interact, intermix, interview
pre-	before	pre-expose, prejudice, pre-cook
sub-	under/below	subcontract, subdivide

A Make negative adjectives from the following words:

important: _____ possible: _____
 kind: _____ polite: _____
 convenient: _____ happy: _____
 complete: _____ agree: _____

A **suffix** is a group of letters added to the **end** of a root word. A suffix sometimes changes the meaning of a word.

Suffix	Meaning	Examples
-tion -sion	action/instance of a verb	alteration, demonstration, expansion, inclusion, admission
-er	person or device that does something used for a verb.	advertiser, driver, computer, silencer
-ment	action/instance of a verb.	development, punishment, unemployment
-ant -ent	person who does a verb	assistant, consultant, student
-age	action/result of a verb	breakage, wastage, package
-al	action/result of a verb	denial, proposal, refusal, dismissal
-ence -ance	action/result of a verb	preference, dependence, interference, attendance, acceptance, endurance
-ery -ry	action/instance of a verb place of a verb	bribery, robbery, misery, refinery, bakery

Many adjectives can be formed by adding a suffix to a noun.

-y:	dirty – smoky – foggy
-able:	comfortable – fashionable
-ful:	careful – beautiful – stressful
-ish:	childish

B Make adjectives from the following words:

health: _____ fashion: _____
 success: _____ dust: _____
 use: _____ wonder: _____
 enjoy: _____ accept: _____
 fun: _____

Adverbs can be formed from adjectives by adding **-ly**:

Adjective	Adverb
sad	sadly
comfortable	comfortably
happy	happily

Some verbs can be formed from adjectives by adding **-en**:

Adjective	Verb
wide	widen
black	blacken
soft	soften

A Put the word in brackets into the correct form. You will have to use prefixes and/or suffixes.

- 1 She was sitting _____ in her seat on the plane. (comfort)
- 2 There was a _____ light coming from the window. (yellow)
- 3 His _____ has been expected for the last half an hour. (arrive)
- 4 These words are very difficult to spell and their _____ is even harder. (pronounce)
- 5 Many items of clothing are expensive simply because they are _____. (fashion)
- 6 Tom shouldn't have done that! It was very _____ of him. (thought)
- 7 Mary didn't pass her exam. She was _____ for the third time. (success)
- 8 Although he is 29, his behaviour is very _____. (child)
- 9 Mark helped me with that project. He is the best _____ ever. (assist)
- 10 Though she spent hours fixing the computer, he _____ her efforts. (little)
- 11 Failing her driving test was a great _____ for her. (appoint)
- 12 The town has a problem of _____. Over 500 people are looking for jobs. (employ)
- 13 Her _____ from the company caused an outrage among the workforce. (dismiss)
- 14 It is impossible to _____ exactly how our actions will affect the future. (see)
- 15 He was found guilty of armed _____. (rob)

B Use a suitable prefix or suffix:

- 1 Jack was acting in a very _____ way. (child)
- 2 Anna looked _____. She started to cry. (happy)
- 3 They passed their exams. They were _____ for the second time. (success)
- 4 After the _____ of the bridge, the traffic will reduce. (construct)
- 5 He couldn't find any _____ in his essay. (weak)
- 6 Peter wants to be a _____ when he grows up. (mathematics)
- 7 There were only a _____ of people at the stadium. (hand)
- 8 The road was too narrow, so the government had to _____ it. (wide)
- 9 You are so kind and _____. No one else would have thought of helping me. (consider)
- 10 Sally needs a _____ of motivation, organisation and hard work to fulfil her dreams. (combine)

C Use a prefix to find the opposite or incorrect version of these verbs:

- 1 close: _____
- 2 connect: _____
- 3 spell: _____
- 4 wrap: _____
- 5 use: _____
- 6 agree: _____
- 7 fold: _____
- 8 understand: _____
- 9 behave: _____
- 10 engage: _____

Useful Expressions

Proverbs are **short sayings** that express some **traditionally held truth**. They are usually **metaphorical**.

Read the following proverbs:

Proverb	Meaning
A stitch in time saves nine.	Doing something when needed saves time later on.
Don't count your chickens before they hatch.	Don't be hasty in evaluating your assets.
Two heads are better than one.	Two people may be able to solve a problem that an individual cannot.
Curiosity killed the cat.	Inquisitiveness can lead one into dangerous situations.
Beggars can't be choosers.	If you are in dire need, you don't have a right to pick and choose.
The early bird catches the worm.	Success comes to those who prepare well and start early.
Give a man a fish and you will feed him for a day; show him how to catch a fish and you feed him for a lifetime.	Developing a person is better than just helping them out once.
When in Rome, do as the Romans do.	It is polite and possibly advantageous to abide by the customs of a society when you are a visitor.
Make hay while the sun shines.	Make the most of your opportunities while you have the chance.
Let not the sun go down on your wrath / anger.	Don't hold on to grudges.
As different as chalk and cheese.	Completely different.

Proverb	Meaning
Necessity is the mother of invention.	Difficult situations inspire ingenious solutions.
Paddle your own canoe.	Act independently and decide your own fate.
A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.	A small advantage that is guaranteed is better than a greater one that is merely possible.
Stop burning the candle at both ends.	Stop living life at a hectic, tiring pace.
Don't bury your head in the sand.	You should face your problems and not ignore them.

A Guess and match the following proverbs, then write the meaning:

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------------|
| 1 Easier | a seldom knocks twice. |
| 2 Cleanliness | b starts at home. |
| 3 Time | c said than done. |
| 4 Crime | d is next to godliness. |
| 5 Opportunity | e cuts all things. |
| 6 Charity | f does not pay. |

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____



Paraphrasing

To paraphrase means to express someone else's ideas in your own words.

Paraphrasing is an indispensable tool when writing an essay or composing poetry. When essay writing, paraphrasing allows you to include other people's ideas without cluttering up your essay with quotations, helping you to control the flow and pace of your piece of writing. Consider using this tool when an idea from one of your sources is important to your essay but the wording is not. Paragraphing and the general page lay out can help you choose whether or not to paraphrase. But above all, think about how much of the detail from your source is relevant to your argument.

Be sure not to rely too heavily on quotations, even if paraphrased; your ideas are what matter the most. Below is an example of relying too heavily on paraphrasing:

The John & West Item Club also said that slow growth in the financial sector could stop the recovery of the economy. The commission has already recommended banks to help prevent another financial crisis. The Item Club said the recommendations would end the government guarantee of UK banks. Last month, the Bankers' Association said change could stop the recovery.

Facts without discussion and development are not very useful. Allow yourself the space to develop your ideas.

How do I paraphrase?

Whenever you paraphrase, remember these two points:

- 1 You must provide a reference.
- 2 The paraphrasing must be entirely in your own words. You must do more than merely substitute phrases here and there. That said, quoting a key word or phrase from the original text and adding it into your own paragraph can be a good way to capture the flavour and authenticity of the sentence or paragraph you are paraphrasing.

For example:

The committee said that lenders and borrowers took on "excessive and ill-understood risks", and that taxpayer support for the banks encouraged "too much risk taking". (London Talk)

It can be difficult to find new words for an idea that is already well expressed. The following strategy will make the job of paraphrasing a lot easier:

- 1 If you think you will want to paraphrase the passage, make a note only of the author's basic point. You don't need to use full sentences from the original text.
- 2 In your notes, you should already be translating the original into your own words. What matters is that you capture the original idea.
- 3 Be sure to include the page number of the original passage so that you can make a proper reference later on.

When it is time to write your essay, rely on your notes rather than on the author's work. You will find it much easier to avoid borrowing from the original passage.

Paraphrase the following poem:

"When you are old"

a poem by William Butler Yeats

When you are old and grey and full of sleep,
And nodding by the fire, take down this book,
And slowly read, and dream of the soft look
Your eyes had once, and of their shadows deep;

How many loved your moments of glad grace,
And loved your beauty with love false or true,
But one man loved the pilgrim soul in you,
And loved the sorrows of your changing face;

And bending down beside the glowing bars,
Murmur, a little sadly, how love fled
And paced upon the mountains overhead
And hid his face amid a crowd of stars.



Windscreen Wiper

A **windscreen wiper** is a device used to remove rain from a windscreen or windshield. Almost all motor vehicles, including trains, aircraft and watercraft, are equipped with such wipers, which are usually a legal requirement.

A wiper generally consists of an arm, pivoting at one end with a long rubber blade attached to the other. The blade is swung back and forth over the glass, pushing water from its surface. The speed is normally adjustable, with several continuous speeds and often one or more "intermittent" settings.

The inventor **Mary Anderson** is credited with devising the first operational windshield wiper in 1903. In Anderson's patent, she called her invention a "window cleaning device" for electric cars and other vehicles. Operated via a lever from inside a vehicle, her version of windshield wipers closely resembles the windshield wiper found on many early car models. Anderson had a model of her design manufactured, then filed a patent on 18 June, 1903 that was issued to her by the US Patent Office on 10 November, 1903.

It all started on a trip to New York City when Mary Anderson noticed that streetcar drivers had to open the windows of their cars when it rained in order to see. As a solution, she invented a swinging arm device with a rubber blade that was operated by the driver from within the vehicle via a lever. The windshield wipers became standard equipment on all American cars by 1916.

Intermittent Wipers

While driving through a light rain, Keams was irritated by the constant movement of the wiper. He realised that the human eye, which blinks every few seconds, rather than continuously, needed a wiper that did the same, so he invented the intermittent wiper: a wiper that wipes every few seconds.

After first patenting the invention in 1964, he tried to interest the three big car companies, Ford, General Motors and Chrysler



in licensing the technology. They all rejected his proposal, yet began to install intermittent wipers in their cars, beginning in 1969. In 1978 he sued Ford and Chrysler Corporation in 1982 for patent infringement. The Ford case went to trial in 1990, losing the case and paying Keams \$10.1 million. After the settlement with Ford, Keams acted as his own lawyer against Chrysler, even questioning witnesses on the stand. Keams won and Chrysler was ordered to pay Keams \$18.7 million with interest.

Task

Discuss the story of Keams with your classmates. Were you impressed by Keams? Why? What kind of person was he?

Project

Surf the net and find more information about useful inventions.

