Ex 1

1. It historically **happened** so, that people **needed** to count.
2. There **were** several different ways to count.
3. Probably the Babylonians **invented** the abacus.
4. People **hadn’t used** modern numbers until the Romans **began** using them.
5. Famous French mathematician Pascal **made** an Arithmetic Machine in 1640.
6. In 30 years other scientists **continued** his work.
7. Step Reckoner **was able** to do calculations.

Ex 2

1. **False** Humans need to count animals and food.
2. **False** The Babylonians invented the modern way to count.
3. **False** Computers use the place value.
4. **False** There were different types of abaci.
5. **False** The Babylonians invented the abacus.
6. **False** Abacus couldn’t do calculations automatically.
7. **False** Pascal was successful in making the Arithmetic Machine.

Ex 3

1. Most things are **made of** plastic nowadays.
2. My mother often **makes** wonderful jam **from** strawberries.
3. This watch does not seem to be **made of** gold.
4. Cheese **is made from** milk.
5. I can’t see through you. You are not **made of** glass.

Ex 4

To need – require

To use – consume

To count – determine number of objects (in a group)

To invent – design a new process/mechanism

To appear – to come before the public

Abacus – instrument for performing arithmetical calculations

Ex 5

1. The modern way of counting was invented by the Babylonians.
2. The use of the place value of numbers was a unique invention.
3. The abacus appeared between 1000 and 500 BC.
4. A lot of scientists worked on the creation of computers.
5. The first successful sample was made by Pascal.
6. Leibniz continued the work of Pascal and made a better machine.
7. Computers started to appear at the beginning of the 20th century.

Ex 7

to buy – to sell

to appear – to vanish

to die – to be born

to get married – to divorce

to move – to stay

easy - heavy

value - disvalue

fast - slow