

VOCABULARY

HISTORY

1 A Find nouns in the word square that match meanings 1–10.

- 1 A complete change either in the way people think or in a country's political system
- 2 The time when an important change begins to happen (two words)
- 3 An event that changes a situation, or the process of growing or changing
- 4 When something increases and affects more people
- 5 Any change, discovery or invention that makes the world better
- 6 A group of people that works to achieve an aim
- 7 A machine, tool, system, etc., made for the first time
- 8 The basic idea or principle behind something
- 9 Something that someone learns about when it was not known before
- 10 Change that improves something

T	U	R	N	I	N	G	P	O	I	N	T
D	A	E	B	P	R	O	G	R	E	S	S
E	C	V	D	E	R	I	O	M	E	I	P
V	F	O	U	N	D	A	T	I	O	N	T
E	E	L	U	F	C	S	S	G	J	V	E
L	S	U	A	V	U	A	P	L	I	E	D
O	W	T	V	A	P	D	R	A	G	N	E
P	D	I	S	C	O	V	E	R	Y	T	X
M	E	O	R	E	K	A	A	E	I	I	H
E	D	N	I	U	F	N	D	O	E	O	O
N	C	I	N	T	I	C	F	R	S	N	E
T	M	O	V	E	M	E	N	T	C	L	F

B Underline the correct alternative.

- 1 History books say Alexander Fleming was responsible for the *foundation/discovery* of penicillin.
- 2 The internet has helped the *turning point/spread* of their ideas.
- 3 After finishing the research, we'll begin work on the *development/advance* of the product.
- 4 James is making a lot of *progress/discovery* in all his school subjects.
- 5 There have been amazing *advances/spreads* in technology in the last few years.
- 6 She was a member of the early feminist *progress/movement*.
- 7 Only a *foundation/revolution* will destroy this government.
- 8 I think the wheel is the greatest *invention/movement* in history.

GRAMMAR

HYPOTHETICAL CONDITIONAL: PAST

2 Circle the correct option to complete the sentences.

- 1 They would have said something if we _____ the rules.
a) were broken b) would have broken
c) had broken
- 2 If _____ you, I would have said 'hello'.
a) I'd see b) I've seen
c) I'd seen
- 3 He _____ if the ambulance hadn't come.
a) would died b) would have died
c) would have been died
- 4 If I'd known a ticket cost €100, I _____.
a) wouldn't have come b) would have come
c) not would have come
- 5 If the government hadn't lent the company a million pounds, it _____.
a) had closed b) would close
c) would have closed
- 6 They would have had a picnic if it _____.
a) hadn't rained b) had rained not
c) had been rained

3 Write a sentence with *if* for situations 1–6.

- 1 Early travellers invented boats. Cross-continental travel became possible.
If early travellers hadn't invented boats, cross-continental travel wouldn't have become possible.
- 2 Archduke Ferdinand was assassinated. World War I started.

- 3 People from Sumer needed permanent records. They invented writing.

- 4 William the Conqueror invaded England in 1066. The English language changed.

- 5 Charles Darwin travelled to South America. He developed the theory of evolution.

- 6 Sailors on the *Titanic* didn't see the iceberg and 1,595 people died.

4 A 9.1 Listen and add two missing contractions to each sentence.

- 'd would've
- 1 If I known you were coming, I waited.
 - 2 If I waited, I been late.
 - 3 If I been late, I missed the show.
 - 4 If I missed the show, I wasted my money.
 - 5 If I wasted my money, I been angry.

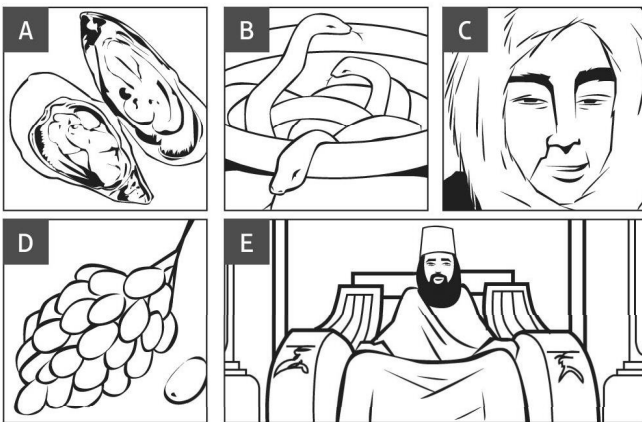
B Listen again and repeat the sentences. Pay attention to the pronunciation of *had* and *would have*.

LISTENING

- 5 A** 9.2 Look at 1–5 below and think about the question: Where and when were these things first used? Listen and complete the answers.

Invention	Where?	When?
1 toothpaste	<u>Egypt</u>	<u>1,600</u> years ago
2 biological weapons	_____	_____ years ago
3 football	_____	_____ years ago
4 central heating	_____	_____ years ago
5 umbrella	_____	_____ years ago

- B** What is the connection between the inventions in Exercise 5A and pictures A–E below? Listen again and check.



- C** Read these extracts from the listening in Exercise 5A and find words to match definitions a)–e) below.

- Was it the same as modern toothpaste? Definitely not. Ancient Greek toothpaste used ingredients like crushed bones and oyster shells.
 - Some generals would even throw dead bodies at the enemy or into the enemy's river.
 - In the eighteenth century, one way American Indians were killed was through using infected blankets given to them by the Europeans who were colonising America.
 - A rich banker installed it in his house so that he could grow grapes in England's cold weather!
 - Interestingly, it seems that only kings or very important people had umbrellas in these sculptures. So they were a symbol of high social class.
- a) the people that your country is fighting against in a war

- b) something that represents a special quality or situation

- c) placed somewhere and connected ready to be used

- d) containing dangerous bacteria which spread disease

- e) pressed very hard so it is broken into extremely small pieces

WRITING

A SHORT ESSAY; LEARN TO STRUCTURE PARAGRAPHS

- 6 A** Read the introduction to a short essay and choose the best title.

- Sumerian Culture
- The History of Writing
- Business throughout History

In 3200 BC, Sumerians invented writing. For these people, who were located in the area we now call Iraq, there was nothing poetic about it. They didn't write to fire the imagination or to tell beautiful stories. Instead, they wrote because it was a way to keep business records. While previous generations had relied on their memory for the details of deals and the things they owned, the new generation decided to make permanent records. As a result, early 'writing' looks like a very simple type of drawing.

- B** Read the introduction again and:

- Circle the topic sentence.
- Underline a linking word (one has already been underlined).
- Underline one linking expression (three words).

- C** Read the notes and finish the essay (120–150 words).

Symbols

At first = pictures of animals, body parts, trees, birds, everyday tools
 Then later symbols = for ideas
 Then later symbols = for sounds
 Could be read left to right or right to left – picture of a head (human or animal) at beginning of line showed readers the direction to read in

Writing

On walls of temples and on papyrus (early paper)
 99% of people = illiterate – only religious leaders/scholars read
 Start of writing = start of 'history' – ideas and other info passed down through time