

5 Since When?



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1 Listen and Discuss

1. How long do you think these inventions have been around?
2. How have these things changed people's lives?
3. Which of them can't you live without?

INVENTIONS

Many inventions aren't as old as you think. The following inventions are part of people's everyday lives, but some haven't been around for all that long. Read about their history. Does any of the information surprise you?

PRINTERS

Mass printing has been around since Johannes Gutenberg invented movable type and the printing press in 1440 in Germany. Nowadays, small, portable, high-tech printers can be found in offices and homes everywhere.



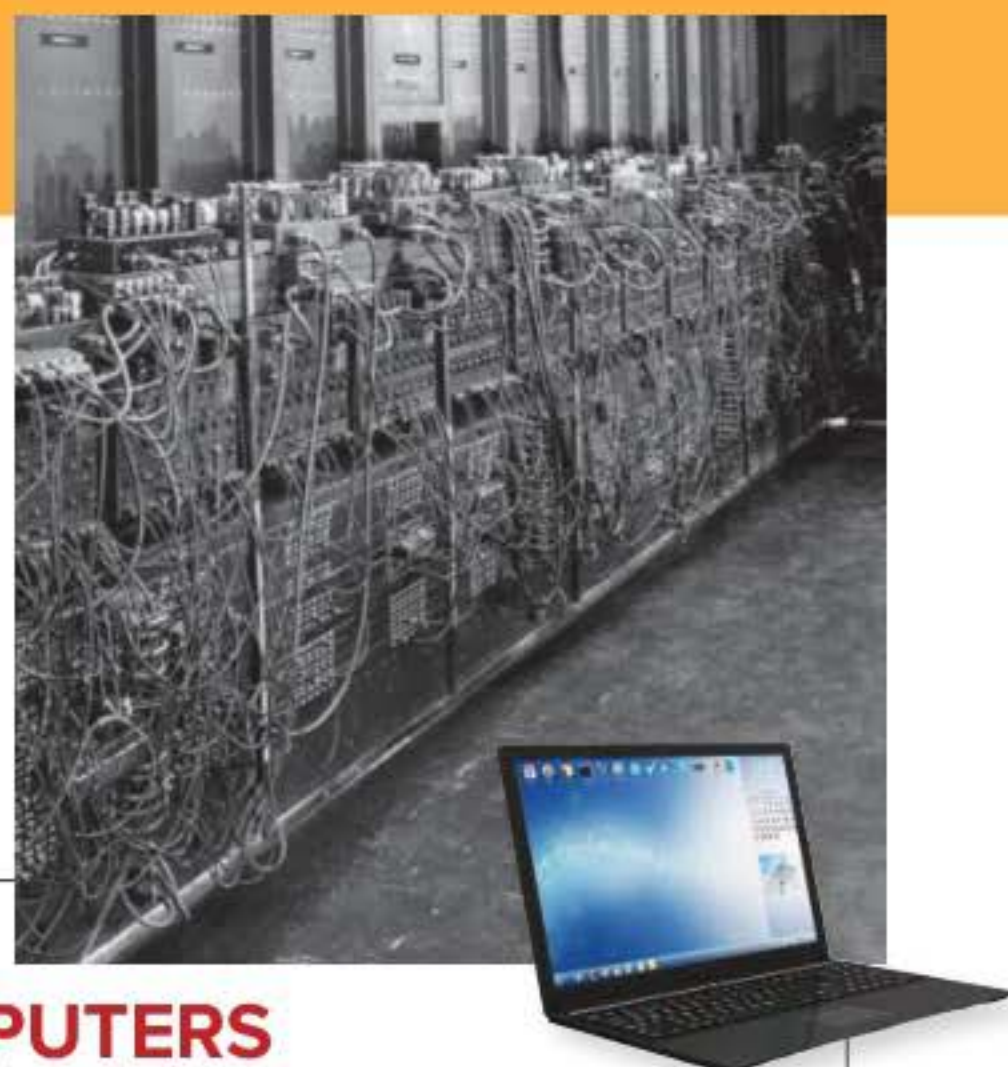
CAMERAS

Digital photography hasn't been around for that many years. In 1975, Steven Sasson, an engineer at Eastman Kodak, captured a black-and-white image on a digital cassette tape at a resolution of .01 megapixels. Before that, cameras used rolls of film to produce a photograph. George Eastman introduced rolls of film to the public in 1888 for use in his box camera.



COMPUTERS

Computers have changed the lives of so many people. The IBM 701 computer produced in 1953 was huge, slow, and took up an entire room. It was the first computer that was successfully sold to businesses. Smaller PCs came into widespread use in the 1980s. Over the last few years, laptop computers have become smaller, faster, and lighter, and they contain a greater number of features.



TELEVISIONS

Television has been around for a long time. The television set has become a common household device. It first became commercially available in the late 1930s, and black-and-white TVs became widespread in homes in the 1960s. Nowadays, we have digital color TVs and even mirrors that are also TV screens.



STOVES AND OVENS

The first successful gas stove appeared in 1826, and the first electric stove in 1891. The microwave oven was invented by accident in 1946, when engineer Percy Spencer realized that microwaves could heat and cook foods faster than conventional ovens. The first microwave oven for use in homes was produced in 1967.



CELL PHONES

Portable cellular phones first appeared in the 1970s. The early model was called "the brick." It weighed 2 pounds (907 grams), offered just a half hour of talk time for every recharge, and sold for \$3,995. Even though it was clumsy and expensive, consumers lined up by the hundreds to buy the first cellular phones as soon as they hit the market. Since then, phones have gotten smaller and much lighter, and they have become a necessary part of everyday life.



Quick Check ✓

A. Vocabulary. Find six words in the article that relate to technology.

💡 *high-tech*

B. Comprehension. Answer about the inventions.

1. How long has IBM produced commercially successful computers?
2. Has printing been around for a long time?
3. How long have TV sets been common in homes?
4. How long ago did the first microwave ovens appear in homes?
5. How long have cameras been on the market?
6. For how many years have people had cell phones?

2 Pair Work

Ask and **answer** about the inventions.

- How long have people used cell phones?
- They've used them since the seventies.
- How long have you had a computer?
- I've had a computer for a long time.



3 Grammar



Present Perfect Tense versus Simple Past

Use the present perfect to talk about an action that happened in the past when the exact time isn't known or important. Use the past tense when the exact time is given.

Present Perfect

A: Have you ever **been** to France?

B: Yes, I've **been** there.

Past

A: When **were** you there?

B: I **was** there **two years ago**.

Present Perfect with *For* and *Since*

Use the present perfect with *for* and *since* to talk about an action that began in the past and that continues into the present.

For indicates the period of time: *for two months, for a year, for a long time.*

Since indicates when the action began: *since yesterday, since last June.*



Affirmative (+)

I've	studied English	for five years. since third grade.	(I + have)
You've			(you + have)
He's			(he + has)
She's			(she + has)
We've			(we + have)
They've			(they + have)

Negative (-)

I/You/We/They	haven't	received an email	for two days. since Tuesday.
He/She	hasn't		

Question with *How Long*

How long have you played football?	I've played football	for three years. since I was 12.
---	----------------------	---

A. Complete the sentences with **for** or **since**.

- Hameed has had the same TV _____ 15 years.
- I've had my laptop _____ last June.
- We've worked on this project _____ a month.
- My friends haven't visited me _____ my graduation.
- We haven't used our car _____ a long time.
- I've been drinking tea _____ years.
- Tariq has worn glasses _____ the age of seven.
- _____ when have you had that beautiful watch?

B. Work with a partner. Make sentences about the inventions.

💡 *People have had credit cards since 1950 / for about 70 years.*

Invention	Date	Invention	Date
credit card	1950	electric lightbulb	1879
canned food	the early 1800s	filmmaking	1895
wristwatch	1868	paper clip	1867
radio	1901	airplane	1903
toothpaste	1824	ballpoint pen	1888



C. Have you used any of the inventions in exercise **B** above or on pages 48 and 49? How long have you used them? Ask and answer questions with a partner. Add other inventions.

A: Do you have a credit card?

B: Yes, I do.

A: How long have you had it?

B: I've had it for two years. OR
I've had it since I was 18.

A: Have you ever been on a plane?

B: Yes, I have. I flew on a plane on my vacation.

D. Complete the paragraph with the verbs in parentheses. Use the present perfect or simple past tense.

Keep Cool

People _____ (1. try) to keep cool or keep their food cool for ages. The Chinese _____ (2. invent) ice cream 4,000 years ago, and they _____ (3. keep) it in snow in underground chambers. In Baghdad in the eighth century, a king _____ (4. import) snow and _____ (5. put) it in the walls of his summer home to cool the home. In 1834, Jacob Perkins _____ (6. build) a machine to make ice in London. The first home refrigerators _____ (7. appear) in the early 1920s. Since then, people _____ (8. preserve) their food in refrigerators. About the same time, air conditioning of large spaces _____ (9. become) possible. Since that time, people _____ (10. cool) themselves with air conditioners in stores, offices, and homes.

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4 Language in Context

Discuss these topics with a partner:

- Things you've done/haven't done for months, years, ages
- Things you've done/haven't done since you were small, last year, the age of 10
- Things you've never done

 *I haven't been rock climbing in a long time.* OR *I've never been rock climbing.*

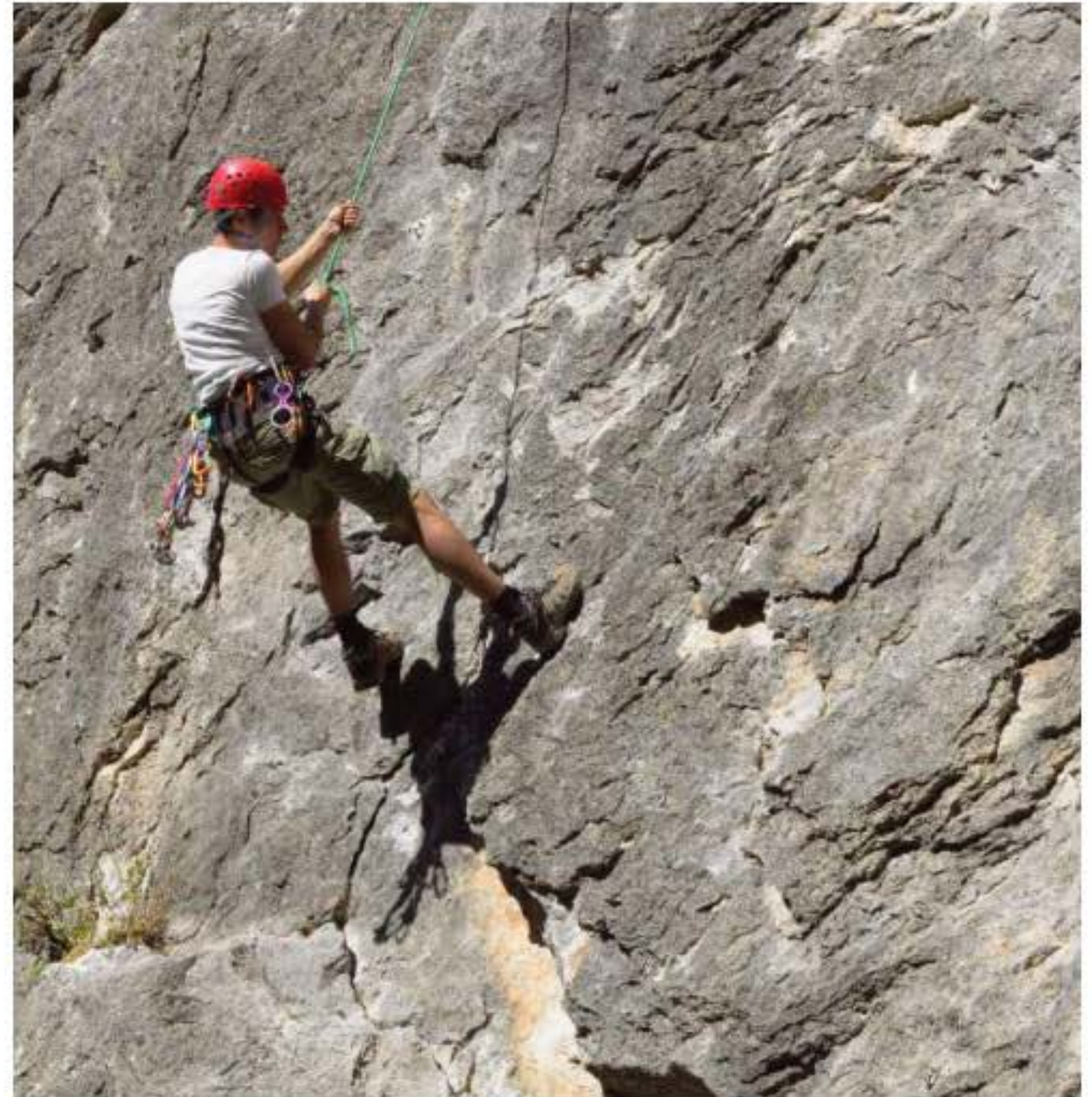
5 Listening

Listen to the conversation. Answer the questions.

1. Since when has Fahad walked for exercise?

2. How long has Fahad had his new job?

3. How long has Saeed been married?



6 Pronunciation

Listen. Notice the contractions of **have**. Then practice.

How've you been? Where've you been? What've you done?

7 About You

1. How long have you studied English?
2. How long have you played a sport or had a hobby?
3. How long have you had any of these items: computer, laptop, digital camera, scooter, cell phone?
4. How long have you gone to school?
5. How long have you lived in your house?
6. How long have you known your best friends?



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8 Conversation

- Fadi:** Hi. This is a surprise.
- Adnan:** Hi there. **Long time no see.**
- Fadi:** Yeah. We haven't seen each other for about... **er...**
- Adnan:** Five years. Since high school.
- Fadi:** Has it been that long?
- Adnan:** Yeah. So, how are you doing?
- Fadi:** Great. I'm working in a bank. I've been in the accounting department for a year now. And you haven't changed at all.
- Adnan:** Well, you have. You're looking more, well, serious. I suppose you're happy with your job?
- Fadi:** Yes, very much so.
- Adnan:** This is good, as it is important to like one's job.
- Fadi:** And **what have you been up to?**
- Adnan:** I've taken over my father's restaurant. And I got married last year.
- Fadi:** Really? **Congratulations!** I'm getting married next month. I wanted to finish college and start a career before I **settled down.**



Real Talk

Long time no see. = I haven't seen you for a long time.
...er = a sound of hesitation, to show that the speaker is thinking
What have you been up to? = What are you doing these days?
Congratulations! = a response to good news relating to an achievement
settle down = get married

About the Conversation

1. How long has it been since Adnan and Fadi have seen each other?
2. Have they changed a lot?
3. Where is Fadi working?
4. How long has Fadi been working in a bank?
5. How long has Adnan been married?

Your Turn

Work with a partner. Role-play a conversation between you and an old friend you haven't seen for a long time. Include the following topics:

1. Say how long you haven't seen each other.
2. Say where and when you last met.
3. Say what you're doing now.





9 Reading

Before Reading

1. What do you know about early film production?
2. What do you know about special effects?

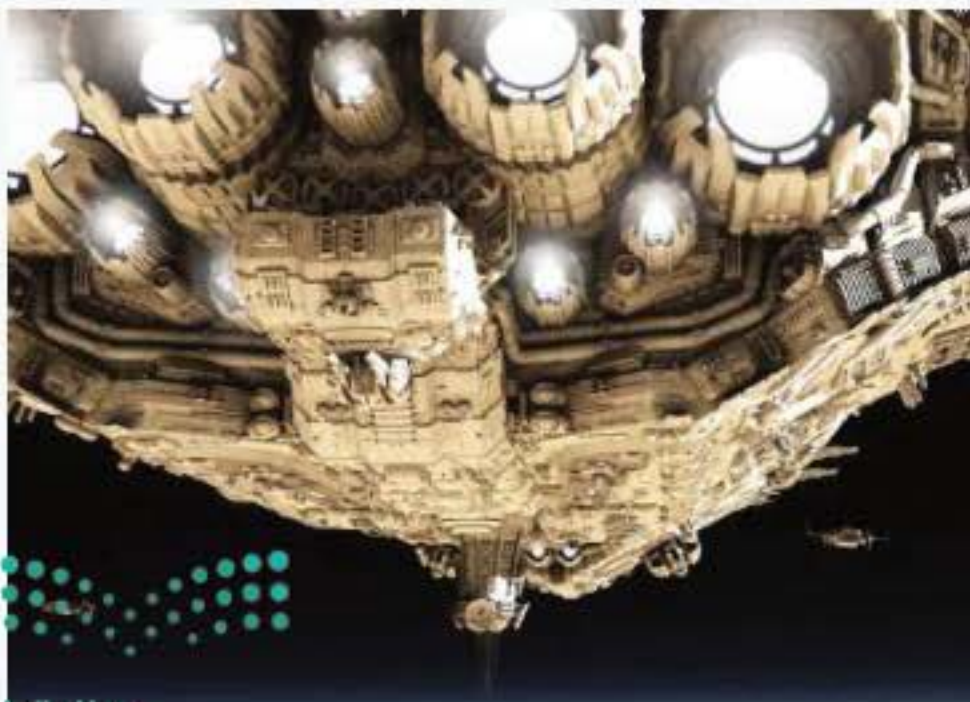
A HISTORY OF SPECIAL EFFECTS

- 1 Audiences have been fascinated by the moving images in films ever since the Lumière brothers first showed short films in a café in Paris on December 28, 1895. **That** day, the audience screamed when a train
5 on the film came straight toward them. Since **then**, filmmakers have used various techniques to amaze viewers. **These** techniques form the art of special effects—and create the visual illusions on the screen.

- One of the first special effects used in motion pictures
10 was discovered by accident. While filming in the streets of Paris in 1896, Georges Méliès's camera stopped and started again. When he viewed the film later, he found that the "stop trick" had caused a bus to turn into a carriage and pedestrians to disappear or change into different people. Because the film
15 sequence had been interrupted, the picture seemed to mysteriously change before his eyes. Since **then**, filmmakers have used tricks like **this** to make people see things that didn't happen in real life.

- Filmmakers today still use other old techniques such as miniatures and the animation of small-scale models. One of the most famous special effects in film history was the title character in *King Kong*, made in 1933. The huge gorilla on top of the Empire State Building was actually only 18 inches (45 centimeters)
20 high. The film contained many revolutionary technical innovations for **its** time.

Another classic was *Star Wars* (1977) and its sequels, created by George Lucas. His ideas for the imagery and action scenes were so fantastic that the special effects crew often had to invent new techniques to accomplish them. **They** made many improvements in effects technology and developed a computer-controlled camera to create scenes with more realistic motion.



- 25 Nowadays, digital technology has given special effects a totally new dimension. Films such as *Jurassic Park*, *Toy Story*, *Transformers*, and *Pirates of the Caribbean* have become references in the art of visual effects. Imaginary
30 situations and characters that only existed in books and comic books, such as *Spiderman*, have also been made to look realistic on television thanks to computer-generated images.

The art of filmmaking never stops. What amazing visual effects will filmmakers use in the future? You'll see **them** on the screen soon!

After Reading

A. Match the words with their meanings.

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 1. ___ technique | a. a new way of doing things |
| 2. ___ sequence | b. a small model |
| 3. ___ interrupt | c. succeed in doing something |
| 4. ___ miniature | d. a way of doing things |
| 5. ___ innovation | e. stop in the middle |
| 6. ___ accomplish | f. actions or events in a particular order |

B. Answer about the article.

1. How long have audiences watched films?
2. How was the "stop trick" discovered?
3. What special effect was used for *King Kong*?
4. How did the special effects crew of *Star Wars* create realistic motion?
5. What films have become references in the art of visual effects?
6. Have you seen any of the films mentioned in the article? What is your opinion of them?



Discussion

1. Give examples of special effects in films you've seen on TV. Which impressed you the most?
2. Describe a TV film you saw that had a lot of special effects.
3. Do you like to watch old black and white films? Why, or why not?
4. Have you ever seen a 3-D (three-dimensional) film?
5. What do you think special effects will be like in the future?

10 Project

1. Work in groups. What do you think is the most important invention of the last century? How has it changed people's lives?
2. Present your arguments to the class about why you think it is so important.



11 Writing

A. Look back at the **Reading** on page 54. What does each word refer to?

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------|-------------------|-------|
| 1. That (line 3) | _____ | 5. this (line 16) | _____ |
| 2. then (line 5) | _____ | 6. its (line 20) | _____ |
| 3. These (line 6) | _____ | 7. They (line 23) | _____ |
| 4. then (line 15) | _____ | 8. them (line 33) | _____ |

Writing Corner

For better cohesion in writing:

- Use subject, object, and possessive pronouns or possessive adjectives.
I collect stamps. I keep **them** in albums according to **their** country and date.
- Use demonstrative pronouns and adverbs like: *this, that, these, those* or *then, there*.
I started collecting stamps five years ago. Since **then**, I've collected over 2,000 of them.
This is the oldest stamp that I have. **Those** are from Argentina.
- Use relative pronouns like: *who, that, which*.
The man **who** gave me this stamp said it is very old. It was on a letter **that** he received when he was a young boy.

B. Read the paragraphs. Circle the pronouns. What or who do they refer to?

I have one possession that is really important to me. This is my bike, which is special for many reasons.

I've had my bike for about two years. When I first saw it in the window of the sports shop, I just knew that I had to have it. My parents agreed that I could buy it, but they said I had to pay for it myself. That's one reason why it's so special to me. I'd never bought anything so expensive before. Since then, my bike and I go everywhere together. I ride it to school, to the park, to football practice, and sometimes I just ride it without any destination in mind.

I always try to keep my bike in good condition, but sometimes it breaks down. I've learned to repair a flat tire. Once, the chain came loose, so I learned how to fix that, too. Whenever I manage to save a bit of money, I like to get new accessories for my bike. I've bought reflectors, new handle bar grips, a bicycle pump, and a water bottle. As soon as I save enough money, I'm going to buy a Cateye Cycle Computer that calculates distance and speed.

I love riding and exploring new neighborhoods. Riding helps me clear my head and forget about my worries. It's great exercise, too. Of course, I'm careful when I ride in traffic and I always wear a helmet.



C. Write about some of your most important possessions. Say how long you've had them and why they are special. Remember to use appropriate pronouns to link sentences.





12 Form, Meaning and Function

The Passive

We use the passive to emphasize the *action* and not *who* or *what* does it. To make the passive, we use the verb *be* and a past participle.*

Simple Present: Millions of people use the Internet. (active)
The Internet **is used** by millions of people. (passive)

Present Perfect: Technology has changed our lives. (active)
Our lives **have been changed** by technology. (passive)

Simple Past: Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone. (active)
The telephone **was invented** by Alexander Graham Bell. (passive)

The person or thing that does the action is the *agent*. When we want to show the agent, we use *by* + the agent. When the agent is not necessary, we leave it out.

A thief stole my bike.

My bike **was stolen**. (*by a thief* is not necessary)

Someone has broken the window.

The window **has been broken**. (*by someone* is not necessary)

The boys broke the window.

The window **was broken** *by the boys*. (necessary)

* See page 162 for a list of the past participles of irregular verbs.



A. Change the sentences from active to passive.

A company in Germany makes these cars.

⚡ These cars are made by a company in Germany.

1. Karl Benz made the first car in 1886.
2. Companies all the over world produce cars today.
3. They have made many changes in our city.
4. Did Alexander Fleming discover penicillin?
5. They filmed the documentary in a desert oasis.
6. Did they invite you to the graduation ceremony?
7. People speak English all over the world.
8. Steven Sasson invented the digital camera in 1975.



B. Change the sentences from passive to active.

1. Typewriters have been replaced by word processors.
2. All entrées in this restaurant are served with rice and salad.
3. Was the first airplane flown by the Wright brothers?
4. Soap has been used by people in the Middle East for nearly 5,000 years.
5. The way we communicate has been changed by cell phones and computers.
6. Roughly thirteen percent of the world's oil is produced by Saudi Arabia.
7. An encyclopedia of medical practices was written by Al-Zahrawi in 1000.
8. Many flying machines were designed by da Vinci, but they were never built.

