



لا تنسونا من صالح دعائكم بظهر الغيب

اللهم رضاك و الجنة





**Teach\_me\_Plz**

**And**

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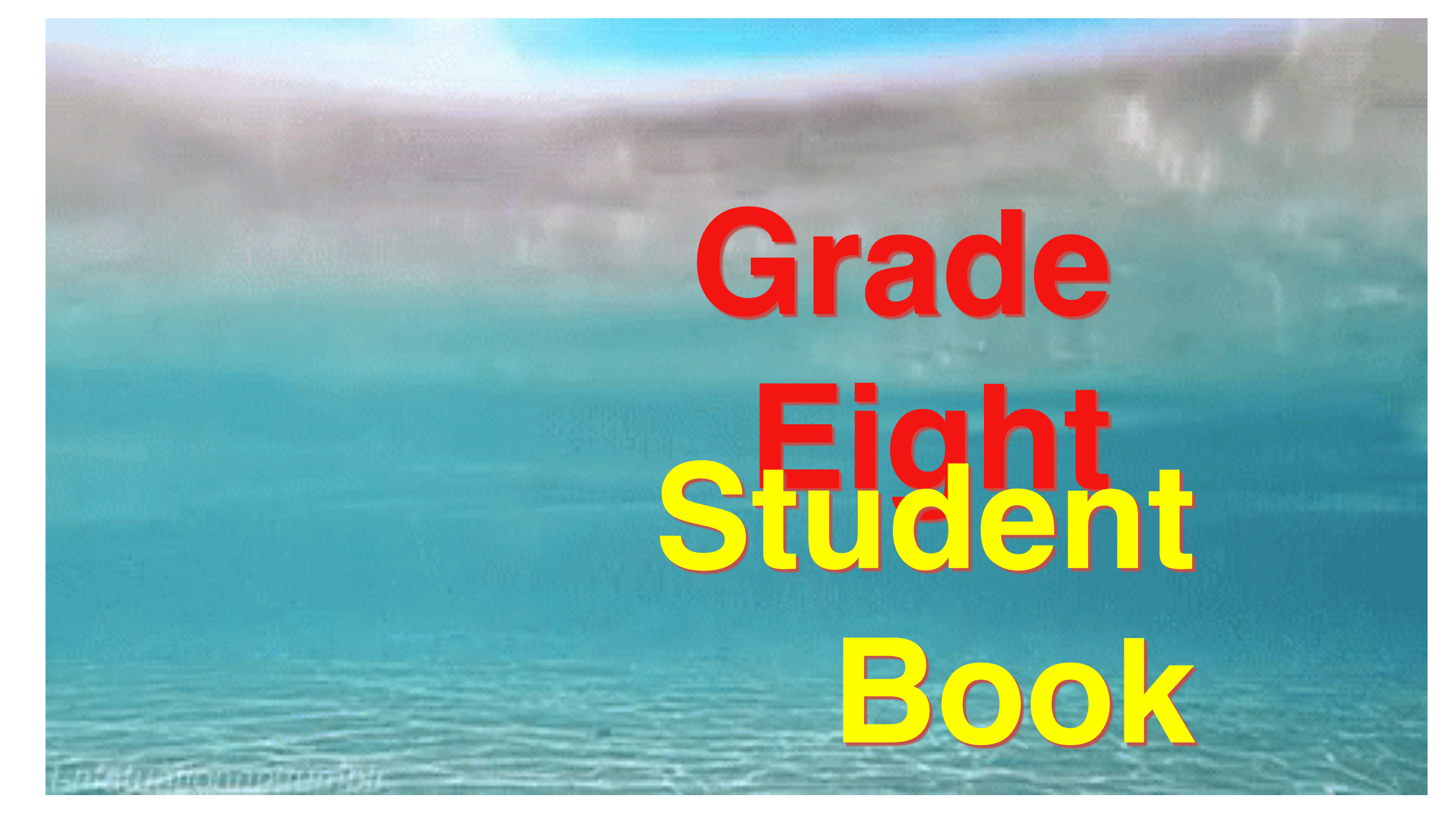
**Presents**



An aerial photograph of a river delta, likely the Nile, showing a large, bright yellow sun reflecting on the water. The text "The New Syllabus Based On Competences" is overlaid in a large, bold, green font with a red outline.

# The New Syllabus Based On Competences





# Grade Eight Student Book



**Module**

**Exploring Abilities**

**Unit Ten**

**Discoveries and**

**Inventions**



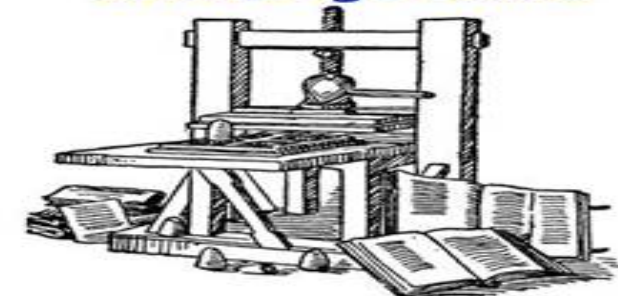
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# Discoveries and Inventions

Module 4

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## Top 10 Inventions That Change the World



**Before you read** Think, Pair, Share

## Informative Text

-  Look at the pictures. Name the inventions and discuss why people need them.





**pots**



**Store food  
and liquids**

**glass**



**Make  
glassware**

**wheels**



**Make  
vehicles**



## 2 Read the text and complete the table that follows:

1 There were inventions in the past. Even more people started inventing things about 2,000 years ago, people invented things like machines, pots



But Egyptians were skilled at making glass. As far back as 2500 BC, the things they made were probably **beads**, for jewellery. The ancient Romans **spread** the skill of glass making from Egypt to the rest of the world. They made glass bottles and cups, and **they** also discovered how to make clear glass. They were the first people to use glass windows.

3 The Chinese invented fast food about 3,500 years ago. **They** made noodles from flour and water and delicious sauces, in cities around China.

4 Today you can buy chocolate anywhere in the world. Until 1870, however, chocolate came from the Sapodilla tree. If you cut in the tree, a thick, milky liquid comes out. This liquid becomes gum and tastes very good. The Mexicans used it for **themselves**. While searching for sapodilla trees, they found the **ruins** of many cities from the past.





**2 Read the text and complete the table that follows:**

**1** There were inventions in the past that were even more important than TVs and cars. In fact, people started inventing stone tools about 2.5 million years ago.

About  
and me

**2** The  
first gla  
**spread**

bottles  
first pe

**3** The  
from flo

**4** The

it was only known in Mexico. Chewing gum comes from the sapodilla tree. If you cut in the tree, a thick, milky liquid comes out. This liquid becomes gum and tastes very good. The Mexicans made chewing gum for **themselves**. While searching for sapodilla trees, they found the **ruins** of many cities from the past.

Place	Invention	Order
Egypt		1st
Mexico		
China	Fast food	

pots

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glass  
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Place	Invention	Order
Egypt	glass	1st
Mexico	Chewing gum	3rd
China	Fast food	2nd

## 2 Read the text and complete the table that follows:

1 There were inventions in the past that were even more important than TVs and cars. In fact, people started inventing stone tools about 2.5 million years ago. About 100 000 years ago, people invented the wheel, machines for digging, pots and more.

## 3 Read the text again and answer the following questions:

1. When did people start inventing?

2. How was chewing gum created?

3. In your opinion, what are the **consequences** of what the Chinese invented?



it was only known in Mexico. Chewing gum comes from the Sapodilla tree. If you cut in the tree, a thick, milky liquid comes out. This liquid becomes gum and tastes very good. The Mexicans made chewing gum for **themselves**. While searching for sapodilla trees, they found the **ruins** of many cities from the past.



3 Read the text again and answer the following questions:

1. When did people start inventing stone tools?

**About 2.5 million years ago**

2. How was chewing gum discovered?

**By cutting the Sapodilla tree.**

3. In your opinion, what are the **consequences** of what the Chinese invented?

**We can now buy fast food meals at any time we want.**





2 Read the text and complete the table that follows:



4 What words would you use to replace the underlined pronouns in the text:

1. '**they**' in the 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph .....
2. '**They**' in the 3<sup>rd</sup> paragraph .....
3. '**themselves**' in the 4<sup>th</sup> paragraph .....

bottles and cups, and **they** also discovered how to make clear glass. They were the first people to use glass windows.

3 The Chinese invented fast food about 3,500 years ago. **They** made noodles from flour and water and sold them, with delicious sauces, in cities around China.

4 Today you can buy chewing gum everywhere in the world. Until 1870, however, it was only known in Mexico. Chewing gum comes from the Sapodilla tree. If you cut in the tree, a thick, milky liquid comes out. This liquid becomes gum and tastes very good. The Mexicans made chewing gum for **themselves**. While searching for sapodilla trees, they found the **ruins** of many cities from the past.





What words would you use to replace the underlined pronouns in the text:

1. 'they' in the 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph

**The ancient Romans**

2. 'They' in the 3<sup>rd</sup> paragraph

**The Chinese**

3. 'themselves' in the 4<sup>th</sup> paragraph

**The Mexicans**

## 5 Grammar in context *Reflexive Pronouns*

a. Read the last paragraph and answer the following question:

- Who made the chewing gum for the Mexicans?

4 Today you can buy chewing gum everywhere in the world. Until 1870, however, it was only known in Mexico. Chewing gum comes from the Sapodilla tree. If you cut in the tree, a thick, milky liquid comes out. This liquid becomes gum and tastes very good. The Mexicans made chewing gum for themselves. While searching for sapodilla trees, they found the **ruins** of many cities from the past.

**The Mexicans made chewing gum for themselves.**



b. Complete the following sentences:



1. You visited our school by **yourself**.

2. The president **himself** came to our school.

3. My sister made a delicious cake by **herself**.

4. I did the homework by **myself**.

Subject pronouns	Reflexive pronouns
I	myself
you	yourself
he	himself
she	herself
we	ourselves
they	themselves
you	yourselves

# Speaking



6

In pairs, choose an invention and discuss the following questions:

- Why was it invented?
- Who uses it?
- How did it change our lives?
- How would you like to improve it?



## The Internet

**It was invented for communication.**

**Most people use it nowadays.**

**It made our life easy.**

**I would like to make it free for all people.**



# Greatest Inventions of all time

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## Listening

- 1 Sort the following inventions according to their importance to you:



4

electric light

2

fridge

6

television

3

car

1

internet

5

computer



10.1

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a. Listen to the dialogue which took place between Nada and Fatima many years ago, and fill in the table with what they thought were the five most important inventions:

No.	Inventions	Reasons
1	The computer .....	It is used for everything.
2	The fridge .....	It is used for keeping food.
3	The television .....	It is used for watching things.
4	The Internet .....	It is a source of information.
5	The electric light .....	It is used for lighting .

b. If you met Nada and Fatma today, what would you tell them about today's 5 most important inventions? How about in 2050?



### 3 Grammar in context *a few/a little/many/much*

*many/ a few* + a countable noun → There are a few books about the history of inventions in our school library.

mainly  
about  
games



*much* + an uncountable noun → I save a little money every month.

*much* is **mainly** used in negative sentences and questions.



a. Fill in the table with words from the list:

~~kilos~~ – butter – shoes – money – months – photos – sand – milk – ~~rice~~ – dinars

a few	kilos	shoes	months	photos	dinars
a little	rice	butter	money	sand	milk





b. Complete the following sentences with *a few* / *a little* / *much* / *many*:


1. I haven't got **much** ..... time, we'll have to talk fast.

2. There will be **a little** ..... rain this week.

3. I have **a few** ..... close friends. It's hard to find a true friend.

4. There aren't **many** ..... extra chairs in our classroom, we need more.

## Speaking and Writing

**4**  **a. Work in groups to decide on an invention that you cannot live without.**

- Name the invention and explain how important it is for you.
- Discuss how the world would be different without it.
- Take notes, then tell the class about your decision.







b. Write an opinion paragraph explaining why you think your invention is important.

**The Internet is a very important invention for me. It helps me to keep in touch with my friends and relatives. It saves my time and effort. I can get a lot of information on it. I think that the world will be a difficult place without the Internet.**

### Checklist:

- ☒ Did I include a topic sentence stating my main idea?
- ☒ Did I add supporting details to develop the topic sentence?
- ☒ Did I end with a strong concluding sentence?
- ☒ Did I edit my paragraph?

# Inventors who changed the world

## Informative Text

**1** Before you read Think, Pair, Share



- Make a list of famous inventors you know. Then compare your list with other groups.

**1- Thomas**

**Edison**

**2- The Wright Brothers**

**3- Benjamin Franklin**

**4- Alexander Bell**

**5- Tim Berners Lee**



2



Read the following text and choose the correct answers:

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Appliances Clipart



electrical



founded

and air conditioning system

TIME magazine's "100 Most **Influential** People of the 20th Century".

## Willis Carrier: The Father of Air Conditioning

strike anywhere. On a foggy day in 1902,

had an idea that he could invent the first

electrical air conditioner. It was designed for people,

to control the **humidity** at his printing

because the water was ruining paper. In 1915, he

that sells heating

was named one of



### Father of Cool



Inventor

Willis Hannard Carrier



Carrier Corporation



# Sadeq Ahmed Qasem: The Inventor of ALCHEMIST



Sadeq Qasem is a Kuwaiti inventor. He was born on December 6, 1984. Sadeq was given the best invention award and the title of "Arab Inventor" in 2010 by the Stars of Science TV show. He won the award for his invention 'Alchemist', use to work with chemicals. He has also



He is the head of the invention development **department** at Sabah Al-Ahmed Center for Development and Innovation. He has created over 20 inventions.



# Steve Jobs: The Man Who Thought Different

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Steve Jobs was an American entrepreneur, designer and an inventor. He was born on February 24, 1955, in San Francisco, California. He was the **chairman**, chief executive officer (CEO), and co-founder of Apple Inc. He played a key role in the creation of the Apple II, Macintosh, iPhone, and iPad. When Jobs died, at the age of 56, his net worth was \$10.2 billion, and Apple was one of the largest, most **profitable** and most influential tech companies on the planet.





1. The writer's purpose is to .....
  - a. compare the three inventors.
  - b. explain how genius can strike anywhere.
  - c. give information about great inventors.
  - d. describe how people become inventors.
  
2. The underlined pronoun '**it**' in the **1<sup>st</sup> paragraph** refers to .....
  - a. genius
  - b. day
  - c. idea
  - d. air conditioner
  
3. The underlined word '**profitable**' in the **last paragraph** means .....
  - a. powerful
  - b. advanced
  - c. helpful
  - d. beneficial

### 3 Read the text again to answer the following questions:

1. Why did Willis Carrier invent the first air conditioner?


**To control the humidity at his printing company.**

2. What did Sadeq Qasem receive the title of "Arab Inventor" for?

**For his invention 'Alchemist'.**

3. How did Steve Jobs contribute to the development of Apple?

**He played a key role in the creation of Apple II, MacBook, iPod, iPhone and iPad.**

**4**  **If you could invent one thing that would make your life easier, what would you create?**

a. In groups, think of a new invention that does not exist. Name the invention, describe it and make notes of its uses and benefits. Then, select a member to present your invention to the class.

 b. In your notebook, plan and design a presentation describing your invention by answering the following questions:

What does the invention look like? (*shape/ size/ colour..etc*)

What does it do? (*different uses*)

Why is it important? (*benefits*)

You can draw a picture of your invention.



