



Reward Upper-intermediate Resource Pack

Team A questions and answers

Between 2000 and 1800 BC a method of sticking needles into people to make them feel better was invented by the Chinese.

acupuncture

2 In 4000–3000 BC a new drink was discovered when the juice from grapes was left to ferment in Turkestan.

wine

In 4000–3000 BC a new aromatic drink was discovered when some leaves fell off a branch and landed in Emperor Shang Yeng's afternoon cup of hot water.

tea

They were first made by the Egyptians, but no difference was made between the right and the left foot.

shoes

This card game was first developed in Persia but was later made popular by American gangsters.

poker

The first one was written in Akkadian, the language of the Assyrians and Babylonians – the first bilingual one was published in 1480.

dictionary

This drink was discovered by a Yemeni shepherd whose sheep wouldn't sleep after eating the red fruit of a plant.

coffee

They were invented by Chinese women in order to light fires to cook and keep warm.

matches

9 They were invented in 1280 by a Florentine physicist by sticking two bits of curved glass on either side of his nose.

spectacles

10

This drink was first made by a monk for his abbey in Scotland in 1494.

whisky

Most people think these sweet rolls were invented by the French – in fact, they were first made in Vienna by a Polish baker.

croissants

The first pair was worn in 1760 by an eccentric Belgian who put them on and rolled into a party in Soho, London.

roller-skates

This game was invented by a Frenchman called Dumas in 1762 – he cut up maps into little pieces and the idea was to put them back together again.

jigsaw puzzle

This water sport was described by Captain Cook in his report from Hawaii nearly two hundred years before it became popular in California.

surfing

An unpopular tool invented by George Washington's dentist in 1790.

dentist's drill



What is it?

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Team B questions and answers

A waterproof coat invented by a Scotsman in the nineteenth century.

macintosh

This liquid was developed in England in the nineteenth century and made by hairdressers by boiling soft soap in sodawater.

shampoo

The first ones were printed by James Chalmers of Scotland in 1834 but they weren't licked and used until 1840.

stamps

This musical instrument was invented by a Belgian, Adolphe Sax, in 1846.

saxophone

These were first manufactured by a French state-owned tobacco factory in 1843.

cigarettes

This musical instrument was developed by Spanish instrument maker Antonio Torres but the electric version wasn't made until 1935.

guitar

An American photographer was experimenting with a substitute for rubber when he put some in his mouth and so invented a popular sweet.

chewing gum

This international language was invented by a Polish man in 1887.

Esperanto

9 Bicycles became more comfortable after these were invented by John Boyd Dunlop.

rubber tyres

This drink was developed in the USA in 1896 and made from sugar, caffeine, coca leaves and soda water.

Coca-cola

When this was invented in 1901, it replaced the broom.

vacuum cleaner

In 1913, a word-game with clues was invented by Arthur Wynne and first appeared in an American newspaper.

crossword puzzle

One day, a native American working as a cook was asked to make some chips cut very thinly. As a result, he invented something which is sold in packets in numerous different flavours today.

crisps

People who couldn't afford books before started buying them when these were first published by Penguin of London.

paperbacks

The first one of these was used by Apple computers in 1983 and can be used instead of a keyboard to tell the computer what to do.

mouse

Teacher's Notes









NOTE: Use Worksheets 13a and 13b for this activity.

ACTIVITY

Groupwork: speaking

AIM

To collect letters of the alphabet by listening to descriptions of inventions and guessing what they are. To make the longest word.

GRAMMAR AND FUNCTIONS

The passive

VOCABULARY

Inventions through the ages

PREPARATION

Make one copy of Worksheets 13a and 13b for every 6 to 8 students in the class. Make one copy of the alphabet on the back of Worksheet 13b for each group of students. Each group will need a pair of scissors and a watch with a second hand for timing the activity.

TIME

30 minutes

PROCEDURE

- Ask the students to work in groups of 6 to 8 and to divide their groups into two teams, Team A and Team B
- Give one copy of Worksheet 13a (Team A questions and answers) to each Team A and one copy of Worksheet 13b (Team B questions and answers) to each Team B. Teams must not show their questions and answers to one another.
- Give one copy of the alphabet to each team and ask them to cut it up as indicated. Each group of Team A and Team B should combine their two sets of letters, keeping the vowels separate from the consonants, shuffle them and put them in two piles face down.
- Explain that they are going to play a game by asking and answering questions about inventions and that the object of the game is to collect as many letters of the alphabet as they can and to use them to make as long a word as possible. They will get one letter for each correct answer.
- Explain how to play the game using the instructions below.
- The students are ready to play the game. While they are playing, go round to each group making sure they are playing correctly. Check the spelling of their words in the final stage of the game.

HOW TO PLAY THE GAME

- Team A sits facing Team B.
- One player from Team A reads out number one on their question sheet and asks the question 'What is it?'
- Team B have 30 seconds to guess the invention. They can ask Team A to repeat the question once.
- If they guess the invention correctly, they can choose a vowel or a consonant and take a letter from the top of the corresponding pile.
- Teams take it in turns to ask and answer questions.
- When all the questions have been answered, the teams have three minutes to make a word using the letters they have collected. The team which makes up the longest word are the winners.





r	·	T	,	,
a	e	1	O	u
a	e	i	O	u
b	C	d	d	f
g	h	j	k	1
1	m	m	n	n
p	p	q	r	r
S	S	S	t	t
V	W	\mathbf{X}	y	Z