

## FOCUSED PRACTICE

### 1 EDISON, THOMAS ALVA (1847- 1931)

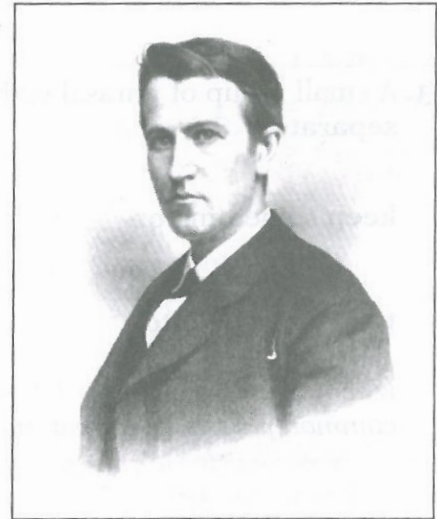
Grammar Notes 1-5

Read about one of the greatest inventors in history. Complete the information with the correct form of the appropriate phrasal verbs in the boxes.

drop out of    grow up    think back on    ~~try out~~  
quit school    mature    remember    examine

Thomas Alva Edison was born on February 11, 1847.

Being curious, he tried out <sup>1.</sup> almost anything he had read about or seen. His parents liked to think back on <sup>2.</sup> the time they found young Thomas sitting on a number of eggs. He had recently seen a goose hatch eggs and wanted to see if it would work for him, too.



Edison grew up <sup>3.</sup> in the midwestern part of the United States. When he was seven, his family moved from Ohio to Michigan. He was a poor student and dropped out of <sup>4.</sup> school after just a few months. From then on, he received his education from his mother. An avid reader, he read—and remembered—everything he could get his hands on.

break out    carry out    fill up    keep away    set up  
start    conduct    complete    در زمانه داشتن از    establish

When he was twelve, he started to work, selling newspapers, candy, and sandwiches on trains. With the money he saved, he set up <sup>5.</sup> a laboratory in the basement of his home. He had collected hundreds of bottles from junk heaps and filled <sup>6.</sup> them up with chemicals he needed to carry out <sup>7.</sup> his experiments. He labeled all his bottles "poison" to keep <sup>8.</sup> his family away from them. Soon, Edison moved his lab to the baggage car of the train. As the result of an overturned bottle of chemicals, a fire broke out <sup>9.</sup> in the car, putting an end to his career on the rails.

break down    bring about    carry on    find out    pay back    set up  
collapse    cause    continue    understand    return    start

At the age of fifteen, he saved the life of a child who had been playing on the railroad tracks. The grateful father, a telegraph operator, paid Edison back by teaching him the skill of telegraphy. For the next five years, Edison earned money as a telegraph operator working in various cities in the United States and Canada. He worked nights so that he could carry on his experiments. In 1868, he built his first patented invention, a vote recorder. No one wanted it. From that point on, he never worked on a project before finding out first if there was a need for it.

In 1869, he went to New York City. Trying to find work, he walked into a company which supplied quotations on gold prices by wire. The electrical device for sending the prices to brokers had just broken down. Edison repaired it and was hired on the spot. This incident brought about his first useful invention—the stock ticker—for which he received \$40,000. With the money, he set up a workshop in Newark, New Jersey, and began his career as a professional inventor. He was just twenty-two.

carry out    come up with    give up    keep on  
invent    stop


During the next sixty years, Edison patented over a thousand inventions, among them the electric lightbulb, the record player, the storage battery, the movie camera and projector, and the telephone transmitter. He worked tirelessly—often more than eighteen hours a day. He frequently had to be reminded to eat and sleep. Whenever he came up with a new idea he read everything he could about it. Then he carried out test after test. He never gave up or became discouraged. If an experiment failed, he kept on trying new approaches until he found the one that worked. Ten thousand tests were required before he succeeded in developing the storage battery. Edison once said, "Genius is one percent inspiration and ninety-nine percent perspiration."

Source: Based on information from *The World Book Encyclopedia*



## 2 IN THE LAB

Grammar Note 1

 Complete these conversations that take place in a school lab. Use phrasal verbs and pronouns.

1. A: Please put on your lab coats.

B: Do we really have to \_\_\_\_\_ put them on \_\_\_\_\_? It's hot in here.

A: Sorry. You know the rules. I'll open a window if you'd like.

2. A: I can't figure out this problem.

B: I know what you mean. I can't figure it out \_\_\_\_\_ either.

3. A: Remember to fill out these forms.

B: Can we fill them out \_\_\_\_\_ at home, or do we have to do it right now?

4. A: Are you going to hand out the next assignment today?

B: I handed it out \_\_\_\_\_ a few minutes ago. Weren't you here?

5. A: I can't get this to work. I think we'd better do the whole procedure over again.

B: We don't have time to do it over \_\_\_\_\_. Class is over in ten minutes.

6. A: Please remember to turn off your Bunsen burner before you leave the lab.

B: I've already turned it off \_\_\_\_\_.

7. A: Are we supposed to turn in our lab reports today?

B: No. Please turn them in \_\_\_\_\_ next week.

8. A: You left your safety goggles on.

B: Thanks. I left them on \_\_\_\_\_ last week too. I couldn't figure out why everyone on the bus was staring at me.

## 3 CREATIVITY

Grammar Notes 1-4

Complete this article about creativity with the phrasal verbs and objects in parentheses. Place the object between the verb and the particle whenever possible.

There are three parts to creativity: \_\_\_\_\_ dreaming an idea up \_\_\_\_\_, following through it \_\_\_\_\_, and marketing it. Remember, anyone can invent new things. Here are some ways to get started.

1. (dream up / an idea)

2. (follow through / it)



## GETTING AN IDEA

Practice creativity. Make a list of common everyday objects.

pick one out and have a brainstorming session with another person. Think up uses for the object. Give yourself five minutes and don't throw any ideas away. write them down and talk them over with the other person.

3. (Pick out / one)

4. (Think up / uses for the object)

5. (throw away / any ideas)

6. (Write down / them)

7. (talk over / them)

Ask around. Another way to get ideas is to talk to people about things that they use every day. Find out about a problem someone has with a common, everyday object, and then work a solution out. If you succeed in coming up with one, then you'll have something that people really need.

8. (Find out about / a problem)

9. (work out / a solution)

10. (come up with / one)

## DEVELOPING THE IDEA

After you get your idea, stick with it. Learn all you can about everything related to your invention. Write to manufacturers or look information up in a library. Try different materials out until you find the best ones. You will get sth out of every failure. Remember Edison's words: "Results! Why, man, I have plenty of results. I know a thousand things that won't work."

11. (stick with / it)

12. (look up / information)

13. (Try out / different materials)

14. (get out of / something)

## MARKETING YOUR INVENTION

Your new gizmo is now perfect, and it's time to go after customers. A Web page is always a good idea. As you put it together, find ways to show people why your product stands out. Good photos will help you get this across to your audience. Never pass an opportunity up to show your product off. Take it to trade shows and fairs. If it's inexpensive, it might be a good idea give samples away. stick to your plan and don't give up!

17. (get across / this)

15. (go after / customers)

16. (put together / it)

18. (pass up / an opportunity)

19. (show off / your product)

20. (give away / samples)

21. (Stick to / your plan)



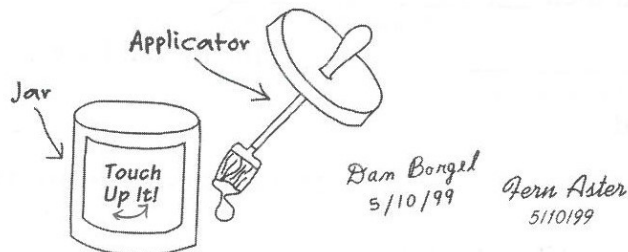
## 4 EDITING

Read an inventor's notes. Find and correct seven mistakes in the use of phrasal verbs. The first mistake is already corrected.

May 3, 1999. Today, I came up <sup>with</sup> a good idea with—a jar of paint with an applicator like the kind used for shoe polish. It can be used to paint dirty spots or nicks on a wall after a paint job, when people don't want to do a whole room.

Market: Homeowners, renters, anyone who paints a home or apartment.

Idea for product design:



May 10. I went to five paint stores today and asked the owners about my idea. I found out that nothing like this is on the market right now. They seemed to be excited by this idea. I asked two of them to sign my notebook. That way I can prove that the idea was actually mine.

May 12. I found a manufacturer of applicators. I called up ~~him~~ and ordered several types.

June 10. The applicators finally arrived. I tried ~~it~~ <sup>out</sup> several and found one that worked well. I'm going to have about two dozen samples made.

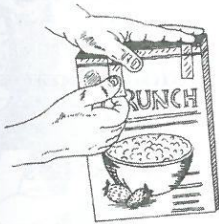
August 4. I filled ~~down~~ <sup>out</sup> an application for a patent and mailed it yesterday. I'll be able to set <sup>up</sup> a strong and convincing demonstration of the product soon.

August 30. I demonstrated the product at a decorator's exhibition yesterday. I wanted to point out that it's very neat and easy to use, so I put <sup>on</sup> white gloves and evening clothes for the demonstration. It went over very well.

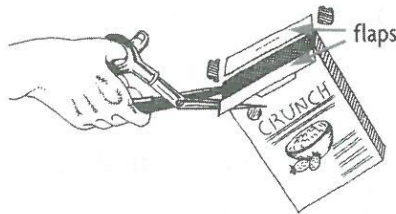
## COMMUNICATION PRACTICE

### 5 LISTENING

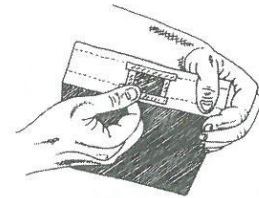
Listen to a teacher explain how to make a simple camera. Then listen again and in the boxes number the pictures to show the correct order. Listen a third time and complete each caption with the correct phrasal verb.



Use tape to  
hold  
the tissue paper  
on



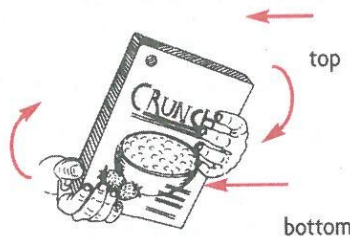
cut them  
off



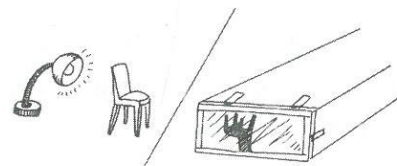
Cover the  
hole up  
with foil.



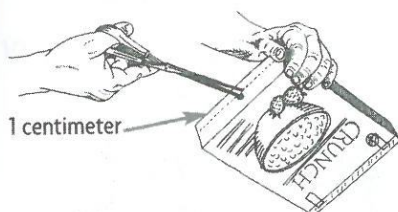
Empty it  
out



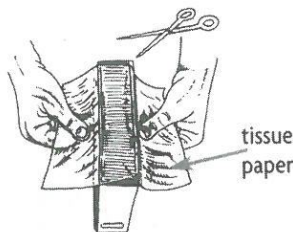
turn the box  
up



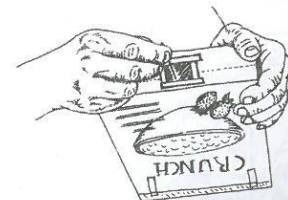
light  
something  
up and  
look at it.



cut  
out  
a small hole.



cover  
up the  
opening with tissue paper.



punch a hole  
through the  
center of the foil.

## 6 FIGURING OUT THE MEANINGS

Grammar Notes 1- 4

### Part A

Study the sentences in which twelve phrasal verbs are used. Make a guess about the meaning of each phrasal verb and write it down.

- The doctor told me to quit smoking, but so far all I've been able to do is **cut down** <sup>reduce</sup> on cigarettes.
- Near the end of the month, I had spent most of my money, so I had to **do without** <sup>get along lacking = live without</sup> entertainment until I got my next paycheck.
- The criminal who robbed \$500,000 from the bank has not been caught. So far he's **gotten away with** <sup>scale</sup> the crime.
- The boss of the company **put up with** <sup>stand = tolerate</sup> a lot of lateness on the part of his employees until he finally got angry and fired three of them.
- After I cleaned out the garage, I was faced with the task of **getting rid of** <sup>discharge = get free of = be released from</sup> all the stuff I wanted to throw away.
- My young brother drives me crazy because he always **puts off** <sup>delay = postpone</sup> doing his homework until the last minute, and then he asks me to help him do it.
- In a conversation yesterday evening I **found out** <sup>understand = discover</sup> that our boss is leaving and that we are going to get a new boss.
- Robert tried for two years before he was finally able to **give up** <sup>quit - stop</sup> cigarettes.
- Alice borrowed \$500 from her daughter but forgot to **pay her back** <sup>return money</sup> until her daughter reminded her.
- Every time we're at a party, Jerry always tries to be the center of attention by **showing off** <sup>boast = behave to express</sup>. Last night he told ten jokes in a row.
- Last night for my Russian homework I had to **look up** <sup>search</sup> fifty words I didn't know in my Russian-English dictionary.
- Mrs. Giuliani **tried on** <sup>test</sup> twelve pairs of shoes before she finally found a pair that fit.